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HISTORY
OF THE
CITY OF PATERSON
AND THE
COUNTY OF PASSAIC
NEW JERSEY.

By WILLIAM NELSON.

PATERSON, N. J.:
THE PRESS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., 269 MAIN STREET.
1901.



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1900

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June 10, 1915
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Confusion heard His voice, and wild uproar
Stood ruled, stood vast infinitude confined;
Till, at his second bidding, darkness fled,
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung.”—*Milton*.

“This world speaks plain for who has ears to hear.”—*Goethe*.

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GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE PASSAIC FALLS.

"At His word, the formless mass,
This world's material mould, came to a heap:
Confusion heard His voice, and wild uproar
Stood ruled, stood vast infinitude confined;
Till, at his second bidding, darkness fled,
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung."—*Milton*.

"This world speaks plain for who has ears to hear."—*Goethe*.

"IN THE BEGINNING GOD created the heaven and the earth."

A huge molten globe at a white heat, flashing out light in all directions like a great sun, and whirling through space with an inconceivable velocity, but still held in place by a mysterious law which at the same time repelled it from and yet held it by unbreakable bonds within the attraction of gravity to the greater sun, of whose system it still formed a part, although no longer a portion of its integral substance. And so through countless ages coursing on in its fixed path, its white heat creating an atmosphere of its own which gradually absorbed more and more of its fierce fires, until millions and hundreds of millions of years as we count time had elapsed, ere that white heat had subsided to a fiery red, and that to a dull glow, and at last a blackened mass appeared instead of that flaming ball, as the surface particles subsided into comparative quiet, and the original fires shrank further and further into the recesses of the planet that we call the Earth.¹ Five hundred million times had this fiery ball circled about the central sun of its system ere it parted with enough of its heat to permit its surface to cool and become hardened into the earth's crust. Millions of times more it sped on in its orbit,

¹ See Herbert Spencer's Essay on the Nebular Hypothesis of Laplace, in *Illustrations of Universal Progress*, New York, 1865, p. 239. (A new and revised edition was published in 1892.) Herbert Spencer's *First Principles* (second edition), New York, 1871, pp. 203-8, 382-6. Humboldt's *Cosmos*, New York, 1873, IV., 20-21. A poetic conception of the Nebular Hypothesis, with some startling conclusions, is presented in *Eureka: a Prose Poem*, by Edgar A. Poe, New York, 1848. [The writer's copy has numerous manuscript corrections and interlineations, in Poe's handwriting.] "The Chemical History of the Six Days of Creation," by John Phin, C. E., New York, 1870, presents in very compact form the operation of chemical forces in the earth's creation.

while its outer surface, through the alternate contraction and expansion of heat, rose here and fell there.¹ The condensing vapors sank into the depressions and formed oceans, and the more considerable elevations rose above the surrounding waters and formed lonely islands in the vast waste, islands destined to become lofty peaks in the mountain chains that were to rise above the continents yet unformed. The atmosphere, which through many millions of years had been absorbing the substance of the molten planet lying nearest the surface, and hence was heavily charged with all the component parts of the earth, as it became changed into water retained the elements of the minerals which had once been fused into one liquid mass, and the seventy or eighty materials of which all rocks are formed. The water was still at a boiling heat, and as these materials were dropped on the shores of the vast oceans, especially at the bases of the solitary islands, the deposits were fused into crystalline rocks. The islands grew larger and larger, as the cooling of the earth's surface went on, and there was more contraction and elevation, and these peaks, with their accretions of ocean-made rocks, became elevated into the incipient Appalachian and Rocky Mountain chains. Through a tract thirty miles wide in Northern New Jersey, and very abundantly in the northern part of Passaic county, may be seen rocks deposited in those Archæan times—gneiss, schist, mica and granite.²

While the work of constructing the continent was going on a work of destruction had already begun, and the mighty waves of boiling water dashing again and again against the obtrusive rocks which had dared to lift their heads above the dreary wastes, crumbled and broke these rocks into many fragments, pulverized them into sand, and car-

¹ "Professor Helmholtz has calculated from the rate of cooling of lava, that the earth, in passing from 2,000° C. to 200° C., must have taken three hundred and fifty millions of years. But the temperature when the Archæan period ended was probably not over 38° C. (100° Fah.), to reach which many scores of millions of years must have been passed. *The era was long.*"—*Dana's Geology*, third edition (1880), p. 149, note.

² Investigations under the direction of the New Jersey State Geological Survey in the Summer and Fall of 1891, indicated that the granite which appears in the limestone region of Sussex county, near the northern boundary of Passaic county, is of eruptive origin, having forced its way from lower strata, and that the heat communicated from its molten state has transformed the blue limestone prevailing in that region into white limestone, and sometimes into marble. See Report of the State Geologist for 1891.

ried the particles to other places to form new portions of the future continent, until, in the course of countless ages, the debris was piled up in many places to a depth of from thirty to forty or fifty thousand feet, all in level beds, stratum upon stratum, to form the layers of granite, gneiss, mica, quartz, syenite and schist that in general compose the Archæan rocks.¹ With the alternations of the earth's surface from time to time these level beds were upturned, bent, broken and displaced. The ocean was still at work rock-making, in which it was aided by the vast amount of carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere. The old sedimentary beds of limestone became crystallized into granite, gneiss, syenite, etc., while the layers of clay accompanying iron ore were transformed into schist and quartz. Now sandstone was deposited and consolidated—deposited in the form of loose sand, and became consolidated into rocks, and North America slowly emerged from the waste of waters with something of its present outlines. The ocean pressed from the east and southeast against the new-formed land and crumbled the emerged rocks, and casting out from its own depths the accumulation therein deposited formed beaches along the shores of the primeval continent.

An awful silence brooded over the virgin earth. There were no sounds. Had there been, there was no living thing to hear them. But in time the ocean began to teem with minute creatures whose shell homes were gathered up by the waters and deposited to form more limestone. The Highlands of New Jersey were islands or reefs in the sea, and checked the flow of the ocean over the interior continent, still largely covered by waters.

Another period of uplifting and upturning began. New rocks were formed and piled up by the action of sea and air to a thickness of twelve thousand feet, and the earth gradually subsided to that depth under these vast accumulations of new material. Along the Hudson river, and perhaps in Northern New Jersey at the same time, a new deposit of limestone was made, to a thickness of four hundred feet, formed by the ocean grinding up the accumulation of shells within its limits. The continent still rose and fell as the bosom of Mother Earth heaved with the pulsations of the new life, and again the strata of the rocks were bent into arches and bold flexures, particularly in the regions north of New Jersey.

"And God said, Let the earth put forth grass, herb yielding seed, and fruit tree bearing fruit after its kind, wherein is the seed thereof, upon the earth: and it was so."² The

¹ Many attempts have been made to classify these Archæan rocks. In the Report of the State Geologist of New Jersey for 1886 (p. 77) it was proposed to arrange them in three groups: I. Massive Group; II. Iron (Magnetite) Bearing Group; III. Gneissic and Schistose Group. But in the Annual Report for 1889 (pp. 29-32) this classification was abandoned, and it was proposed to arrange them in four types, according to the character of the rocks, naming them, provisionally, from the locality in which the rock prominently occurs—Mount Hope, Oxford, Franklin and Montville. The Archæan series of New Jersey corresponds generally in the character of the rocks with the Laurentian system of Canada. These rocks cover 900 square miles in Northern New Jersey; the belt is from ten to twenty miles wide, and crosses the State in the general direction of N. 50° E; the strike of the rock (the direction of the upturned and exposed edges of the strata) is about N. 53° E.—*Annual Report*, 1873, pp. 11-15.

² Genesis I, 11, Revised Version.

monotonous white beaches were strewed with green sea weed, while in the interior a small ground pine tree arose above the earth. The warm and temperate seas that stretched from pole to pole were the only waters yet existing, and the only living creatures within them were shell-fish.

Another age now dawned upon the earth. Again the ocean was engaged in rock-making—sandstone or gritty shale, particularly in the Appalachian ridge. Fishes now first appeared, of the shark tribe, and other fish, some of them ten or twelve feet long, formidable creatures armed with horns. Trees in abundant verdure covered the earth in forests and great jungles, over vast marshes. A shallow sea covered much of New York and New Jersey, and as the earth subsided, layer upon layer of sandstone and other formations was deposited, as the earth sank slowly beneath the waters. Rocky islands loomed up here and there, where are now the lofty Appalachian mountains. The continent was covered with forests and marshes, vegetation subjected at long intervals to inundations of fresh or marine waters. The vegetation became less, as the sea rose again over much of the continent. There was a new era of the making of sandstone, while limestone was formed in the interior. The air was still surcharged with carbonic acid gas, hostile to the higher forms of life, but affording nurture to the rank vegetation that everywhere prevailed. As the growth in the marshes and jungles absorbed the carbon, storing it away for the use of man, who as yet was unknown, these beds of decaying vegetation sank again beneath the level of the sea, to have deposited on them sandstone and slate, and here and there layers of iron ore, then to rise again and receive new accumulations of vegetation, absorbing again the carbonic acid gas in the air, to sink once more and be covered as before, and so on and on for untold ages, until the first beds of anthracite and bituminous coal were formed throughout the world. These jungles were the homes of reptiles that now appeared upon the earth—huge snakes, monstrous saurians, turtles and the like.

Again the whole earth was submerged beneath the ocean. An Artesian well has been sunk at Atlantic City on the New Jersey coast to a depth of fourteen hundred feet, without reaching the Archæan rocks below. The clay at the bottom of this well is full of fossil foraminifera, indicating that it was deposited at a time when the ocean was teeming with life, though of a low order.¹ It has been estimated that the New Jersey coast is sinking at the rate of one or two feet in a century.² If this rate has continued from the time that this foraminiferous clay was deposited, from seventy to one hundred and forty thousand years must have elapsed since the clay at the bottom of this well was washed by the ocean waves. The thickness of the rocks deposited during the Palæozoic time was fifty-five thousand feet. At

¹ Reports by Lewis Woolman on Artesian Wells at Atlantic City, in Annual Reports of State Geologist, 1889 and 1890, and in Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, March 25, 1890. In the last-named publication Mr. Woolman gives a list of 149 species of diatoms found in the clay, from 383 to 658 feet below the surface.

² Geology of New Jersey, 1868, p. 362; Annual Report for 1881, p. 31.

the rate of a foot a century, this must have taken more than five million years to accumulate. When it is considered that during this time there were such frequent alternations of elevation and depression of the earth's crust, it is evident that this estimate in years is far below the mark. During the Palæozoic ages the New Jersey Highlands became prominent, and the first rivers on the new continent appeared—the Hudson, St. Lawrence and Connecticut. During the last of this period seven miles of subsidence took place along the Appalachian region, and elevations and depressions of the earth altered the character of the strata, turned the soft beds of coal into anthracite, while older rocks were changed to gneiss, mica, schist, slate and marble. As the earth became elevated the fury of the ocean became greater, and beat with increased power upon the shores of the continent once more rising from its fierce embrace.

The Palæozoic age was succeeded by the Mesozoic, ushered in by the Triassic period. Now the present sandstone was deposited, as the ocean slowly washed away the granite and gneiss of the Archæan ranges, and converted the rocks into sand, which in process of time, by the action of the elements, became solidified into strata of stone. Thus there was formed a belt of sandstone, from ten to thirty miles wide, along the base of the Appalachian range, from Nova Scotia to South Carolina. In New Jersey the Triassic belt is about twenty miles wide, extending across the State from the Hudson to the Delaware, covering an area of fifteen hundred and forty-three square miles. The sandstone and shale are all in uniform layers, with a prevailing dip toward the Northwest. At Paterson, however, the dip of the sandstone in the quarries at Garret Mountain is N. 80 degrees W., and the amount of dip is 10 degrees; at Beattie's quarry, at Little Falls, the direction of the dip is N. 50 degrees W., and the amount is the same as at Paterson, 10 degrees. Fossil bird-tracks and water-pittings found in the rocks near Pompton, and limestone pebbles found in the same beds at Paterson,¹ show that the sandstone is of sedimentary origin, even if we did not see the same kind of rock in process of formation at most lake shores to-day. Not only were there great birds on the earth at this time, and monstrous lizards and other reptiles, from ten to forty feet long, but the earliest types of mammals appeared also. The vegetation covering the land consisted largely of cone-bearing trees, a distinct species of which existed in this vicinity, fossil specimens having been found at Little Falls. The deposition of these beds of sandstone and shale went on for ages, the earth gradually sinking under the mighty mass, until perhaps five or six miles in thickness had been formed.² As the sandstone beds were deposited upon the irregular hills and mountains

of Archæan rocks beneath the waters of the ocean, they gradually subsided; the older rocks were probably rising at the same time; these being vastly harder than the other, the beds of sandstone bent, and finally broke here and there in lines parallel with the Archæan ranges.¹ In many places one part of the bed went on sinking down the side of the granite hills, while the other portion of the bed remained stationary, and thus there was formed what geologists call a "fault" in the rock. Taking a comprehensive view of the earth's surface in the vicinity of Paterson at this period, we may imagine a horizontal bed of sandstone extending at the same general level from New Brunswick or Princeton northeasterly to the present New York State line, and from the Hudson river twenty or thirty miles westerly to the present Archæan range. This is the sandstone now found in the quarries of Middlesex, Union, Somerset, Essex, Passaic and Bergen counties. We may imagine this sandstone bed gradually subsiding, and, in the neighborhood of Paterson, and along a line extending southeasterly for forty miles, resting upon a mass of rounded Archæan rock; the increasing weight of the ever-accumulating beds above gradually forced the sandstone to bend on each side of the immovable line below; it kept on bending until the breaking point was reached; then there was a fracture; the rock to the east and southeast slid down further, while the edge of the rock to the west of the breaking line rose, forming a cliff, two, three or four hundred feet higher than the adjacent sandstone beds, and facing toward the east and southeast. The quarrying operations on the face of Garret Mountain show that there the sandstone has a height of three hundred feet above the sea; the sandstone under Morris Mountain, and that in and near the Valley of the Rocks, at Riverside and at other points in Paterson, is only from fifty to one hundred feet above tide-water. At Passaic, in the western part of the city, the sandstone is found at a depth of from thirty to sixty feet below the surface, or but little above tide level, while in the eastern section the sandstone is from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five feet below the surface, or from eighty to one hundred feet below the level of the sea. This marked difference in the position of the adjacent beds of sandstone certainly indicates a remarkable tilting in these beds, and probably a "fault" somewhere in this neighborhood, which might be caused in the manner described.

While these sandstone beds were being formed, and in many cases while they were still in a plastic state, a strange thing happened. Up through fissures which extended down to the fiery interior of the earth, there poured forth a mass of molten rock, of a new kind, which we call "trap." This fluid rock penetrated between the layers of the sandstone in all directions, separating the beds widely. Every fissure, every opening, was thus filled with red hot lava, and wherever there was loose earth, or beds of broken shale beneath the beds of sandstone, this liquid mass found its way. Strangely enough, this igneous eruption appears

¹ Fossils found in the sandstone quarries at Belleville in 1879 and since, seem to indicate that the formation belongs to the Upper Carboniferous, if not to an older period.—*Annual Report N. J. State Geologist*, 1879, p. 27.

² By observing the angle of dip at various points, and the out-cropping ends of the beds of sandstone, it is calculated that the formation must be at least 27,000 feet thick. The greatest depth (2,100 feet) ever reached in the sandstone was found in boring the artesian well at the Passaic Rolling Mill, at Paterson, in 1879-80. A detailed account of this well is given at the end of this chapter.

¹ There is strong reason for believing that some mighty external force was exerted on both the sandstone and the Archæan rocks to effect this deformation; many geologists believe it was the power of the ocean, exerted from the east and southeast.

to have been of the same character throughout the Triassic formation, from Nova Scotia to North Carolina, and is seldom found elsewhere. In New Jersey it covers an area of about three hundred and thirty square miles. The peculiarity of this formation has attracted the attention of geologists for more than half a century, and fully seventy writers have written nearly two hundred articles in attempting to elucidate the subject. The beds of trap appear in bands of from three inches to several hundred feet in thickness. The adjacent sandstone was baked into hard grit, while the steam accompanying or generated by the eruption gave the lava in many places the appearance of volcanic scoriæ or cinders, or turned it into bosses and rounded masses like fused boulders. The most striking instances of this were formerly to be seen on Marion street, between Totowa and Union avenues; the rock appeared to have been a mass of boulders, fused together by the action of fire and water, the form of each boulder-like boss or rounded mass distinctly shown by the lines of the green carbonates of copper permeating the whole.² Occasionally the trap rock is divided by planes, parallel to the bedding, the texture of the rock above and below such planes of separation differing slightly, indicating that the rock was deposited by successive eruptions, each bed having time to cool before a new overflow occurred. Frequently cavities were formed in the hastily-cooled lava, and the steam or hot vapors caused these cavities to be filled with prehnite and other beautiful crystals, white, yellow or purple in color. In some places—as at Morris Mountain in Paterson, on the south side of the river, near Little Falls, and in a quarry at Orange—the later outflows of lava have assumed a prismatic or columnar form,³ like the basaltic columns at

¹ It may be remarked here that while the igneous origin of the trap rock has been accepted as a fact by geologists, with few exceptions, Professor Henry Wurtz, of Hoboken, a distinguished chemist, was at one time inclined to believe that possibly it might be shown on further investigation that the trap was a metamorphic rock, and was formed *in situ*. In other words, that the sandstone upon which the trap rock is invariably found to be superimposed, has undergone a chemical change into trap rock, and that this change is still in progress. The writer had noticed that on the side of Morris Mountain, there was a point where it was difficult to tell where the sandstone ended and the trap rock began, and in 1872 he pointed this out to Professor Wurtz, who regarded it as a striking confirmation of his conjecture that the trap rock was chemically-transformed sandstone. So far as the writer is aware, although he had some subsequent correspondence with Professor Wurtz on this subject, the Professor never concluded his contemplated experiments to determine whether or not his conjecture was demonstrably correct. It was a bold conception quite characteristic of Prof. Wurtz, who was an original thinker. Of late years the microscope has come into use in testing doubtful rocks, and by this means it has been determined beyond a doubt just where is the line of demarcation between the trap and the sandstone, and that there has been no fusion between them, and no chemical metamorphosis of one into the other. The curious reader may find a presentation of Prof. Wurtz's idea in the Proceedings N. Y. Lyceum, Vol. I., 1871.

² This rock, formerly ten feet above the level of the street, has been blasted out and removed for use as road material; the quarry is now eight or ten feet below the surface of the street. It is softer than most trap rocks, and packs more readily. This quarry has been a favorite resort of mineralogists for years, and great quantities of most beautiful specimens thence now enrich the cabinets of institutions and of private collectors.

³ A lithographic view of the columnar formation near Little Falls is given in the Annual Report of the State Geologist, 1882, page 53; the

the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. At Morris Mountain the trap rock overlies the sandstone in a horizontal bed twenty-five feet thick, and above this rises the columnar formation to a height of fifty feet.¹ It has been conjectured² that as the fiery mass came up from the bowels of the earth, it passed through beds³ of iron ore and of copper, bringing up copper in the form of green carbonates and sulphides, and iron as oxides, which became disseminated like vapor through the rocks, the oxide of iron coloring the sandstone red. But Professor William Morris Davis, of Harvard University, who has studied the red sandstone and trap formations in and about Paterson for the last ten years or more, with great care, in a letter to the author says "there is little ground for this belief, and many facts militate against it. Sandstones remote from volcanic or igneous rocks are often red, and on the other hand many sandstones near such rocks are not red. Moreover, the sandstones overlying the last trap overflow are not less red than those below." It is difficult to believe that the sandstone at Paterson should have been colored in the manner suggested to the depth of two thousand feet, as at the artesian well at the Passaic Rolling Mill; and it seems improbable that the coloring of this formation should have been thus produced so uniformly throughout its fifteen hundred square miles of area. In a quarry near Haledon⁴ the red sandstone is underlaid by a bed of sandstone nearly white. If the lava outflow was instrumental in dyeing the upper stratum red, why not this lower stratum also? On the whole, it is more reasonable to assume that the red color of the sandstone is an original characteristic as the sediment was deposited. Why it is red is as yet little understood. The same may be said as to the origin of the traces of copper in the trap rock. It is certain that the indications of copper were strikingly marked in the trap rock at Marion street; they have been noticed elsewhere along the First Mountain, and have led sanguine people to believe that

lithographic frontispiece to the Annual Report for 1884 gives three views of the basaltic columns at Orange. This tendency to a basaltic or columnar formation at the Passaic Falls was noticed as long ago as 1819, by Samuel Akerly, in his "Geology of the Hudson River, and the adjacent regions: illustrated by a Geological Section of the Country, from the neighbourhood of Sandy Hook, in New-Jersey, northward, through the Highlands in New-York, towards the Catskill Mountains." New York: 1820, p. 34.

¹ This hill is being fast carried away for road material. A view of the hill as it appeared in 1868 is published in the Geology of New Jersey, 1868, p. 103.

² Geology of N. J., 1868, p. 338.

³ There are no true veins of iron ore in New Jersey; the ore is always found in beds, indicating a sedimentary origin. The beds, however, have been usually so turned up in folds as to give them the appearance of veins.

⁴ On the upper High Mountain road, about a mile north of Haledon. First there is a layer of earth, about two feet; then trap rock, thirty feet; then two beds of red (or brown) sandstone, one lighter in color than the other, the two having a total thickness of about twenty-five feet; then red shale, four feet, and then a bed of sandstone, light buff in color, closely resembling Ohio sandstone. This last layer has been opened for ten or fifteen feet, but its depth has not been ascertained. This quarry was worked as long ago as 1815, by Capt. John Anderson; it is now (1892) owned by the New Jersey Brownstone Company.

untold wealth in the shape of copper lay beneath these rugged hills. The Palisades, First Mountain, Second Mountain and Preakness Mountain, or Black Oak Ridge, are all of this trap rock formation, now overlying the red sandstone; traces of a fourth ridge have been discovered within a few years. All these ridges are parallel, and all have a crescent form, somewhat roughly corresponding to the general trend of the chains of Archæan rocks to the northwest. The First Mountain, of which Garret Mountain is a conspicuous part, apparently began at Sicomac, beyond High Mountain, and extends southwesterly forty-three miles to Pluckamin, in Somerset county, its crest running uniformly from four hundred and fifty to five hundred and fifty feet in height, the even crest being broken by a few depressions, and some peaks rising to a height of between six hundred and seven hundred feet. The Second Mountain extends from Pompton on the north, southeasterly by way of High Mountain, and thence southwesterly to Mount Horeb, Somerset county, with an inward westerly curve to Bernardsville. The height of its crest varies but little from five hundred and fifty feet, except at the few gaps, and at such exceptional peaks as High Mountain (878 feet) and at Caldwell (684 feet). The Third Mountain runs like the letter *o* laid horizontally, from Pompton to Mountain View, Montville and Pine Brook, the height being from three hundred and fifty to four hundred and fifty feet. The Palisades tower up in stately grandeur above the Hudson five hundred and twenty feet near the New York State line, gradually diminishing in height, to disappear at Bergen Point, perhaps to reappear in the short trap ridge at Rocky Hill.¹ The Palisades and the First and Second Mountains terminate in hooks, turning inwards, or westerly, toward the concave side.² These hooks are believed by Darton³ to be entirely due to flexures of the rocks. ⁴ Prof. Davis says "the cause of the curved trend of the trap ridges is sufficiently found in the unequal uplift of different parts and subsequent erosion to baselevel."⁵

There has been much discussion among geologists as to whether these ridges of trap were formed simultaneously, or whether they are the result of successive outflows, at long intervals of time; and if they were not formed at one period, then which appeared first.⁶ Then there is another

question of peculiar interest as bearing on the Geological History of the Passaic Falls: Were these trap rocks formed by the intrusive flow of the lava between the layers of sandstone and shale, the upper layers of the softer rocks being subsequently eroded or worn away? Or, did the trap, in at least some places, overflow the sandstone, and become immediately exposed to the air, as at present?

Let us see how the earth's surface in this neighborhood has changed since those early days. As already remarked, the Archæan ranges in Northern New Jersey were washed by the ocean, which dashed in wild waves against their base, ground the rocks into fragments and strewed them in the shallow water along the shore. Wind and rain aided in the erosion and denudation, and gradually the debris at the base of the mountains spread further and further out into the ocean, till a fringe of mud, and, in time, of sandstone, was formed. This went on and on till there was an almost level plain (a peneplain¹) of sandstone, extending from the Archæan ridges on the west to and beyond the present Hudson river on the east. The territory of New Jersey has never been agitated by lofty volcanoes, belching forth flame and masses of rock; but at certain periods, while the deposition of the red sandstone was going on, great fissures have opened in the crust of the globe, and through them there have welled forth fiery rivers of lava, ² spreading out over a large part of the surface of the newly-forming rock, before it had become fairly consolidated into

he discovered, near Feltsville, on the western slope of First Mountain, a spot where the trap rock was overlaid by a bed of sandstone and shale twenty-five or thirty feet thick. He regarded this as "indisputable evidence that the igneous rocks, composing the First Newark Mountain, were intruded in a molten state between the layers of the stratified rocks subsequent to their consolidation." In a paper by the same writer, "On the Geology of Hudson County, New Jersey," read before the New York Academy of Sciences, April, 1880, and published in its "Annals," he gives many additional reasons for this conclusion, and argues that Bergen Hill was at one time covered by sandstone and shale 7,000 to 8,000 feet thick. In 1882 Davis examined the rocks at Feltsville more carefully, and discovered no traces of the alteration described by Rogers, Cook and Russell, but on the contrary found that the vesicular, slag-like rock was overlaid by unaltered shales with an intervening trap breccia (angular fragments of trap) at some points. This breccia was alone considered satisfactory proof of the extrusive nature of the sheet, and he stated his opinion that it could only have been formed on the surface of a pre-existent sheet of lava.—*On the Relations of the Triassic Traps and Sandstones of the U. S.*, by W. M. Davis, in Bulletin Lyceum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, 1883, Vol. VII., No. 9. In an article, "The Geological History of New York Island and Harbor," in the Popular Science Monthly, October, 1878, Prof. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, assumed that the First and Second Mountains were covered with sandstone and shale to a depth of several hundred feet, at least. The late Prof. George H. Cook, State Geologist of New Jersey, 1863-1889, concluded that the trap rocks were "of older age than the red sandstone and shale in which they occur, and that they were intruded after those sedimentary rocks had been elevated to their present position," "although they may have overflowed for short distances, from the out-crop of their intrusive sheet."—*Annual Reports*, 1883, p. 22; 1886, p. 127.

¹ This word was coined by Davis.

² "The igneous rocks of New Jersey are remarkably uniform petrographically, as they are all basalts varying mainly in structure and development. The eruptions are fine grained generally, somewhat glassy, and the intrusives are coarser grained, generally being doleritic, in some cases inclosing considerable biotite and often near gabbro in structure."—*Darton*, as cited.

¹ The heights here given are taken from the Topographical Atlas of New Jersey.

² It is thought that the trap mountains of the Ramapo valley are a continuation of the First Watchung sheet.—*The Relations of the Traps of the Newark System in the New Jersey Region*, by Nelson Horatio Darton, Bulletin No. 67, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., 1890.

³ As cited above.

⁴ The curious outlines of the trap ridges are very clearly shown on the Geological Map of New Jersey accompanying the Annual Report of the State Geologist for 1881. The hook at the northerly terminus of the Palisades is in New York State.

⁵ In a letter to the author. He adds: "There has not been given any good reason for referring the curvature to the attitude of the rocks below, except so far as the uplift of the lower rocks accompanied the uplift of the Triassic formation."

⁶ In the American Journal of Science, April, 1878, there was published an article by Israel C. Russell, "On the Intrusive Nature of the Triassic Trap Sheets of New Jersey," in which the writer relates how

stone. These streams continued for an incalculable length of time, and at irregular intervals, perhaps centuries apart. The first of these outflows in this part of New Jersey formed a bed of trap rock hundreds, possibly thousands of feet in thickness,¹ lying in a horizontal position above the sandstone.² Then the earth's surface sank slowly below the ocean level, and a new bed of sandstone was deposited, of unknown depth, above the trap rock. New fissures were opened, and fresh streams of lava poured forth, spreading out over the most recent sandstone, and, where this had been worn off, then upon the former beds of lava.³ It was probably at this time that the lava rising through a fissure that did not extend to the surface, forced its way between beds of sandstone, which, being subsequently worn and scraped off, left the bold escarpment of the Palisades.⁴

Neither the sandstone nor the trap was for a moment at rest. Born of the warring elements, both, true to their origin, were forever at strife with themselves and with each other. They were no sooner deposited than they strove to change their position. Then there was a Titanic struggle! The sandstone exerted itself to the very base of its vast depth to gather strength to hurl off the enormous superincumbent mass of lava. The contest lasted for ages, is waging yet! The victory thus far is with neither of the writhing combatants. The under one, it is true, uplifted itself, and at the same time with a gigantic effort heaved up the overlying beds of lava, which were in many places fractured in the struggle, and their rough edges exposed to the denuding influences of air and water. This tilting of the lava or trap rock beds has occurred more than once. The uplift has not been equal throughout the Triassic region; some parts of the trap have been raised higher than others. Nor has the erosion been always and everywhere at the same rate. In the mighty warfare of the rocks, "faults" have occurred in the lava bed at our famed

¹ The southern edge of the trap sheet, at Rocky Hill, is estimated to be fifteen hundred or two thousand feet thick. This would indicate an enormous depth originally, at Paterson, and a vast extension of its northern edge skyward. Only a fragment of this edge now remains.

² There is no evidence of successive lava flows in First Mountain.

³ In 1882 Prof. Davis found the base of the Second Watchung mountain resting on apparent tuff (tufa, volcanic rock) deposits on the west bank of the Passaic river a short distance below Little Falls, indicating that there had been a second overflow of lava. The conformable beds and the amygdular (having almond-shaped crevices) and ropy-surfaced rock of the First Mountain trap are exposed at Morris Mountain and at Garret Mountain.—*Darton*, as cited. Prof. Cook called attention to the underlying bed of conglomerate at Morris Mountain, in his Report for 1882 (p. 36), and made some very suggestive remarks on its significance. What Prof. Cook said was always regarded with great respect by geologists throughout the world.

⁴ "The extrusive sheets are characterized by their deep vesicularity and alteration, or slag-like aspect of their upper surfaces, the unaltered and undisturbed condition of the enclosing strata, the presence of trap breccias at their bases, the evidence of successive flows, their relations to anterior tuff deposits, and their distinctive columnar structure and petrography. The intrusive sheets are characterized by irregular lower contacts in which the trap cuts across the ragged edges of the strata for greater or less distances, the intense alteration in the enclosing strata, the increased density and fineness of grain, and the bedded structure in the trap near the contacts, and the absence of vesicularity and breccias." —*Darton*, as cited above.

cataract, one part sinking and another rising, and so there have been fractures and fissures, which are ever widening, from the movements of the rocks, and the wear of the elements. The upturned edge of the trap rock has been eroded unevenly, as the texture of the lava itself varied, and other forces, yet to be named, were tirelessly, incessantly at work.

And so it is that to-day, instead of a dull, uninteresting plain, we behold the beautifully-diversified landscape of the Triassic region of Northern New Jersey, of which the trap ridges of the Palisades and the First and Second Mountains, with the lovely intervening valleys, are such conspicuous and delightful features, and amid which the most striking and fascinating spectacle in all its varied natural scenery has been the Passaic Falls.¹

When was the Passaic river first² formed? When did its waters first pour over the present cataract at Paterson? From the time the Archæan ridges lifted their heads above the ocean, the rains descending upon them have formed channels wherein they might the more readily find their way back to the sea. As the Appalachian chain has always sloped toward the southeast, the rivers of the Atlantic coast have uniformly flowed in the same direction, except where diverted by local causes. So this Triassic country was plowed by water courses in that far off age, and they had their share in wearing away the rocks, both sandstone and trap. The location of those streams it would not be easy to determine now, but they would naturally be in the valleys between the trap ridges, and would, as naturally, flow toward the southeast. Take a map of New Jersey, and you will observe that all the rivers in this section have this course. There is a part exception—that portion of the Passaic river which, above the Big Piece meadows, flows northeasterly and northerly, but so reluctantly as to suggest that it has been diverted from its true course, and might be easily persuaded to return to it. Although there is no direct evidence of it, the dip of the Cretaceous formation in Central and Southern New Jersey indicates that it would, if extended, reach the base of Schooley's Mountain, and cover all the trap regions, and Prof. Davis believes that was the case when, at the close of the Triassic period, this locality was submerged in the ocean. This submergence would be gradual, of course; so would be the deposit of pulverized shells, and there is every reason for believing that the rivers could easily hold substantially to their old courses, perhaps rising to higher levels as the

¹ In this account of the origin of the present topography of the Triassic region the writer has adopted the views of Davis and of Darton, the most recent systematic investigators of this section of New Jersey. These views are fully given in a paper on "The Geographical Development of Northern New Jersey," by William Morris Davis and J. Walter Wood, Jr., in *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, Vol. XXIV., November, 1889; "The Rivers of Northern New Jersey," by William Morris Davis, in the *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. II., May, 1890, pp. 81-110; "The Relations of the Traps of the Newark System in the New Jersey Region," by Nelson Horatio Darton, in *Bulletin No. 67*, of the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, 1890. Particular acknowledgment is due to Prof. Davis, who was kind enough to revise the proofs of this part of this chapter, and to suggest some corrections and alterations from his own profound knowledge of this locality.

² This expression, "first formed," is used advisedly.

chalk deposits accumulated. In some cases the beds of rivers were determined by "faults" in the mountain ridges. The Pequannock is located on an ancient fault line, the beds of the corresponding rocks on the opposite sides of its valley differing a thousand feet. There is some reason for believing that a similar "fault" exists in the Wanaque valley. The Pequannock, Wanaque and Ramapo rivers found their way southeasterly across or through the trap ridges to a point probably north of Paterson, and so formed what is now the lower part of the Passaic river. Another stream flowed through the ridge at Little Falls, on to and through the Great Notch (where traces of water action are still discernible), not unlikely carving out the original channel of the primal Third river. The Rockaway found a more direct way to the ocean by uniting with the Rahway, and the more remote headwaters of the Passaic joined their nearest neighbor, the Raritan. All these streams were then, as now, forever seeking the lowest channels, and were incessantly fretting away their banks. As they widened and deepened they "captured" the nearest tributaries. The original Passaic was a larger, fiercer stream than others. It sought and discovered lower depths for its channel. It reached out and found other streams to add to its volume. Its appetite was whetted by what it fed on. After a while the river flowing through Little Falls and the Great Notch became its prey. Still unsatisfied it extended its grasp, and in time seized upon the Rockaway, diverting it from its Rahway outlet. This history was repeated, till the upper part of the river, gorged to repletion, had barely current enough, or was too unwilling, to turn from its obviously natural course, and flow northward to the sea by way of Paterson.¹ This predatory disposition of the ancient Passaic has led Prof. Davis to term it a "piratical" river. But however apt the phrase to characterize its youth, our lovely, tranquil stream has atoned for its early indiscretions by thousands of years of most decorous behavior.

It has been suggested above that the headwaters of the Passaic joined the main river somewhere north of the present Paterson. The sudden ending of the First Mountain at Garret Rock and at the Falls, to emerge again near Sicomac, suggests a "fault," or a subsidence in the lava bed, or else a softer texture of the rock that formerly filled this gap. The tilting up of the bed of lava here, and the exposure of its fractured edge,² have aided in wearing it away more rapidly than otherwise would have been the case. The river gladly leaped over this edge, as the shortest way to the ocean, and added its power to the atmospheric forces to back the cataract up stream, ever grinding and eating away the less hard portions of the rock,

until at last the water was half imprisoned in the narrow chasm where we now see it struggling desperately to escape, and compelled to turn sharply upon itself ere it regains its liberty.

With the dawn of the Quaternary age there came another prodigious change over the northern part of the American continent. The surface of the globe was slowly elevated—moderately in this latitude, and several hundred feet as far north as Labrador.¹ For some reason as yet not understood² the earth in the higher latitudes, where a temperate climate had previously prevailed, was now subjected to a great precipitation of moisture, turning first into snow and then into ice; this increased the condensation of moisture, and the ice went on forming, thickening and spreading out, from the Atlantic ocean to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Arctic regions as far south as Perth Amboy in New Jersey, its boundary in this State being generally a line drawn from Perth Amboy northwesterly to Rockaway and thence slightly southwesterly to the Delaware river near Oxford.³ Its southern border extended westward in an irregular line, the Ohio and Missouri rivers roughly marking its lower terminus in the Mississippi valley. Thus this great ice sheet covered an area of four million square miles in America. An area of half the size in Europe was buried at the same time under an icy covering. The slope of the frigid blanket in America was not uniform, but it was sufficient to give the whole mass a southern impetus.⁴ Near Summit and Feltville, in New Jersey, about a mile from its edge, the thickness was probably a thousand feet. In the

¹ Warren Upham estimates the pre-glacial uplift in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia at 1,200 feet above its present level. The famous Saguenay river below Quebec has a depth of from 300 to 840 feet below sea level; its channel must have been eroded when the land in its neighborhood was 1,000 feet higher than now.—*The Ice Age in North America*, by G. Frederick Wright, New York, 1891, pp. 577-8; *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, XXIV, 453.

² It seems to be generally admitted now by geologists that elevation of the land is not enough alone to produce glaciation; constant moisture, causing snow deposits, is more important. Nor is intense cold necessary, for some of the Alaskan and most of the Alpine glaciers descend to within 3,000 or 4,000 feet of the ocean's level. The various theories and the objections to them are clearly presented in Dr. Wright's "Ice Age in America," pp. 405-447, and in his "Man and the Glacial Period," 1892, pp. 302-331. In an appendix to the former work (pp. 573-595) Warren Upham exhaustively reviews the whole subject, and presents a very plausible hypothesis of his own. His copious references are a valuable contribution to the bibliography of the subject. See also article by Prof. J. S. Newberry in the *Popular Science Monthly*, November, 1886, on "North America in the Ice Age."

³ Its terminal moraine (the debris deposited at its margin) is very clearly shown on the Geological Map of New Jersey, 1886.

⁴ The glacier moved into New Jersey from the northeast. Maps showing the general movements of the great ice sheet are given in the Sixth Annual Report U. S. Geological Survey, p. 205, and in Wright's *Ice Age in North America*, p. 175. The direction of movement was not uniform, but varied according to local and other conditions. At the gap west of High Mountain, near Paterson, the glacial scratches on the trap rock are S. 30° to 40° W.; at Second Mountain, west of Paterson, the direction is S. 80° W.; on the Little Falls road, S. 75° W.; at Paramus, near the Reformed church, S. 30° W. Particularly near the southern border of the ice sheet it would branch off in various directions, instead of having a single movement.—*Annual Report State Geologist*, 1878, p. 10. It has been estimated that "the rate of motion of the glacier could hardly have exceeded a foot a day, and may have been in most parts no more than a foot a week."—*Dana*, as cited, 539.

¹ See Davis and Wood, as cited, on "The Geographical Development of Northern New Jersey," and Davis on "The Rivers of Northern New Jersey."

² "A geological examination of the district leads to the conviction that the trap sheets, like the sedimentary beds between them, have formerly had a great extension upward along the plane of their dip, into the air, just as they still have an undetermined extension downward into the ground; their present edges simply mark the lines back to which the sheets have been consumed by denuding forces of one kind or another."—*Davis and Wood*, as above.

neighborhood of the Catskills the slope was only about seventeen feet to the mile, and further north the surface of the ice sheet approximated to a great level plain.¹ The average ascent in this part of the country was probably twenty-five feet per mile, for the first one hundred or two hundred miles,² and the average thickness of the glacier throughout its entire extent was at least three quarters of a mile,³ while in some sections it may have been two miles or more. "The ice-current passed over the Green Mountains where they are from 3,000 to 5,000 feet in height in a course diagonal to that of their general direction, showing that such a mountain-chain made scarcely more of a ripple in the moving mass than a sunken log would make in a shallow river."⁴ At the Delaware Water Gap, the valley was filled with a frozen river eighteen hundred feet deep, rising six hundred feet above the Kittatinny Mountains.⁵ This point was only about ten miles from the margin of the ice sheet, while Paterson is twenty miles north of the ancient terminal moraine. It is safe to assume that the glacier was quite two thousand feet thick over the present bed of the Passaic river, and rose fully fifteen hundred feet above Garret Rock as we now see it.

The mighty power of this enormous mass, with a pressure of scores of tons⁶ to the square foot, can hardly be imagined. The vast forests that covered the earth were torn up by the roots and carried along by the resistless force of the Glacier, ground to bits, or deposited as mutilated logs in the depressions passed over. Loose soil and soft rock was relentlessly scraped off and carried along to be deposited here and there in wide depressions, or to be piled up on the mountain sides, two, three or five thousand feet above the level of the sea. Fragments of projecting cliffs were broken off, weighing thousands of tons, at times as big as good-sized houses, and then were dropped upon lofty plateaus to be the wonder of men to-day.⁷ Other rocks were ground together and finally left be-

hind as huge boulders. Even the hard trap rock about Paterson was scraped and ground away to an extent impossible to estimate¹ by this enormous Glacier, aided by the action of the frost and water flowing beneath the accumulating mass of ice.

We owe to glacial action much of the beauty of the landscape in various parts of the country. It is believed that in pre-glacial times there were few waterfalls and fewer lakes, as to-day they are seldom found beyond the regions of glacial drift. The moving ice sheet occasionally moved down the divide between watersheds, and on the other hand frequently choked up ancient watercourses. In this way it furthered the schemes of predatory rivers. It would seem probable that thus the united Pequannock-Wanaque-Ramapo river, which previously formed the headwaters of the Passaic, was diverted into the Pompton, and so went to swell the Third river, which then extended through the Great Notch and beyond Little Falls. But the same action which thus diverted these important tributaries from their old channel, in the course of ages choked up the gap at the Great Notch, and co-operated in the efforts of the Passaic to capture the headwaters of the Third river, and at the same time restored to its rightful owner the streams which for a while had fallen prey to its rival. The beautifully-rounded hills of earth, often gathered together like sheep huddling in a field;² the broad plains of alluvial soil, the lovely lakes that gem so many of our mountain tops, the valleys filled with fertility, the long slopes adorned with richest verdure, and not infrequently the dancing brooks that leap down the hillsides and meander through green meadows—all are due to that vast ice sheet that once covered the earth like a winding sheet. So often is death the gateway to life and loveliness. South of Paterson the soil is in many places underlaid with a deep bed of small rounded boulders and pebbles, overlaid by a bed of clay. These are also the result of glacial action. The long train of boulders lying on the ground east of the Erie railway, between Clay street and Lake View, have been brought scores, perhaps hundreds of miles, and deposited there by the glacier of prehistoric days. There are few or no signs of any important alteration having been wrought at the Passaic Falls by glacial action, although undoubtedly frost has done much to wear away the edge of the lava sheet. But unlike Niagara, Minnehaha and most other cataracts, our own Falls do not owe their origin to the damming up of a

¹ Prof. John C. Smock, now (1892) State Geologist of New Jersey, in *American Journal of Science*, vol. 125, 1883, p. 339.

² Warren Upham, in *Proceedings Boston Society of Natural History*, XXIV., 451.

³ Wright, *Man and the Glacial Period*, 330.

⁴ Wright, *The Ice Age in North America*, 166.

⁵ Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, Vol. Z, p. XIV. An admirable little sketch, "On the Glacial and Modified Drift" of New Jersey, is given in the State Geologist's Report for 1878, pp. 8-23, being the first detailed account published of the glacial action in New Jersey, although it had been referred to in the Report for 1877. The subject is treated at greater length in the Annual Report for 1880, pp. 14-97. In the Report for 1891 (pp. 35-108), Prof. R. D. Salisbury, of the U. S. Geological Survey, writes very fully "On Drift or Pleistocene Formations of New Jersey," the paper being well illustrated.

⁶ Dana estimates the weight of the ice at 450 pounds per square inch for every 1,000 feet of thickness.—*Manual of Geology*, 539. This would be 48 tons per square foot where the thickness was 1,500 feet, as it is estimated to have been on Garret Mountain, and 64 tons per square foot in the lower Passaic valley. Prof. Newberry, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, November, 1886, estimates the pressure of ice 1,000 feet thick, at 54,810 pounds to the square foot.

⁷ Mount Washington presents many examples. Near Paterson, on High Mountain, 878 feet above tide water, the ledges show the southward movement of the ice, and there are many boulders from three to ten feet in diameter perched on the smooth ledges. Many in New

England are described and illustrated in Wright's "Ice Age in North America," pp. 205 et seq. One weighs 2,300 tons; another, at Fall River, 5,400 tons; Mohegan Rock, Montville, Conn., 10,000 tons. Near Drakestown, Morris county, N. J., a mass of blue limestone, 36x30 feet, was quarried for years, to a depth of 20 feet, before it was discovered to be a boulder, transported by glacial action from the limestone range to the northwest.—*Annual Report State Geologist*, 1880, p. 30. Boulders of gneiss twenty feet long are found in the drift near Oldham brook, west of Paterson. They must have been carried ten or fifteen miles at least.

¹ "Along this whole Appalachian border there were formerly Archæan highlands of indefinite height of which the stumps are all that now remain in the present hills and mountains."—Wright, *The Ice Age in North America*, p. 438. Their reduction in size is due to pre-glacial denudation even more than to glacial erosion.

² And hence called *roches moutonnees*.

previous channel by glacial drift. The only ancient water-course possible between the First and Second Mountains was over the bed of trap. The river has formerly flowed at a much higher elevation than now, and may have poured over the lava edge at any one of a dozen places between Garret Rock and the ridge west of Totowa, but it has always kept within those limits. It is very probable that during the Glacial age the river below the Falls was choked up with debris, which was washed out at the close of that period. It is also likely that when the last ice had disappeared, the river was plunging over the long stretch of precipice, extending from the northerly extremity of the chasm through which it now pours, to the southerly extremity of the chasm or ravine adjoining the Little Falls road south of Spruce street. The water constantly wearing down the channel has found its present bed, wherein it has flowed certainly for two centuries; and perhaps for ten thousand years.¹

As just remarked, the Glacial age² was remarkable for the formation of lakes, sometimes by the erosion of valleys, making extensive basins, and in many cases by the deposition of debris, decomposed by the Glacier, which raised dams across the ancient beds of rivers, and so held the water back. Such a dam was piled up at the present Passaic Falls, extending from Totowa across the valley to Garret Rock. Through thousands of years it increased in volume, until the water rose to a height of three hundred and eighty feet above the sea, or more than two hundred feet higher than the bed of the river as it is now above the Falls. Thus a lake was formed, more than thirty miles long, two hundred feet or more in depth, and from one to seven miles in width. The ancient shingled beaches of this pre-historic "Lake Passaic," as it has been happily named, may still be

¹ The Niagara Falls have receded seven miles through the hard limestone in which the river has cut its channel. The most careful, accurate observations and measurements have led geologists to agree within the past few years that this recession has taken place since the glacial period, and probably within seven thousand years.—*Wright, Ice Age in North America*, 458.

² It should be noted here that of late years geologists have generally agreed that there have been at least two Glacial periods in America. Mr. W. J. McGee, of the U. S. Geological Survey, in an address before the Geological Society of America, August, 1892, expressed the belief that there had been three successive ice sheets, separated by warm epochs; the first ice age, he thought, "witnessed a reduction in the area of the land through oceanic submergence; the other ice ages showed less submergence, but in none of them was the elevation much greater than is now presented along the coast." In 1891 Prof. Rollin D. Salisbury, of the U. S. Geological Survey, discovered what he considered unmistakable evidences in New Jersey of drift deposited by an earlier Glacier than the one whose terminal moraine ends about the latitude of Amboy.—*Annual Report State Geologist*, 1891, pp. 102-8. A map showing the course of the ice sheet (the latest) east of the Missouri river is given in the Sixth Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey, 1884-85, p. 205. The results wrought by ice and floods, as described above in the text, may have been effected at one period or another, or by successive eras of glaciers and subsequent floods. It may be added that Dr. Wright doubts a succession of Glacial epochs, although willing to believe that there may have been occasional recessions of the front, lasting a few centuries.—*The Ice Age in North America*, 480; *Man and the Glacial Period*, 117.

traced¹ by the careful observer at Totowa, in the sand hills above Browertown, on the Preakness mountains, at Bloomingtondale, at Pompton, on the hills enclosing the lovely Wanaque valley as far north as Ringwood and Hewitt, through the Ramapo valley, and southerly to Liberty Corner, in Somerset county, including all of Pompton Plains, and the country about Chatham and Morristown. It was ten times the size of Lake Hopatcong to-day. At this period, the earth in this part of the country was sixty or sixty-five feet lower than it is now,² so that the waters from this great lake leaped directly into the ocean, whose waves dashed against the gloomy cliffs at the present Passaic Falls. As the Glacier had pressed onward southerly it had probably followed the course of the Passaic river, and so deposited along its banks vast quantities of valley drift—small boulders, coarse gravel, fine sand and clay, which were piled up in terraces, rising higher and higher.

Toward the close of the Glacial period, and with the incoming of the Champlain epoch, there was a depression of the earth's surface,³ accompanied by a great thaw. As the melting of the ice increased, vast floods followed at irregular intervals. At length the lofty dam was swept away, and the imprisoned waters of the ancient lake rushed down across the trap edge to the country below. Finer sand was added to the summits of the terraces, with occasional layers of gravel, suggestive of periods of raging torrents succeeded by seasons of a long-continued even flow of water. During the Drift epoch fragments of fossiliferous rocks were carried from long distances and deposited by the Glacier along its margin, or perhaps where it met the ocean.⁴ Thus by the combined action of ice and water were formed those singular terraces known as Colt's Hill (bounded by Ward, Main, Grand and Prince streets, and removed in 1890-91) and Sandy Hill (now bounded by Market, East Nineteenth, Clay, Chestnut and Vine streets). These hills had flat summits, one hundred and fifty-two feet

¹ "In a region where forests afford no obstruction, the observer has merely to bring his eye into the plane once occupied by the water surface, and all the horizontal elements of shore topography are projected in a single line. This line is exhibited to him not merely by the distinctions of light and shade, but by distinctions of color due to the fact that the changes of inclination and of soil at the line influence the distribution of many kinds of vegetation. In this manner it is often possible to obtain from the general view evidence of the existence of a faint shore tracing, which could be satisfactorily determined in no other way. The ensemble of a faintly scored shore mark is usually easier to recognize than any of its details."—G. K. Gilbert, "On the Topographic Features of Lake Shores," *Fifth Annual Report of the U. S. Geological Survey*, 1883-84, p. 122.

² As shown by beach marks at Mount Pleasant cemetery at Newark; on the bluff at Navesink Highlands; in the gravel hill where the new Pennsylvania Railroad station at Trenton stands; on the hills west of Shark river, and at other points.

³ Probably 150 feet about Philadelphia, and increasing to the north.—*Wright's Ice Age in North America*, 414.

⁴ Such fragments of rocks, generally sandstone, sometimes yellow and sometimes red or brown, containing fossils, were found in excavating for the cellars of the buildings on the south-east corner of Broadway and Washington street; in digging for the foundations for the new gas works near Lyon street; in grading the Boulevard between Nineteenth and Twentieth avenues, and at other places in Paterson.

above tide level. The Broadway Hill, the hill at East Eighteenth street and Seventh avenue, in Paterson, and the sandy hills at Haledon, are all of the same height—one hundred and fifty-two to one hundred and sixty feet; this similarity in height and material, at least as regards Colt's Hill, Sandy Hill and the hills of sand formation at or near Haledon, and at North Paterson, indicates an origin due to the same time and the same cause.

Strange scenes were enacted about the shores of that pre-historic "Lake Passaic." The mammoth, twice the size of the largest elephant of to-day, and covered with reddish wool and black hair, having tusks twelve feet long, curved upwards, roamed about the neighborhood, and occasionally encountered the still huger hairy mastodon.¹ The Greenland reindeer² glided swiftly over open spaces across the ice, with the caribou, the bison and the musk-ox.³ The industrious beaver set the precedent for the mighty barrier at the Falls, by damming up the streams that flowed into the Lake. Birds, five or six feet high, with formidable rows of teeth, coursed through the air, or preyed on the fish that swarmed in the waters, while the turkey placidly waxed fat with never a fear of Thanksgiving Day.

But of all the beasts and birds that were wont to make their home near the shores of this great lake, scarcely a member of their species now exists, and the only evidences that they once roamed the earth or air, are the infrequent fossil remains occasionally brought to light by modern excavations. Of "Lake Passaic" itself, the only vestiges left behind are the beach marks made by its waves on the pebbly shores, and the ponds which still exist in the deeper depressions of the old lake basin, such as Pompton Lake, Crystal Lake,⁴ and perhaps Franklin Lake. At the close of this period, as the Glacial Lakes⁵ disappeared they generally found their way to the ocean by the old valleys and river channels,⁶ and when these great bodies of water had gone the rivers shrank to something like their present size and into nearly their present beds, which, how-

ever, are always, in the Northern hemisphere, cutting into their right banks, leaving the latter higher and steeper than their left shores.

After the period of vast floods already described, the earth began to rise once more, and New Jersey, which at this epoch did not extend south of a line drawn from Sandy Hook to Trenton, was slowly enlarged even beyond her present fair proportions, by the emergence from the sea of the beds of sand, marlyte, clay, shell limestone, compact limestone and green sand marl, which make up the southern counties, and which the jealous ocean is again seeking to reclaim as her own. There have been elevations and depressions of the earth's surface since the time when "Lake Passaic" poured its hundred square miles of water through its ruined glacial dam down into the valley of the Passaic, but there is every reason to believe that the Great Falls are to-day substantially as they were when that immense dam was burst asunder, and that the topography of the country about Paterson—of its hills, its valleys, its sand-hill terraces, its river, its principal water-courses—has undergone no change of note since that startling catastrophe.¹

It was by all the countless changes that have been briefly hinted at rather than described, that the country was prepared for human habitation. The rocky slopes of the trap rock descending to the river bed above the Falls, the underlying strata of sandstone, gravel and "drift" below the Falls, and the sandy soil covering most of the site of the Paterson of to-day, all tend to assure for a large population the best drainage and the purest water-supply—two of the most essential requisites to health.

Nature is never at rest.

The transitions that have so often taken place in the past did not occur suddenly, by "some mighty convulsion of nature," as the favorite phrase is. Nor should we conclude that such changes have ceased for all time, and that the surface of the earth is to remain as it is forever. Not so. The globe we live on is still undergoing alterations as vast, and with as far-reaching consequences in store, as any in by-gone epochs. "We live in a universe of change: nothing remains the same from one moment to another, and each

¹ The tusk of a mastodon was found in the Trenton gravel, fourteen feet below the surface, in 1878. The remains of another were found more recently near Corona, Bergen county. Bones of the same huge beast have been found in a depression in a "fossil" glacier in Alaska—a glacier that has been stationary so long that it is covered four feet deep with earth in which forest trees are growing.

² Remains of the reindeer have been found near Vincenttown.

³ Remains of all these animals have been found in the glacial drift in New Jersey.

⁴ Annual Report State Geologist, 1890, p. 60.

⁵ As evidence that the New Jersey lakes are all of glacial formation it is observed that the lakes of the State are confined to the Highland regions, generally in the "drift;" there are no lakes in the State south of Budd's Lake, Morris county.

⁶ There is no channel in the Passaic river for a mile or two below the Falls; the river simply occupies a valley filled with glacial drift. The writer distinctly recollects that while bathing in the Passaic river when a boy one day about thirty years ago, near the present Clay street bridge at Newark, the tide being unusually low and the water very clear, he saw a well defined channel in the bed of the river, near the middle, ten or twelve feet wide, with steep banks about two feet high; the channel of the old Mill brook was also distinctly visible, where it ran down the river bed and joined the river channel. These channels must have been worn down at a time when their banks were above water.

¹ As already stated, geologists are substantially agreed that the last Glacial period ended from seven to ten thousand years ago. Through what length of time it continued is as yet largely a matter of conjecture. Some think fully a million years. The most conservative view is that of Prestwick (Geology, II., 533-4), who thinks 25,000 years would cover it. Dr. Wright believes (Man and the Glacial Period, 364) that "one hundred thousand years, or even less, might easily include both the slow coming on of the Glacial period and its rapid close." In an article in the Independent (New York) of November 10, 1892, Dr. Wright describes his discovery, in the Summer of 1892, of an ancient channel through which the waters of Lake Huron and its tributaries flowed via Lake Nipissing, Mattawan river and the Ottawa river into the St. Lawrence. This channel was formed after the Glacial era, and before the continent had subsided sufficiently to send the waters of the Great Lakes south-erly to form the present Niagara river. The most moderate estimate allows 7,000 to 7,500 years for the wearing back of the Niagara gorge to the Falls as they now are. Dr. Wright thinks the old channel via Lake Nipissing could have been formed in 2,000 or 2,500 years, and hence still believes that 10,000 years is enough to allow for the lapse of time since the disappearance of the continental ice sheet.

recorded moment of time has its separate history."¹ The current transformations are proceeding with a deliberation befitting their magnitude. Geologists may differ as to whether it was seven thousand or seventy thousand years since the last Glacier disappeared, and as to whether the history of the earth dates back twenty-two million or one hundred and fifteen million years. The earth's crust may be rising or falling but a few inches in a year. The Passaic Falls may be wearing away at the rate of only two or three inches in a century. But what are centuries in the history of a universe, or in the eyes of Him in whose sight a thousand years "are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night"? As Haeckel well says: "From a strictly philosophical point of view, it makes no difference whether we hypothetically assume for these processes ten millions or ten thousand billions of years. *Before us and behind us lies Eternity.*"² As we stand and gaze upon that cataract and the volcanic rocks all about, seamed, and rent, and twisted, all telling of the wonderful power of the Creator, we feel what Bryant has so aptly expressed:

My heart is awed within me when I think
Of the great miracle that still goes on,
In silence, round me—the perpetual work
Of thy creation, finished, yet renewed
Forever.

Oh, there is not lost
One of earth's charms: upon her bosom yet,
After the flight of untold centuries,
The freshness of her far beginning lies
And yet shall lie.

ARTESIAN WELL AT THE PASSAIC ROLLING MILL, PATERSON.

The following is a tabular account of the specimens found in this well, with the depths at which they were taken, in feet. The boring began in September, 1879, and was continued until November, 1880:

DEPTH.	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS.
65 feet....	Red sandstone, fine
110 feet....	Red sandstone, coarse
182 feet....	Red sandstone, and a little shale
400 feet....	Red sandstone, shaly
404 feet....	Shale
430 feet....	Red sandstone, fine grained
540 feet....	Sandy shale, soft
540 feet....	Soft shale
565 feet....	Soft shale
565 feet....	Soft shale
585 feet....	Soft shale
600 feet....	Hard sandstone
605 feet....	Soft shale
609 feet....	Soft shale
613 feet....	Soft shale
1,170 feet....	Selenite, 2 x 1 x 1-16th in.
1,180 feet....	Fine quicksand, reddish
1,180 feet....	Fine quicksand, reddish
1,180 feet....	Pyrites
1,370 feet....	Sandy rock, under quicksand
1,400 feet....	Dark red sandstone
1,400 feet....	Light red sandstone
1,415 feet....	Dark red sandstone

1,415 feet....	Light red sandstone
1,415 feet....	Fragments of red sandstone
1,540 feet....	Red sandstone, and a pebble of kaolin
1,700 feet....	Light red sandstone
1,830 feet....	Light red sandstone
1,830 feet....	Light red sandstone
1,850 feet....	Light red stone
2,000 feet....	Red shale
2,020 feet....	Light red sandstone
2,050 feet....	
2,100 feet....	Shaly sandstone

At this depth the attempt to bore through the red sandstone was abandoned, the water being altogether unfit for ordinary use, and the character and amount of the saline impurities giving little hope of success by going deeper. The fact that the rock salt of England, and of some of the other salt mines in Europe, is found in rocks of the same age as this, raises the question whether it may not also be found here. About the end of December, 1880, the tubing was drawn out of the well and the bore was stopped by a seed-bag below 900 feet. The water then rose to within seventeen feet of the top. By putting down a pump forty feet into the well it has been made to yield 100 gallons of water a minute for five hours, without lowering the surface materially. This water has been analyzed, and found to be slightly alkaline, agreeable to the taste, and to contain 13.54 grains of mineral matter to the gallon, and this mostly carbonates of lime and magnesia. The analysis showed in a gallon (58.318 grains):

2.15 grains of magnesia.
3.71 grains of lime.
1.15 grains of soda, with very little potash.
1.08 grains of chlorine.
.55 grains of sulphuric acid.
Not weighed, carbonic acid.

The late Prof. Cook, State Geologist, assumed that these constituents are combined and exist in the water as:

4.51 grains of carbonate of magnesia,
5.95 grains of carbonate of lime,
1.78 grains of common salt,
.37 grains of carbonate of soda,
.93 grains of sulphate of lime.

13.54

"These constituents," said Prof. Cook, "are not such as to make the water unwholesome for drinking or for household uses, and they will probably deposit in boilers as a sandy or muddy sediment, and the water can be used for supplying steam-boilers without danger or inconvenience." The well was begun with an eight-inch bore, and was cased with a six-inch tube down to 1120 feet, and the bore from that down to 2100 feet was four and one-half inches.¹

LIST OF MINERALS FOUND IN AND ABOUT PATERSON.

AMETHYST.	(Quartz.) Silica.—Little Falls.
ANALCITE.	Hydrous silicate of sodium and aluminum.—Paterson.
AZURITE.	Hydrous carbonate of copper.—Passaic Falls.
DATOLITE.	Boro-silicate of calcium.—Paterson.
HEMATITE.	Sesquioxide of iron.—Little Falls.
PECTOLITE.	Pseudomorphs of quartz after this mineral occur in the quarries at Paterson.
PREHNITE.	Silicate of aluminum and calcium.—Paterson, Little Falls and Browertown.
QUARTZ.	Silica.—Little Falls (amethyst).
QUARTZ.	Pseudomorphs of quartz after pectolite and other zeolites are reported by Joseph H. Hunt, M. D., as occurring in the quarries at Paterson.
STILBITE.	Hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium.—Little Falls and Paterson. ²

Prof. R. S. Tarr, of the Geological Department of Cornell University, a recognized authority on mineralogy, at the request of the author of this History for a list of the minerals found in and about Paterson, has kindly written as follows:

¹ Annual Report of State Geologist, 1880, pp. 163-5.

² The foregoing list is from the Geological Survey, New Jersey. Final Report of the State Geologist, 1889, Vol. II., Part I., pp. 3-24 b.

¹ So wrote that eminent physicist, Prof. Joseph Henry, Director of the Smithsonian Institution, a month before his death, in 1878.

² "History of Creation," New York, 1876, Vol. I., 129.

"The following is, so far as I know, a complete list, but as I am acquainted with the region only in a general way, it may not be entirely correct. The list embraces all that are reported from there, but local collectors, who know every minute locality and are always on the watch, might be able to add some. Those marked * have been found in good cabinet specimens, possibly also the others."

*Amethyst	*Chabazite	Hornblende	*Quartz
*Analcite	Chlorite	*Laumontite	*Prehnite
*Apophyllite	*Datolite	Limonite	*Quartz pseudo-
Augite	Epidote	Magnetite	morphs, after pec-
*Azurite	Feldspar	*Malachite	tolite, stilbite, dato-
Biotite	Hematite	*Natrolite	lite and apophyllite.
*Calcite	*Heulandite	*Pectolite	*Stilbite

Doubtless many of the list given by Prof. Tarr have been found no nearer Paterson than the trap rock at Bergen Hill. Possibly all of them may reward the diligent collector in the quarry and other rock excavations in and about Paterson.

The author has a distinct recollection of once finding, many years ago, Chalcopyrite (sulphide of copper and iron) under an overhanging mass of trap in the Valley of the Rocks.

Asbestos was found some years ago in digging a well on Totowa.

Lignite (mineral coal—carbon, hydrogen and oxygen) has been found on High Mountain, and probably elsewhere, in small, thin veins half an inch thick.

Quartz (milky crystals) has been found in many of the excavations in the trap rock in and about Paterson.

SOME SURVEYORS' BENCH-MARKS IN AND NEAR PATERSON.¹

CENTERVILLE.....Elevation, 179.50 ft.

This bench-mark is on a small cut in a projecting stone, 4.6 feet above the ground, at the west end of the north abutment of the road bridge over the Morris Canal, 1 mile southwest of Centerville. The point is indicated by an arrow-head.

HAWTHORNE.....Elevation, 42.83 ft.

A cross cut on the outside corner of the east end of the coping of the north abutment of the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad bridge over the Passaic river.

LITTLE FALLS.....Elevation, 194.90 ft.

A cross cut on the northeast corner of the stone sill of the main front door of the Reformed Church.

LITTLE FALLS.....Elevation, 174.67 ft.

A cross cut on the stone coping at the end of the iron railing on the west side of the Passaic river, Morris Canal aqueduct.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.....Elevation, 175.74 ft.

A cross cut on the north corner of the west end of the coping of the circular wall at the north end of the west abutment of the aqueduct by which the Morris Canal crosses the Pompton river.

PATERSON.....Elevation, 108.51 ft.

A cross cut on the south end of the sill of the Main street entrance of St. Boniface Church, at the southeast corner of Main and Slater streets.

PATERSON.....Elevation, 100.37 ft.

This bench-mark is a cross cut on the corner-stone at the northeast corner of the Passaic county court-house.

PATERSON.....Elevation, 89.92 ft.

A cross cut on the east end of the sill of the main front door of the Market street M. E. Church.

PATERSON.....Elevation, 95.94 ft.

A cross cut on the north end of the sill of the main entrance of the First Presbyterian Church.

PATERSON.....Elevation, 175.96 ft.

A cross cut on a projection in the lowest corner-stone at the southeast end of the west abutment of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad bridge over the Morris Canal, between Little Falls and Paterson.

RICHFIELD.....Elevation, 182.56 ft.

A cross cut on the north end of the east abutment of the bridge over the Morris Canal. The point is at the end of the timber on which the bridge rests.

¹ From Geological Survey, New Jersey. Final Report of the State Geologist, Vol. I. (1888), pp. 262-3.

OTHER ELEVATIONS IN AND NEAR PATERSON.¹

Athenia. Rail at Erie station.....	134.0
Bearfoot Mountain, highest point in county.....	1490.
Bloomingdale. Pequannock river at.....	284.
Charlotteburgh. North rail at station.....	718.5
Clifton. Rail at Erie station.....	66.3
Cooper. Extreme west end of stone dam, outlet of lake.....	624.0
Echo Lake. Top of boulder, 4 feet from corner fence of Brown's Hotel.....	985.8
Great Notch, bench on rock, west end of Notch.....	315.8
Great Notch, centre of road, back of the forks.....	303.7
Greenwood lake.....	618.
High Mountain, north of Paterson.....	879.
Hohokus. Erie track at station.....	197.5
Little Falls. Passaic river, above dam.....	158.
Little Falls. Passaic river, below Falls.....	118.
Macopin lake.....	890.
Morris Canal—Plane 11, near Bloomfield.....	176.5
" " —Lock 13, near Pompton.....	184.5
(The "seventeen-mile level" is between these two points.)	
Newfoundland. South rail at railroad crossing east of station....	774.7
Passaic. Rail at main railroad station, N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R....	57.4
Passaic and Essex county line, post on Fairfield road near Singack.	190.3
Paterson. Erie track at Market street.....	76.8
*Paterson—Morris Canal.....	174.0
* " —Garret Mountain—top of sandstone in quarry.....	406.2
* " " " —top of mountain above quarry.....	506.4
* " " " —second crest.....	523.5
* " —Garret Rock.....	534.4
Pompton. Sill of Reformed Church.....	208.0
Pompton lake.....	202.
Peckman river, at Stanley's mill pond.....	191.6
Singac. Rail at crossing near station.....	169.6
Smith's Mills. South rail at crossing.....	440.2
*Wesel Mountain (U. S. Coast Survey Station, at Great Notch)....	583.

ANALYSES OF TRAP ROCK.²

	High M't'n.	Bergen tunnel	Rocky Hill
Silica.....	51.8	52.6	52.1
Protoxide of iron.....	12.9	7.8	12.7
Alumina.....	15.7	17.1	16.7
Magnesia.....	5.5	10.1	3.2
Lime.....	9.8	7.8	10.8
Soda.....	1.4	1.3	2.3
Potasb.....	0.3	0.9	0.8
Water.....	2.8	1.9	1.4
	100.2	99.5	100.0
Specific gravity.....	2.94	2.94	2.94

The High Mountain rock analyzed is described as "a peculiar specimen from the summit of the mountain, having the appearance of a garnetiferous syenite."

The Bergen Hill specimen was "a grey rock, with a bluish tinge of color, and forms the greater portion of the hill. The rock is hard, durable, of a very uniform grain, and is readily broken into blocks. The blocks of the Russ pavement are of this rock. It is composed of hornblende and feldspar."

The Rocky Hill specimen analyzed was "very hard and tough; dark yellowish grey in color; crystalline in structure; weathers to a light grey color."

It will be observed that these specimens vary but little in composition, although the High Mountain trap is extrusive, while the Bergen Hill

¹ From Geology of New Jersey, 1868, pp. 831 et seqq., and Geological Survey, New Jersey, Final Report of the State Geologist (1888), Vol. I., p. 290. Barometric measurements are indicated by a *. These are taken from the former work. Mr. John T. Hilton, when City Surveyor of Paterson, ran some levels which indicated that the barometric height of Garret Rock, given here as 534 feet, was somewhere about 200 feet in excess of the actual height. The heights as given are compared with mean tide.

² From Geology of New Jersey, 1868, pp. 215-17.

and the Rocky Hill traps are intrusive. The average of a number of analyses would show more accurately the differences between the rocks. But, as stated before, the greatest difference is in the structure of the two classes of trap.

Native iron exists in trap rock, but only to a fraction of one per cent., so far as the specimens have been examined, and the particles are smaller than a pin's head.—See State Geologist's Reports for 1874, pp. 56-7; 1883, pp. 162-3. The attraction has been so strong on the west side of Garret Mountain, near the Notch, as to induce a considerable waste of time and labor in sinking "iron mines."

CHAPTER II.

THE ABORIGINES.

The doomed Indian leaves behind no trace,
To save his own or serve another race;
With his frail breath his power has passed away,
His deeds, his thoughts, are buried with his clay.

His heraldry is but a broken bow,
His history but a tale of wrong and woe,
His very name must be a blank.

—Sprague.

From the time that men began to think, they have been wont to speculate on the unsolved problems: Whence come we? What are we? Whither do we tend? The olden Rabbis spent centuries in overlaying the Pentateuch with an amazing mass of mysticism, as where they said in the Zohar:

"And YHVH Elohim formed Adam, *i. e.*, Man, therefore is written: 'YHVH Elohim, created Adam,' with the full Name, like we have stated, that he is perfect and comprises all. We have learned: On the sixth day Man was created at the time when the *Kisch*, *i. e.*, Throne, was perfected, and is called *Kisch* Throne; it is written: 'The Throne had six steps' (I Kings, x, 19), and therefore Man was created on the sixth (day) because he is worthy to sit on this Throne. And we have learned: When Man was created everything was established, everything which is Above [Ideal] and Below [Concrete], and all is comprised in Man."¹

On the other hand, such modern materialists as Haeckel will not tolerate the idea of a Creator, but insist that Man, in common with all animate beings, has developed from a simple cell, or bit of protoplasm.

Whence came the cell? Whence the protoplasm?

As widely different as these two views of the origin of Man, are the opinions of writers as to the origin of the cop-

per-colored natives of America. From a time soon after the discovery of this continent it was a favorite conjecture of students and travelers that in the new world the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel had found a refuge.¹ Innumerable volumes have been written in support of this view. Some travelers, from an imaginary resemblance of certain Indian words to those in other languages, have leaped to the conclusion that they were allied to or descended from the Romans, the Greeks, the Chinese, the Welsh, or other nations, according to the fancy or whim of the hearer. But the old method of making the facts fit a theory has given way to the modern spirit of scientific research, which aims to be sure of its facts before it attempts deductions. Scholars are generally agreed that there are no data yet come to light which enable us to say when, whence or how the American continent was first peopled. Some scientists have inclined to the belief that the natives were autochthonous. That is, admitting the correctness of the evolution theory, the several races of men in different parts of the world were evolved independently from a common type of ancestor—the "missing link." The civilization of Peru and that of Mexico arose and developed independently of each other, and were widely different in character—in religion, government, customs and language. That of Peru seems to have come from the South, possibly from islands now sunk in the Pacific; that of Mexico from the North. Were the Mound Builders an earlier and different race from the American Indians, or were they the Cherokees, who built mounds in Georgia and other Southern States within the last three centuries? The study of anthropology and ethnology is of the profoundest importance to us, who are all interested in learning the origin, whence we may infer the destiny, of the human race. Anthropology and its attendant handmaidens, Ethnology, Archæology, Linguistics, Mythology, are every day bringing us nearer the solution of the ancient problem.

One of the most important contributions to the history of man in America was the discovery in the Trenton gravel, in 1875, by Dr. Charles C. Abbott, of Trenton, of certain rude stone implements inferior in make to those of the Indians. He and other explorers have since discovered many such specimens *in situ* at Trenton, several feet below the surface. These implements were found in such positions as showed that the people who dropped them there must have lived near the close of the last Glacial epoch, if not before; that is, when the climate of this part of America resembled the Arctic regions of to-day. In the same drift, as already mentioned, the tusk of a mastodon has been found. Bones of the Greenland reindeer, the walrus, the caribou, the moose and the musk-ox have come to light in the same region, together with some human remains. All these facts go to show that New Jersey was inhabited at this period, and by a race much lower in civilization than the Indians of the time of Columbus. The inferences are

¹ The Zohar, III., 48 a, Brody edition; quoted in "Qabbalah. The Philosophical Writings of Solomon Ben Yehudah Ibn Gebirol or Avicbron And their connection with the Hebrew Qabbalah and Sepher ha-Zohar," etc., by Isaac Myer, LL. B., Philadelphia, 1888, p. 424. The Sepher ha-Zohar, Book of Illumination, or Splendor, or ancient Qabbalah, is a mystical, running commentary on the Pentateuch or Thorah, based on the *Sod*, or Secret Doctrine, which perhaps antedates the Christian era. Many of the Rabbis believed the Hebrew text of the Pentateuch had a secret, hidden meaning, for the Illuminati or Enlightened, and another meaning for the ordinary reader.

¹ That eminent philanthropist, patriot and student, Elias Boudinot, LL.D., of Burlington, wrote such a work: "A Star in the West; or, a Humble Attempt to Discover the long lost Ten Tribes of Israel, preparatory to their return to their beloved city, Jerusalem." Trenton, N. J., 1816.

strong that the Eskimo accompanied the advance of the great ice sheet, and probably retreated with it northward. ¹ Palæolithic man appears to have inhabited Europe, as far south as Aquitaine, in France, during the Glacial period, and the Palæolithic implements picked up in the Trenton gravel very closely resemble those found in France. This is regarded by many as substantiating Haeckel's view ² that America was first peopled from Asia via Bering Strait, which has been ascertained to be a feasible route. ³ But it is a curious and suggestive fact that so far not an arrow head, nor grooved ax, nor stemmed scraper has been found in the Trenton gravel, all the implements being of the very simplest make, ⁴ showing that the primitive dwellers on the Delaware had not even reached that stage of civilization when the bow and arrow were known to them, ⁵ whence F. W. Putnam infers that these men belonged to a race distinct in type from the Eskimos, ⁶ and earlier than they. It is evident that here we are getting back into a remote antiquity. Whoever were the fashioners of these rude stone implements, it is certain

¹ Report on the Palæolithic Implements from the Glacial Drift near Trenton, by Dr. C. C. Abbott, Ninth Annual report of Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, Mass., 1876, p. 35; The Stone Age in New Jersey, by Dr. C. C. Abbott, Washington, 1877 (pp. 246-380, with 223 figures of stone implements, from Smithsonian Report, 1877); Second Report on the Palæolithic Implements from the Glacial Drift, in the Valley of the Delaware River, near Trenton, N. J., by Charles C. Abbott, M. D., Salem, 1878 (pp. 225-257 from Eleventh Annual Report of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, 1878); American Naturalist, Salem, Mass., 1872, Vol. VI., p. 147, and 1873, Vol. VII., pp. 204-09; Primitive Industry: or Illustrations of the Handiwork, in Stone, Bone and Clay, of the Native Races of The Northern Atlantic Seaboard of America, by Charles C. Abbott, M. D., Salem, Mass., 1881. In this handsome octavo volume of 560 pages Dr. Abbott gives fuller details of his discoveries of the relics of palæolithic man in New Jersey. See also "The Argillite Implements Found in the Gravels of Delaware River," by H. W. Haynes, in Proceedings Boston Society of Natural History, January, 1881, and other papers in the same Proceedings, and in the American Antiquarian, Vol. VI., p. 137, and Vol. X., p. 125; in Science, Vol. IV., pp. 469, 522, by Haynes, Prof. J. D. Whitney, Lucien Carr, Prof. F. W. Putnam, Prof. H. Carvill Lewis and others. "There is much to be said in favor of the theory that the Eskimos of the north are the lineal descendants of the pre-glacial men whose implements are found in New Jersey, Ohio and Minnesota."—Wright, "The Ice Age in North America," p. 388. See also Abbott, in Science, 1883, Vol. I., 359, and Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Vol. XXXVII.

² Haeckel's view is that the human race was first developed on a now sunken continent in the Indian Ocean, which he calls "Lemuria;" thence issued in successive migration the first few races, as they were developed, spreading over the earth. Among these were the Mongols, occupying all of Asia, except India, and also extending into Northern Europe (the Finns, whence, according to other writers, the Finians or Fenians, the primitive inhabitants of Ireland); from the Mongols issued the Hyperboreans of Northwestern Asia and the Eskimos of the Arctic regions of North America (No. 8 in the scale), and from the Eskimos there issued (No. 9) the Americans.—*History of Creation*, New York, 1876, Vol. II., frontispiece.

³ First Annual Report U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, 1877, pp. 95-8.

⁴ Essays of an Americanist, by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, Philadelphia, 1890, p. 53.

⁵ "The Bow and Arrow Unknown to Palæolithic Man," by H. W. Haynes, in Proceedings Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. XXIII.

⁶ Wright's "The Ice Age in North America," 569. It has been conjectured from the inferior maxillary bones found in caves in France that Palæolithic man was speechless, but the latest investigators do not believe this.

that they must have fished and hunted south of the Glacier border while the whole country north of them was covered with an ice sheet. How long ago was that? Not less than ten thousand years. Perhaps a thousand centuries. ¹ Contrary to the rule of human progress there is an abrupt transition in the Trenton gravel, from the rude argillite implements of the palæolithic man to the skillfully-chipped flint arrow-heads of the neolithic period. Were the older people exterminated by the mighty glacial floods? Or, were they driven away by the later comers? Perhaps they had retreated with the Glacier centuries before their successors arrived on the scene. Certain it is, that this primitive people who hunted and fished in New Jersey during and before the existence of "Lake Passaic," and who often gazed with simple awe upon the mighty cataract which we call the Passaic Falls, ² had vanished from this neighborhood ages before the first white man set foot on our shores. It may be that he has left unsuspected traces behind him, and that the industrious explorer will find in the valley of the Passaic relics of this forgotten race, such as have rewarded the search in the Delaware drift.

The same scientific method which has been applied of late years to the gathering of the facts concerning the geological history of the earth, and the manners and customs of primitive man, has been more recently devoted to the study of the American races. One result has been to dismiss as unworthy of consideration all the fanciful hypotheses which traced affiliations between the peoples of the eastern and western continents. Most modern scientists agree with the Marquis de Nadaillac: "The present peoples of America, like those of Europe, are the issue of the intermixture of several races. The crossings are true modifications of fundamental types. The men of the primitive races have resisted these modifications; they have not yet completely disappeared, and in spite of variations from one extreme to the other, an attentive study frequently enables us to recognize a

¹ In the Smithsonian Report for 1868, p. 33, Prof. Henry quoted with sympathetic approval the sentiments of the Bishop of London, uttered in a lecture at Edinburgh: "The man of science should go on honestly, patiently, diffidently, observing and storing up his observations, and carrying his reasonings unflinchingly to their legitimate conclusions, convinced that it would be treason to the majesty at once of science and of religion, if he sought to help either by swerving ever so little from the straight line of truth." Many Biblical scholars believe that the chronology of Archbishop Usher, which has been printed in the margins of the Bible for the last two centuries (taken from his "Annals of the World," 1658), and which foots up 4,004 years as the precise age of the world to the time of Christ, is based on an erroneous interpretation of the patriarchal genealogies, which related to the founding of tribes or nations, instead of to the lives of individuals. The subject has been fully treated in this light by the Duke of Argyll, in "Primeval Man," pp. 91, *et seq.*; by Prof. William Henry Green, of Princeton Theological Seminary, in numerous articles in periodicals, and by other competent authorities. See Lange's Commentary on Genesis, New York, 1869, p. 346; "The Prophets of Israel," etc., by W. Robertson Smith, New York, 1882, pp. 147-9, 402. See also Geikie's "Hours with the Bible," New York, 1885, Vol. I., pp. 83-7.

² "In former days, long before the sublime and stupendous Falls of Niagara became a place of fashionable resort, the Red Men would draw near to this awful cataract with timid steps, invoking most solemnly the Mighty Spirit which they imagined must certainly reside there."—*The Outlines of Primitive Superstitions*, etc., by Rushton M. Dorman, Philadelphia, 1881, p. 300.

predominant type."¹ "Doubtless, as with the ancient races of Europe, those of America were made up of diverse elements, of different varieties. A primeval dolichocephalic race appears in the first instance to have invaded the vast regions included between the two oceans. The men of this race were contemporary with the huge pachydermal and edentate animals; and, as did their contemporaries in Europe, they passed through the various phases of the Stone Age. Other races arrived in successive migrations, the first of which doubtless dated from very remote ages, and brought about, amongst the ancient inhabitants of America, modifications, analogous to those produced in Europe by similar migrations."²

As that most accomplished investigator, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, says: "Anyone at all intimately conversant with the progress of American archæology in the last twenty years must see how rapidly has grown the conviction that American culture was homebred, to the manor born: that it was wholly indigenous and had borrowed nothing—nothing, from either Europe, Asia or Africa. The peculiarities of native American culture are typical, and extend throughout the continent."³

In his excellent work on the Primitive Superstitions of the American Aborigines, Dorman expresses the same opinion: "American agriculture was indigenous. This is proved by the fact that grains of the Old World were absent, and its agriculture was founded on the maize, an American plant. Their agriculture and their architecture show an indigenous origin of their civilization, as does also their mythology. * * * Fear is the prevailing religious sentiment among all the tribes of America. Religion did not have much moral influence toward ennobling hearts or humanizing manners, but merely excited emotions of fear and increased fanaticism. Prayers were offered for material things, but touched not morals. Among the savage tribes we find very little evidence, if any, of a moral sentiment."⁴

Speaking of the Mexican and Central American ruins, Baldwin says: "The more we study them, the more we find it necessary to believe that the civilization they represent was originated in America, and probably in the region where they are found. It did not come from the Old World. * * * The culture and the work were wholly original, wholly American."⁵

Much has been written of supposed physiological resemblances between the Americans and other races, but on

this subject Dr. Brinton may be again quoted: "The anatomy and physiology of the various American tribes present, indeed, great diversity, and yet, beneath it all is a really remarkable fixedness of type. * * * These variations are not greater than can be adduced in various members of the white or black race. In spite of them all, there is a wonderful family likeness among the tribes of American origin. No observer well acquainted with the type would err in taking it for another. * * * We reach therefore the momentous conclusion that the American race throughout the whole continent, and from its earliest appearance in time, is and has been *one*, as distinct in type as any other race, and from its isolation probably the purest of all in its racial traits."¹

Another writer, in concluding an able paper on the Astronomy of the Red Man, says: "Inquiry into the astronomical knowledge of the Red Men, their arithmetic, division of time, names of months and days, shows that their whole system was most peculiar; and if not absolutely original, must antedate all historic times, since it has no parallel on record. * * * Assuredly, the astronomical knowledge of the aboriginal Americans was of domestic origin; and any of the few seeming points of seeming contact with the calendars of the old world, if not accidental must have taken place at an exceedingly remote period of time. In fact, whatever may have come from the old world was engrafted upon a system itself still older than the exotic shoots."²

Says that eminent scholar, Prof. Reville: "The social and religious development of Central America was in the strictest sense native and original, and all attempts to bring it into connection with a supposed earlier intercourse with Asia or Europe have failed."³

The most civilized nations of to-day point to their high development in language and literature as the most striking evidence of their progress in culture. Compilers of grammars always take the verb "love" as the best example of a regular conjugation, from which it has been inferred by some scholars that the word has acquired the regular form because it represents a great elevation in the human soul, and a perfect attainment in expressing the emotions. But the language of the Klamath or Modoc Indians of Oregon conjugates the verb in three persons and numbers with all the finest shades of meaning known to the Greek grammar,⁴ and Dr. Brinton has shown from a comparison of several American with European languages that in them all, the words used to express the conception of love are based upon the same fundamental notions. "They thus reveal the parallel paths which the human mind everywhere pursued in giving articulate expression to the passions and emotions of the soul. In this sense there is a oneness in all

¹ Pre-Historic America, London, 1885, p. 480.

² *Ib.*, 516. In a paper "On the Origin of the Indian Population of America," by B. H. Coates, M. D., read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, April 28, 1834, the learned author anticipated, although with far less knowledge of the subject than we possess to-day, the conclusion of scholars half a century later than his time: "The inference which most commands our confidence, is, that America, like other sections of the world, was peopled from several sources; and that this was effected by numerous colonies, and in an antiquity so remote as to precede the records of history, the invention of most domestic mechanic arts, and the formation of widely diffused languages."—See *Memoirs Hist. Soc. Penn.*, Vol. III., Part II., p. 38.

³ *Essays of an Americanist*, 60.

⁴ Dorman, as cited, pp. 387, 390.

⁵ *Ancient America*, by John D. Baldwin, New York, 1872, pp. 184-5.

¹ *Essays of an Americanist*, pp. 39-40.

² "Some account of the Astronomy of the Red Man of the New World," etc., by William Bollaert, in *Memoirs* read before the Anthropological Society of London, 1863-4, London, 1865, Vol. I., p. 278.

³ *Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion* as illustrated by the Native Religions of Mexico and Peru (Hibbert Lectures, 1884), by Albert Reville, D. D., of the College of France; London, 1884, p. 11.

⁴ *Grammar and Dictionary of the Klamath Language*, by Albert S. Gatschet, U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, 1892.

languages, which speaks conclusively for the oneness in the sentient and intellectual attributes of the species."¹

The quotations cited are the conclusions reached by ripe scholars after careful study, in the scientific spirit and method, of the American races—their physical characteristics, their languages, legends, myths, astronomy, manners and customs. Examined in this way, the legend of Ta-ounya-wa-tha, so musically related by Longfellow, loses some of its picturesqueness, perhaps, but the character of that hero stands out boldly as one of the noblest statesmen the world ever saw. Where before his time did man ever dream of a confederation which should embrace all the nations of the earth in one mighty republic, and thus do away with war forevermore? This was the dream of Hiawatha, and by his nobility of character, his self-sacrificing devotion, his energy and shrewdness, he established the Iroquois Confederation of Five Nations, which has maintained its existence for more than four centuries, and in the Council of which the name of Hiawatha is still preserved as one of the original members. Here in the wilds of America, forty years before Columbus saw the new continent, was thus founded one of the first and purest republics on the face of the earth.² No wonder that the story of his life appeals to our tenderest emotions as we read the "Song of Hiawatha:"

How he prayed and bow he fasted,
How he lived, and toiled, and suffered,
That the tribes of men might prosper,
That he might advance his people.

Thus, too, the innumerable legends of Michabo or Manibozho resolve themselves into a Light-myth: "Michabo, giver of life and light, creator and preserver, is no apotheosis of a prudent chieftain, still less the fabrication of an idle fancy or a designing priestcraft, but in origin, deeds, and name the not unworthy personification of the purest conceptions they possessed concerning the Father of All. To Him at early dawn the Indian stretched forth his hands in prayer; and to the sky or the sun as his homes, he first pointed the pipe in his ceremonies, rites often misinterpreted by travellers as indicative of sun worship."³

¹ Essays of an Americanist, 431.

² "Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family," by L. H. Morgan (Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge), p. 151; "The Iroquois Book of Rites," by Horatio Hale, Philadelphia, 1883, pp. 21 et seqq. The name Hiawatha is rendered by Hale "he who seeks the wampum belt;" by L. H. Morgan, "He who combs," and by Albert Cusick (a living Indian), "One who looks for his mind, which he has lost, but knows where to find it." This suggests the persistence of purpose which Mr. Hale ascribes to him.—*The Iroquois Trail*, by W. M. Beauchamp, S. T. D., Fayetteville, N. Y., 1892, p. 67. "Like similar Iroquois names the final syllables are pronounced *wat-ha* by the Indians, and by the Onondagas it is commonly called *Hi-e-wat-ha*."—*Ib.*, 137. Beauchamp does not think this "Lawgiver of the Stone Age" lived much before 1600.—*Ib.*, 138; *Journal of American Folk-Lore*, IV., 295-307. Dr. Brinton and most Americanists preferably accept what Morgan and Hale say about the Iroquois. The most popular account of Hiawatha is that given by Henry R. Schoolcraft, in "Alcic Researches," 1839, and in "The Myth of Hiawatha," etc., Philadelphia, 1856; it was from this account, confusing Hiawatha with the myth-god Michabo, that Longfellow drew his material for his beautiful poem.

³ *Myths of the New World*, etc., by Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., New York, 1868, p. 169; *American Hero-Myths*, by Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., Philadelphia, 1882, pp. 38, 41; "Iroquois Book of Rites," 36.

Michabo was the Great Light, or the Great White One, 1 born of a virgin mother.² Was this so very different from the worship of the ancient Aryans, who prayed to the Sky-Father—Dyu patar—Dyaush-pitar—Jupiter?³ Moreover, we are told that Michabo was one of four brothers—Wabun, Kabun, Kabibonokka and Shawans—the East, West, North and South, and the winds blowing from those cardinal points. Among the most diverse of the American races similar legends are preserved, evidently relating to the four points of the compass, and the unceasing warfare between the Sun and Moon, Light and Darkness, Good and Evil.⁴ The vague and pathetic stories that are handed down from age to age, of the time when their people had a great prophet, a white man, with a long beard, who has promised to come again and restore that mythical golden age to which all races fondly look back, are only variations of the same Light-myth, possibly modified by some historic basis of truth, which may even have been derived from a vanished race. The tales of the miraculous conception of the Light, and even of an immaculate conception, which horrified the early European missionary priests, and the figure of the cross, so often found carved on the massive stone buildings of the Mayas, the Aztecs, and other Central American nations, and frequently depicted by the rude Indian of the north on his buffalo robe or on prominent rocks, are all very reasonably ascribed to the same widespread cult among the natives of this continent.⁵

¹ In Algonkin, *michi*, great; *wabos*, hare. Whence, the Great Rabbit or Hare; but the root *wab* yields the words *wabi*, *wape*, *wompi*, *waubish*, *oppai*, dialectic forms for "white"; the same root yields other words for morning, east, dawn, light, etc.—*Myths of the New World*, 165.

² *Ib.*, 166.

³ Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion, as illustrated by the Religions of India (Hibbert Lectures, 1878), by F. Max Muller, New York, 1879, pp. 138, 209. "We, too, feeling once more like children, kneeling in a small dark room, can hardly find a better name than: 'Our Father, which art in Heaven.'"—*Ib.*, 209. History of the People of Israel, by Ernest Renan, Boston, 1888, p. 40.

⁴ Brinton and Dorman, *passim*; Reville, 38.

⁵ Brinton, as cited; The Religious Sentiment, by D. G. Brinton, New York, 1876, pp. 62-72; Reville, as cited, 38, 65-9, 204. Dorman, however, insists that Manabozho is the deification of some former distinguished ancestor.—*Primitive Superstitions*, 82. This is improbable. Of late years there has arisen a school of writers who are imbued with a single idea, and would have us believe that all the symbolism in every religion, ancient and modern, in the Old World, and the New, in the tropics and in the coldest climates, has but one meaning, which is expressed in India by the ling-yoni; in Ireland by the famous round towers and the Irish cross; in Egypt by the pyramids; in Mexico by the pyramidal teocallis and the calendar stone; in Central America by the stone cross and the image of Centeotl (the Goddess of Agriculture, holding in her arms an infant, the male Centeotl, the maize); in North America by the snake dance and sundry totems; by the sacred "groves" of Palestine, Assyria, and Chaldea; by the "garter" which formed the occasion for the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; by the brazen serpent in the Wilderness, and the rod of Aaron; by the Druid circles at Stonehenge and elsewhere; by the priest's stole and his chasuble; by the campanili of Italy, and the spires of modern Christian churches—in short, by every object in nature and art to which a lively, not to say prurient, fancy can impart a questionable significance. See Ancient Pagan and Modern Christian Symbolism, by Thomas Inman, M. D., New York, 1884; Primitive Symbolism, etc., by Hodder M. Westropp, London, 1885; Crux Ansata, etc., London (privately printed), 1889; Cultus Arborum (Tree Worship), etc.,

The similarity that exists between the races of the Old World and the New, in respect to the character of their stone implements, their pottery and architecture, their social customs and their religious myths, are explained by the parallelism in the development of mankind. The inhabitants of neither hemisphere borrowed from the other. The civilization of America was developed on independent lines. So were the American languages. This proves that the first races on this Continent must have separated from the primitive stock at a very early period. But the fact that the development was so similar in character proves likewise that the Americans had the same physiological and mental structure as their European relatives, and is additional evidence of the truth of Paul's declaration, that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." As Roger Williams quaintly puts it, "More particular:"

Boast not proud English, of thy birth and blood
Thy Brother Indian is by birth as Good.
Of one blood God made Him, and Thee, and All.
As wise, as faire, as strong, as personall.¹

When the whites came to America they found that one great family of Indian nations—the Algonkins²—occupied the country from frozen Labrador to sunny Savannah, and from the shores swept by the Atlantic's surges to the snow-

privately printed, 1890; *Serpent and Siva Worship and Mythology*, by Hyde Clark and C. Staniland Wake, New York, 1877; *Serpent Worship*, etc., by C. Staniland Wake, London, 1888; *The Rosicrucians, Their Rites and Mysteries*, etc., by Hargrave Jennings, London, 1879. Some of these writers combine great industry in the collection of facts with a marvelous credulity and riotous imagination in the interpretation of them. There is no sense in seeking a far-fetched explanation for an object or a rite when a more obvious, simple meaning is at hand. In that amusing and interesting work, "Sacred Mysteries among the Mayas and Quiches, 11,500 years ago, their relations to the sacred mysteries of Egypt, Greece, Chaldea and India; Free Masonry in Times Anterior to the Temple of Solomon," by August Le Plongeon, New York, 1886, the writer gravely asks us to believe that the uræus figured in Egyptian sculpture on the beads of the royal family, was so worn because when distended in anger the asp took the shape of the isthmus of Yucatan, where lived the Mayas, whom he assumes to have been ancient relatives of the Egyptians!

¹ A Key into the Languages of America, etc., by Roger Williams, London, 1643; reprinted, Providence (R. I.), 1827, p. 61. The writer concludes each chapter with some verse, having a pious application, under the head "More particular."

² "The term Algonkin may be a corruption of *agomeegwin*, people of the other shore."—Brinton, "Myths of the New World," p. 27, note. The Narragansett Indians spoke of England or Europe as *Acauwmenahkiz*, "from the land on the other side."—Roger Williams, as cited, p. 28. This would correspond with the Cree *akamik*, from the other side of the water. But may it not be derived from the Cree root *kona* (k being substituted for g), French *neige*, snow; and *kiwihuwu*, French *il est errant*, sans residence, or homeless, referring to the wanderings of this people in the frozen regions of the far North? The Algonkins collectively were called by the nations west, north and south by the name of *Wapanachki*, *Apenaki*, *Openagi*, *Abenakis* or *Abonakis*, "Eastlanders," a name still retained by a small tribe in Maine. The word comes from the Cree root *wab*, white, whence *wapan*, dawn or day, *wapanok*, at or from the east. The Delawares in the far West still retain a tradition of the ancient confederate name, and speak of themselves as *O-puk-narke*. See Brinton's *Lenapé*, pp. 19, 256; Lacombe's *Dictionnaire de la Langue des Cris*, sub voce; Heckewelder, p. xli; *Lenapé-English Dictionary*, sub voce.

capped Rocky Mountains. The only exception to this undisputed sway was the territory occupied by the Iroquois, or Five Nations, in Central and Northern New York, and southerly along the Susquehanna valley to Virginia. Among the innumerable independent nations of the Algonkins was one which its members proudly called the *Lenapé*, or *Lenni Lenapé*¹—"our men,"² "Indian men,"³ "the Indians of our tribe or nation,"⁴ "the original or pure Indian."⁵ The *Lenapé* occupied most of New Jersey—at least the southern part, which they called *Scheyechbi*⁶ (pronounced Shay-ak-bee), "long land water;" probably referring to the waters enclosing the Southern peninsula of the State.⁷ It is improbable that the Indians had any general name for the whole territory now known as New Jersey, and it is quite likely that *Scheyechbi* merely designated the shore of the Delaware Bay.

Whence came the *Lenapé*? When did they first occupy New Jersey? Questions more easily asked than answered. As already remarked, they were one of the many nations belonging to the great Algonkin stock. This is shown by the similarity in physical structure, in language, customs, religious cults and myths, their agriculture, pipes and implements. Many modern scientists incline to the belief that the language spoken by the Crees (inhabiting the

¹ *Lenapé* is pronounced Len-ah-pay, the accent on the second syllable, which has a nasal inflection. See "The *Lenapé* and their Legends," by Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., Philadelphia, 1885, p. 35; "On Algonkin Names for Man," by J. Hammond Trumbull (From the Transactions of the American Philological Association, 1871), p. 9.

² Brinton, as just cited, p. 33.

³ History of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Indians in North America, by George Henry Loskiel, translated from the German by Christian Ignatius La Trobe, London, 1794, p. 2.

⁴ Trumbull, as just cited. The phrase "our Indians" is used in the early Pennsylvania records in such connection as to suggest that it is a translation of the Indian *Lenapé*. It is first used in 1690; again in 1694 and in 1712.—*Penn. Col. Records*, I., 334, 436; II., 557. In 1693 a delegation of these same Indians declared: "although wee are a small number of Indians, yet wee are men & know fighting;" the word "men" here appears to be a translation also. They were called "Delawares" as early as 1694, and again in 1709, 1712, 1715, by which time the name had evidently become established.—*Ib.*, I., 447; II., 469, 510, 546, 557, 599, 603. In 1712 the Delawares were also called "Our Nation."—*Ib.*, II., 559. In 1728, in one paper Gov. Patrick Gordon, of Pennsylvania, refers to them as "our Indians," and as "Our Lenappys or Delaware Indians."—*Penn. Archives*, I., 230. They still use the name *Lenapé*.—*Morgan's Systems of Consanguinity*, p. 289.

⁵ A *Lenapé-English Dictionary*, edited by Daniel G. Brinton and the Rev. Albert Seqaqkind Anthony, Philadelphia, 1888, p. 63; A Synopsis of the Indian Tribes within the United States, etc., by Albert Gallatin, in Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society, Cambridge, 1836, Vol. II., p. 44.

⁶ An Account of the History, Manners, and Customs of The Indian Nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the neighbouring States, by the Rev. John Heckewelder, in Transactions of the Historical & Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society, etc., Philadelphia, 1819, Vol. I., p. 32; reprinted as Vol. XII of Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, with introduction and notes by the Rev. William C. Reichel, Philadelphia, 1876, p. 51. The references hereafter to Heckewelder will be to the latter edition. This devoted Moravian Missionary spent most of his life, from 1771 to 1810, as an evangelist among the Indians, especially among the Delawares and Monseys.

⁷ The *Lenapé* and their Legends, 40.

southern shores of Hudson's Bay) has probably preserved most fully the characteristics of the parent language in use among the common ancestors of all the Algonkin nations.¹ The migration legends of the Lenapé apparently indicate a northern origin of their nation, although it has been commonly interpreted otherwise. Their people, they say, resided many hundred years ago in the far West. Resolving to migrate eastward, they came, after many years, to the *Namaesi Sipu*,² where they fell in with the *Mengwe*,³ who had likewise emigrated from a distant country, and had struck this river higher up. The region east of the river was inhabited by a warlike people, who had many large fortified towns. These people called themselves *Talligewi* or *Talligewi*.⁴ They refused to permit the Lenapé to settle among them, but allowed them to pass through their country to the East. However, when they saw the many thousands of the Lenapé they took alarm and made war on them. After many years of contest, the Talligewi abandoned their country, and retreated to the South. The Lenapé and the Mengwe occupied the country for hundreds of years, gradually spreading out, till in time the former migrated, in small bodies, further South, and finally settled in New Jersey and along the Delaware river⁵ and bay. Such is the legend as gathered by Heckewelder from the Lenapé themselves.⁶

In 1822 the eccentric Rafinesque procured in Kentucky an original Lenapé record, pictured on wood, giving some primitive legends of that people. This record is called the *Walam Olum*, or Red Score, from the fact that it was doubtless painted in red on wood or prepared bark, whence it has been sometimes called the Bark Record. The original is not known to exist. What is preserved is a manuscript copy made in 1833 by Rafinesque. Of this, imperfect extracts have been frequently printed, but the first accurate reproduction—figures and text—was published in 1885 by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, under the title: "The Lenapé and their Legends; with the Complete Text and Symbols of the *Walam Olum*." After describing the creation, the record goes on to say:

1. Pehella wtenk lennapewi tulapewini psakwiken woli-wikgun wittank talli.

After the rushing waters (had subsided) the Lenape of the turtle [clan] were close together, in hollow houses, living together there.

2. Topan-akpinep, wineu-akpinep, kshakan-akpinep, thupin-akpinep.

¹ *Ib.*, p. 10.

² Heckewelder interprets this to be the Mississippi, or fish river. The name might be applied with equal propriety to most rivers. The Creeks called the Mississippi *W'okufke*, muddy-water, from *newv*, water, and *okufke*, muddy.—*Brinton*, "The National Legend of the Chahta-Muskokee Tribe," *Morrisania*, N. Y., 1870, p. 10.

³ The Iroquois and the Five or Six Nations were called Mengwes or Mingoes by the Delawares.

⁴ The Tsalaki or Cherokees, the letters *l* and *r* being frequently interchanged in Indian tongues, and especially among different tribes of the Delawares.

⁵ Called by the Delawares or Lenapé the *Lenapewihittuck*, "the rapid stream of the Lenapé."

⁶ Heckewelder, pp. 47-51.

It freezes where they abode, it snows where they abode, it storms where they abode, it is cold where they abode.

8. Wemiako yagawan tendki lakkawelendam nakopowa wemi owenlun atam.

All the cabin fires of that land were disquieted, and all said to their priest, "Let us go."

17. Wulelemil w' shakuppek,
Wemopannek hakshinipek,
Kitahikan pokhakhopek.

On the wonderful, slippery water,
On the stone-hard (icy) water all went,
On the great Tidal Sea, the mussel-bearing sea.

20. Wempayat gunéunga shinaking,
Wunkenapi chanelendam payaking,
Allowelendam kowiyeyp tulpaking.

They all come, they tarry at the land of the spruce pines;
Those from the west come with hesitation,
Esteeming highly their old home at the Turtle land.

And so the record goes on to say:

"Long ago the fathers of the Lenapé were at the land of spruce pines."

A long succession of Chiefs (Sakimas) followed: Beautiful Head, White Owl, Keeping-Guard, and Snow Bird, "who spoke of the South, that our fathers should possess it by scattering abroad." Then many more Chiefs (each probably representing a period of twenty-five years), among them Tally-Maker, "who made records;" and Corn Breaker, "who brought about the planting of corn." From time to time southern and eastern migrations are noted; then the war with the Talligewi, "who possessed the east;" then, "all the Talega go south;" "they stay south of the lakes." The Lenape spread south and east to the seashore, winning their way by frequent wars.¹

Dr. Brinton thus summarizes the narrative of the *Walam Olum*: At some remote period the ancestors of the Lenapé dwelt probably at Labrador. They journeyed south and west to the St. Lawrence, near Lake Ontario. Next they dwelt for some generations in the pine and hemlock regions of New York, fighting often with the Snake people, and the Talega, agricultural nations, living in fortified towns, in Ohio and Indiana. They drove out the former, but the latter remained on the Upper Ohio and its branches. The Lenape, now settled on the streams in Indiana, wished to remove to the East to join the Mohegans and others of their kin who had moved there directly from northern New York. So they united with the Hurons to drive out the Talega from the Upper Ohio, which was not fully accomplished for many centuries, some Cherokees lingering along there as late as 1730.² Other writers think the Lenape migrated from the woody region—*Shinaking*—"land of the spruce pines," or "fir trees"—north of Lake

¹ The Lenape and their Legends, pp. 181-217.

² *Ib.*, 165.

Superior, and crossed the Detroit river—*Messu-¹ sipi*, or "Great River"—and so came into Northern Ohio.²

It is not to be expected that we shall ever determine the periods of the successive wanderings and sojournings of the Lenape in the course of their migration south and east. Allowing twenty-five years as the average life of each Chief, we would have five hundred years as elapsing from the time the nation set out on their southward journey till they acquired the art of planting corn; about five hundred years more ere they reached the upper St. Lawrence, and encountered the Talligewi; about seven hundred years more when they reached the "great sea," the "Mighty Water;" one hundred and fifty years more, when "the whites came on the Eastern sea;" about three hundred years more, when "from north and south, the whites came." Here we have a total of two thousand one hundred and fifty years as covering the whole period of the migrations of this people. The more adventurous spirits were of course always pushing on ahead of the great body of the nation. From the crude data at hand, and making due allowance for the deliberation with which an entire nation must have moved, it is probable that the advance guard of the Lenape reached New Jersey at least as early as the eighth or ninth century, or one thousand years ago.³

On the other hand, the testimony of archæology demands a far greater antiquity to account for the innumerable traces of primitive human habitation within the bounds of *Scheyechbi*. All along the New Jersey shore are shell-heaps, refuse thrown up by the aboriginal villagers through unknown centuries. Some of them have accumulated on the fast ground, but are now several feet below the ocean level, in swamps, and in some instances covered with earth to a depth of six feet. Estimating that the New Jersey coast is subsiding at

the rate of two feet in a century, as calculated by Prof. Cook, the evidence is strong that the beginnings of these shell-heaps must date back far beyond a thousand years, and that the aborigines must have occupied this land long before they began to throw up these piles of kitchen refuse so systematically.¹ But there are no signs that any race since palæolithic man has inhabited New Jersey other than the Indians whom the whites found here, and so it is very probable that David Cusick's vague tradition of the period of the encounter of the Northern Indians with the Tallegewi is nearer the truth than the estimate based on the imperfect record of Chiefly successions of the Lenapé, and that it was "perhaps about two thousand two hundred years before the Columbus discovered the America,"² that the Northern nations began their migration to the South and East, and hence fully three thousand years since the Lenapé saw the shining sea, from *Scheyechbi*.

Whatever the wanderers may have learned from their long contact with the Tallegewi there is no indication that they ever patterned after them in the building of mounds, for none have been found in New Jersey. It is possible that some terraces supposed to be of natural origin may prove to be the handiwork of man. But there is no reason to believe that the Lenapé ever reached that stage of development when it would have been possible for them to have organized, disciplined and supported an industrial force capable of constructing such vast mounds as are scattered over the prairies of the West.

The earliest white travelers in this part of the country looked upon the natives as simply savages, but little different from the wild beasts whose skins they wore. Hence they did not trouble themselves to study their institutions, religion, mythology or traditions. That has been done of late years better than was possible then. However, for descriptions of the actual manners and customs of the people, as far as they were obvious to the casual observer, the accounts given by the first visitors to these shores are of value. So we read that the Indians of New Jersey (and the same was true of the aborigines generally) were well built and strong, with broad shoulders and small waists; dark eyes, snow-white teeth,³ coarse, black hair, of which the men left but a single tuft (scalp lock) on the top of the head, convenient for an enemy's scalping knife, and which the women thrust into a bag behind. There were few or none cross-eyed, blind, crippled, or deformed.⁴ "They preserved their Skins smooth by anointing them with the Oyl of Fishes, the fat of Eagles, and the grease of Rackoons, which they hold in the Summer the best antidote to keep their skins from blistering by the scorching Sun, and their best Armour against the

¹ In the Delaware *mehen*, big, large; or *machen*, great. The guttural *ch* is softened to *ss*. In the Cree, *misaw* (inanimate form), great.

² Horatio Hale, in *American Antiquarian*, 1883, p. 117. Prof. Cyrus Thomas regards these migration legends of the Lenape as strongly confirmatory of his theory that at least part of the ten thousand mounds in Ohio and part of the thousands in adjacent States were built by the Cherokees (the Tallega or Tallegewi), whose territory was invaded *via* Northern Ohio by the Lenape and the Hurons, by whom they were finally driven southward, where (in Georgia, at least) they still built mounds in the sixteenth century. See articles by Prof. Thomas: "The Cherokees probably Mound-Builders," in *Fifth Annual Report U. S. Bureau of Ethnology*, 1883-4, pp. 87-109; "Cherokees probably Mound-Builders," in *Magazine of American History*, Vol. XI., 1884, pp. 396-407; "The Problem of the Ohio Mounds," *U. S. Bureau of Ethnology*, Washington, 1889. In an admirable paper by Judge M. F. Force, "Some Early Notices of the Indians of Ohio. To what Race did the Mound-Builders Belong?" Cincinnati, 1879, the writer inclines to the view that the Mound Builders were attacked by invading tribes from the northwest, and concludes that they were flourishing about a thousand years ago, and earlier and later. In David Cusick's "Sketches of Ancient History of the Six Nations," etc., Lockport, N. Y., 1848, he says (p. 19) it was perhaps about 2,200 years before Columbus discovered America that the northern Indians "almost penetrated the Lake Erie," and that the ensuing wars lasted about 100 years.

³ The Cherokees had a tradition in 1669-70 that they reached Georgia more than four hundred years before, which would be about the close of the twelfth or the early part of the thirteenth century.—*Discoveries*, &c., by John Lederer, London, 1672, quoted by Thomas in *Mag. Am. Hist.*, as cited above. This would allow them four or five hundred years to make their way gradually South, after their first encounter with the Lenape.

¹ Abbott's *Primitive Industry*, as cited, pp. 448-450.

² Cusick's *Six Nations*, as cited, p. 19.

³ *The New and Unknown World, or Description of America and the Southland*, by Arnoldus Montanus, Amsterdam, 1671, reprinted in N. Y. *Documentary History*, Vol. IV., 76.

⁴ Wassenaer's *Historie van Europa*, Amsterdam, 1621-32, reprinted in N. Y. *Documentary History*, Vol. III., 22.

Musketto's * * * and stopper of the Pores of their Bodies against the Winter's cold."¹

The men painted or stained their bodies, using colors extracted from plants or finely-crushed stones, or found along the seashore.² The women, not having the advantage of Christian training, and being therefore less wise than their white sisters, were wont to paint their faces; and in general they adorned themselves more than did the men, for a proud squaw³ would sometimes display her charms set off by a petticoat ornamented with beads to the value of one hundred dollars or more.⁴

As they lived mainly by hunting or by fishing, their huts or wigwams⁵ were temporary structures, which could be moved or abandoned as occasion or convenience required,⁶ a practice which militated against the development of permanent buildings of durable materials, and also against the cultivation of orchards.⁷ Unlike the Iroquois, the New Jersey Indians did not commonly build large wigwams or "long houses" for several families, but merely small huts

for a single family.¹ As William Penn wrote, in 1683: "Their Houses are Mats, or Barks of Trees, set on Poles, in the fashion of an English Barn, but out of the power of the Winds, for they are hardly higher than a man; they lie on Reeds or Grass."² Sometimes young trees would be bent down toward a common centre and the branches interlaced and fastened together as a framework, and covered with bark,³ so closely laid on as to be very warm and rain-proof.⁴ Others would construct a circular, wattled hut, with either angular or rounded top, thatched and lined with mats woven of the long leaves of the Indian corn, or with rushes or long reed-grass, or the stalk of the sweet-flag, a vent-hole in the top serving for the escape of smoke.⁵ Some would take the trouble to dig a pit, two or three feet deep, then erect their hut within, and pack the earth tightly around on the outside. If very particular, they would cover the floor with wood,⁶ but usually they slept on skins or leaves spread on the bare ground,⁷ a fact which inspired the muse of Roger Williams to sing⁸:

God gives them sleep on Ground, on Straw,
on Sedgie Mats or Boord:
When English Softest Beds of Downe,
sometimes no sleep afford.

From this humble lodging no one was ever turned away—not even strangers. Their generous hospitality was

¹ A two Years Journal in New-York, etc., by C[harles] W[olley], London, 1701; reprinted, New York, 1860, p. 28. Mr. Wolley was Chaplain in the Fort at New York, 1678-80.

² A Short Description of the Province of New Sweden, etc., by Thomas Campanius Holm, translated from the Swedish by Peter S. du Ponceau, and published in Memoirs Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1834, Vol. III., Part I., p. 119. History of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Indians in North America, by George Henry Loskiel, translated by Christian Ignatius La Trohe, London, 1794, p. 48. Loskiel's hook is a record of the Moravian mission work among the Indians, 1735-87. Although written in Germany, it presents the best and fullest account we have of the Delaware Indians, having been compiled with great care from the reports of the pious missionary, David Zeisberger, transmitted by him to the head of the Moravian church, at Herrnhut, Germany.

³ In the Lenape language the word for woman is *ochqueu*, pronounced *och-quay-oo*, or, by softening the guttural, *os-quay-oo*, which was readily modified into *squa* or *squaw*. *Kik-ochqueu*, a single woman; *kikey-ochqueu*, an elderly woman; *wushiochque*, a young woman; *ochqueuk*, of a woman; *wilawiochqueu*, a rich woman. See Zeisberger's Indian Dictionary, English, German, Iroquois (the Onondaga) and Algonquin (the Delaware), printed from the Original Manuscript in Harvard College Library, Cambridge, 1887; A Lenapé-English Dictionary, as cited. The Cree root is *iskw*, whence *iskwew* (or *iskwagoo*), woman; *oskiskwew*, a young woman.

⁴ Montanus, 76, 80; Heckewelder, 203.

⁵ As might be expected of an idea necessarily universal among the Indians, the Algonkins nearly everywhere used the same word for "house." Zeisberger gives it as *wikwam*, pronounced *week-wawm*, in his grammar, and *wigwam* (pronounced the same) in his dictionary of the Delaware or Lenape language. It is given as *wigwam*, in the "Indian Interpreter," a sort of trader's jargon, compiled in 1684 for the use of the whites in Southern New Jersey in their intercourse with the Indians, and recorded in the Salem Town Records, Liber B, in the Secretary of State's office, Trenton. There are 237 words entered in this hook, evidently written by an Englishman, therefore the letters must be given their English sounds. The list is published in the American Historical Record, Vol. I., 1872, pp. 308-11. The same word is used by the Chippeways north of Lake Superior, at this day. The Cree root is *wiki*, "his house;" whence *wikitu*, the house.

⁶ Representation of New Netherland (1649), translated by Henry C. Murphy, New York, 1849, p. 20; Remonstrance of New Netherland [the same work], translated by E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., Albany, 1856, p. 14; Roger Williams's "Key," p. 53.

⁷ Loskiel, p. 71.

¹ Loskiel, p. 53. Dr. Brinton says of the Algonkin tribes: "we do not find among them the same communal life as among the Iroquois. Only rarely do we encounter the 'long house,' occupied by a number of kindred families. Among the Lenâpés, for example, this was entirely unknown, each married couple having its own residence."—*The American Race*, by Daniel G. Brinton, A. M., M. D., New York, 1891, p. 76. In his valuable work, "The Houses and House-Life of the American Aborigines" (Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. IV.), the late Lewis H. Morgan concluded that during the Older Period and the Middle Period of barbarism, as represented, the former by the Indians of this part of the country, and the latter by the Aztecs, "the family was too weak an organization to face alone the struggle of life, and sought a shelter for itself in large households composed of several families. The house for a single family was exceptional throughout aboriginal America, while the house large enough to accommodate several was the rule. Moreover, the habitations were occupied as joint tenement houses. There was also a tendency to form the households on the principle of the gentile [pronounced *gen-ti-le*] kin, the mothers with their children being of the same gens or clan." See Second Annual Report U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, 1880-81, pp. xviii-xix.

² Letter dated Philadelphia, August 16, 1683, printed in "The Present State of His Majesty's Isles and Territories in America," etc. [by Richard Blome], London, 1687, p. 98.

³ A Geographical Description of the lately discovered province of Pennsylvania, by Francis Daniel Pastorius [1683], in Memoirs Hist. Soc. of Penn., Vol. IV., Part II., p. 96.

⁴ An Historical Description of the Province of West-New-Jersey in America, etc., by Gabriel Thomas, London, 1698; reprinted (lithographed) New York, 1848, p. 5.

⁵ Wassenauer, as cited, p. 20; Smith's History of New Jersey, Burlington, 1765, p. 65.

⁶ Traces of such earth excavations and wooden floors have been found at Greenwich, Cumberland county. See Annual Report of State Geologist for 1878, p. 125. It is not improbable, however, that huts of this description were either erected by whites, or by Indians in imitation of the first white settlers.—*N. Y. Doc. Hist.*, IV., 23.

⁷ Wassenauer, p. 20.

⁸ "Key," p. 40.

always noted with admiration by travelers.¹ "If an European comes to see them, or calls for Lodging at their House or Wigwam, they give him the best place or first cut."² "None could excel them in liberality with the little they had, for nothing was too good for a friend," says the historian Samuel Smith,³ paraphrasing William Penn. "Give them a fine Gun, Coat, or other thing, it may pass twenty hands, before it sticks; light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent; the most merry Creatures that live, Feast and Dance perpetually; they never have much, nor want much: Wealth circulateth like the Blood, all parts partake; and though some shall want what another hath, yet exact observers of Property."⁴ Thomas says: "If three or four of them come into a Christian's House, and the Master of it happen to give one of them Victuals, and none to the rest, he will divide it into equal Shares among them: And they are also very kind and civil to any of the Christians; for I myself have had Victuals cut by them in their Cabbins, before they took any for themselves."⁵ An Indian in need of food or lodging would not hesitate to enter the lodge of another, especially of the same tribe, and would expect as a matter of course to reciprocate as occasion offered.⁶ The guest would be given a seat on a mat in the middle of the wigwam, and would be invited to help himself out of the earthen pot, which in the beginning never knew the potter's wheel, and in its later existence was totally unacquainted with the cleansing properties of soap and water. Meat and fish and vegetables were all alike cooked in the same vessel, without salt or other seasoning than hunger, for the Indians were abstemious, and seldom ate more than two meals a day, and then only when hunger prompted.⁷ Some squaws, of course, were more skillful than others, and knew how to prepare Indian corn⁸ in a dozen different ways⁹; but

the Indian's ordinary breakfast and dinner was maize pounded in a mortar till it was crushed into a soft mass and then boiled.¹ This was his *ach-paan*, softened by the Indians of Southern New Jersey into *as-paan*, whence the Dutch *sapaen* or *sup-paen* (sup-pawn), the Swedish *sappan*, and the Virginia "corn-pone," sometimes tautologically called "pone bread." Another favorite dish was Indian corn beaten and boiled, and eaten hot or cold, with milk or butter; this they called *Nasaump*, whence the word "samp."² Corn was often boiled whole, when it was called *msich-quatasli*,³ a word which looks like "succotash." Or, it was well mixed "with small beans of different colors, which they plant themselves, but this is held by them as a dainty dish more than as daily food."⁴ William Penn further remarks on their cookery: "their Maiz is sometimes roasted in the Ashes, sometimes beaten and boiled with Water, which they call *Homine*; they also make Cakes, not unpleasant to eat; they have likewise several sorts of *Beans* and *Pease*, that are good nourishment."⁵

Their thirst was quenched by drinking the broth of meat they boiled, or by draughts of pure water,⁶ for they had no intoxicating liquors, their only stimulant being tobacco, the smoke of which they inhaled,⁷ as they enjoyed their pipes.⁸ Owing to their lack of intoxicants, Van der Donck remarks, "although their language is rich and expressive it contains no word to express drunkenness. Drunken men they call fools. * * * The rheumatic-gout, red and pimpled noses, are unknown to them; nor have they any diseases or infirmities which are caused by drunkenness."⁹ Unfortunately, the savages soon acquired a passionate fondness for liquor, which has been the greatest curse the white man has brought upon them. Their Chiefs again and again implored the white rulers to prohibit or at least restrain the devastating traffic,¹⁰ but cupidity on the one side and weak-

¹ Heckewelder, 101; Pastorius, 96; A Brief Description of New York, etc. [1670], by Daniel Denton, London [1701], reprinted, New York, 1845, p. 20.

² William Penn, in Richard Blome's "Present State," etc., as cited, p. 98.

³ History of New Jersey, p. 141.

⁴ William Penn, as cited, p. 99. Writing home from New Perth (Perth Amboy, N. J.) in 1684, one of the early Scotch settlers says: "And for the Indian Natives they are not troublesome any way to any of us, if we do them no harm, but are a very kind and loving people; the men do nothing but hunt, and the women they plant Corn, and work at home: they come and trade among the Christians with Skins or Venison, or Corn, or Pork. And in the summer time they and their Wives come down the Rivers in their Canoes, which they make themselves of a piece of a great tree, like a little Boat, and there they Fish and take Oysters." See "The Model of the Government of the Province of East-New-Jersey in America," etc., by George Scot, Edinburgh, 1685, p. 200, quoted in East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments, etc., by William A. Whitehead, second ed., Newark, N. J., 1875, p. 439; 1st ed., 1846, p. 302.

⁵ Thomas's West Jersey, 4.

⁶ Wassenaer, 21.

⁷ Loskiel, 68; Heckewelder, 193; Campanius, 121.

⁸ Algonkin tribes so widely separated as the Micmacs of Nova Scotia, and the Piegan Blackfeet, use the same word as the Lenape for Indian corn: the first-named *pe-askumun-ul*; the second, *esko-tope*, and the last *jesquem* (Campanius), or *chasquem* (Zeisberger). The word is composed of the root *ask* or *aski*, "green," and the suffix *mun* or *min*, an edible fruit, abbreviated in the Delaware to *m*.—Brinton's *Lenape*, 49.

⁹ Loskiel, 67.

¹ Montanus, 79-80; Description of the New Netherlands, by Adriaen Van der Donck, Amsterdam, 1656, translated and printed in the N. Y. Historical Society's Collections, New Series, New York, 1841, Vol. I., p. 193; Beskrifning Om De Swenska Forsamlingars Fornä och Narvarande Tilstand, Ut i Det så kallade Nya Sverige, etc., Ugifven Af Israel Acrelius, Stockholm, 1759, p. 59, translated and published, with notes, by William M. Reynolds, D. D., Philadelphia, 1874, as Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Vol. XI., p. 65.

² Roger Williams, as cited, p. 33.

³ *Ibid.*, 32.

⁴ Representation of New Netherland, p. 21.

⁵ Richard Blome's "Present State," etc., 98.

⁶ Loskiel, 74; Van der Donck, 192.

⁷ Brinton's *Lenape*, 49. Dr. Brinton says tobacco was called by the Delawares *kscha-ty* (Zeisberger), *scha-ta* (Campanius), or *shuate* (Salem Interpreter), which he thinks are from the root 'ta or 'dam, "to drink," the smoke being swallowed like water.—*Ibid.*, 49.

⁸ The Delaware word for pipe was *appooke*, the modern Delaware being *o'pahokun*, which closely resembles the *hopoacan* of Zeisberger (say 1750), and the *hapockon* of the Salem Interpreter of 1684. See Brinton's *Lenape*, 50; Am. Hist. Record, I., 309. Their pipes were made of red marble, steatite, blue slate, sandstone or clay, often brought from the Mississippi or beyond. See Loskiel, 51, 100; Abbott's Primitive Industry, 317-340.

⁹ Van der Donck, as cited, 192.

¹⁰ De Vries, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 2d Series, 1841, Vol. I., 267; Smith's N. J., 52; Pa. Col. Records, II., 141; Loskiel, 101; Good Order Established in Pennsylvania & New-Jersey in America, etc., by Thomas Budd, 1685, reprinted, New York, 1865, p. 63.

ness on the other made vain all efforts in that direction.¹

The men provided the fish and game, while the women cultivated the fields, raised corn and other vegetables in great quantities, and preserved them during the winter in pits² or barracks. Sometimes they would have a supply of provisions stored up sufficient to last them two years, a fact which shows that they were not always as improvident as they have been assumed to be.³ They often postponed a war until crops could be gathered, as they depended largely on their vegetables for their sustenance.

Trained from their infancy⁴ in feats of dexterity and agility, as well as to endurance, they of course excelled in the craft of wood or water. They cheerfully placed these talents at the service of the whites for a trifling recompence,⁵ and proved valuable aids in subduing the native wilds, and many of their customs have been kept up by the whites to this day.⁶ They were found trusty messengers between the Dutch settlements on the Delaware and New Amsterdam, and swift ones, too, a dusky savage undertaking (in 1661) to take a letter from Christina (Newcastle, Del.) to Manhattan in four or five days, for the munificent

¹ The sale of liquors to the Indians was prohibited by the Director and Council of New Netherlands, by ordinances passed 18 June, 1643; 21 November, 1645; 1 July, 1647; 10 March, 1648; 13 May, 1648; 28 August, 1654; 20 December, 1655 (on the Delaware river); 26 October, 1656; 12 June, 1657 (prohibits the giving or selling); 9 April, 1658. See Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland, 1638-1674, compiled and translated by E. B. O'Callaghan, Albany, 1868, *sub annis*. The English enacted similar prohibitions 1 March, 1665; 22 September, 1676; in Pennsylvania 10 December, 1682, and frequently thereafter. See Duke of York's Laws, etc., Harrisburg, 1879, pp. 32, 75, 111. In New Jersey, an act was passed in 1677 imposing a penalty on any person who should "draw strong drink for the Indians, and not take effectual care to prevent any disturbance that may happen by any such means to any of their neighbours." But the pious and thrifty rum-sellers of that day had a horror of "sumptuary" legislation, and 1682 they got this act modified by a new law, which with an amusing affectation of holy scruples set out: "Forasmuch as brandy, rum and other strong liquors, are in their kind (not abused but taken in moderation) creatures of God, and useful and beneficial to mankind, and that those creatures which God bestows, are not more to be denied to Indians in moderation than the Christians," etc., etc. In 1692 the Legislature regretfully confessed that the "notion of selling strong liquors in moderation" had been a failure, and thereupon rigidly prohibited the furnishing of any kind of intoxicating liquors to the Indians, under penalty of five lashes on the bare back, ten for the second offence, fifteen for the third, and twenty for any further offence. — *Grants and Concessions*, Philadelphia [1758], 125, 137, 258, 316; reprinted, Somerville, N. J., 1881. Other enactments on the same subject will be found in Kinsey's Laws, 1732, and in Nevill's Laws, 1752 and 1761.

"They preserve their crops in round holes, dug in the earth at some distance from the houses, lined and covered with dry leaves or grass." — *Loskiel*, 68. What was this but a silo?

³ N. Y. Col. Documents, XII., 292. During the second Esopus war, 1645, the Dutch cut down 215 acres of maize and burned above 100 pits full of corn and beans. — *N. Y. Doc. Hist.*, IV., 47.

⁴ *Loskiel*, 75. Mr. Wolley says he had been informed that an Indian boy of seven years could shoot a bird on the wing with a bow and arrow. — *Journal*, p. 71.

⁵ *Loskiel*, 16. A Brief Account of East New Jersey in America: published by the Scots Proprietors Having Interest there, Edinburgh, 1683; reprinted, Morrisania, N. Y., 1867, p. 21.

⁶ That of burning the grass off the meadows in the spring, for instance; a practice of the Indians in order to dislodge the small vermin, and to stimulate the growth of young grass for the deer to feed on. — *Loskiel*, 55.

reward of "a piece of cloth or a pair of socks."¹ The distance would be one hundred and twenty miles in a straight line, and by the ordinary paths must have been nearly or quite half as far again.

They dressed in the skins of wild animals, which they skillfully cured. Their implements were of stone—flint arrow heads; jasper arrow heads have been found on Garret Mountain, which must have been brought from a distance; quartz, slate, shale and other materials were used for the same purpose. Axes, scrapers, knives, chisels (celts), fish-spears, club-heads, net-sinkers, pestles, pipes, plummetts, drills, mortars, spear-heads, some of them finely wrought, and made of chert, flint, quartz, jasper, granite, slate and other stones, have been found in vast abundance in New Jersey, especially in the southern part of the State. In Mercer county alone Dr. Abbott has collected upwards of twenty thousand specimens of Indian handiwork in this line.² Oval knives, admirably adapted to the cleaning of fish, have been found along the Passaic and Hackensack rivers. Many of the New Jersey implements show a degree of skill superior to that of many other tribes. The Indian workman acquired great proficiency in fashioning knives and other articles out of flint by dexterous percussion or steady pressure. Holes were bored in the hardest stones, doubtless by swiftly revolving a pointed stick or bone or other stone in the article to be penetrated, perhaps using a bit of cord to aid the revolution, by twisting and untwisting, and sand to increase the trituration.³ The native copper found near the Raritan was highly prized, and was hammered into shape for weapons or tools of various kinds. Their pottery was made of clay and pounded shells, mixed and fashioned by hand, and burned in the fire. There was usually but little attempt at ornamentation, and very seldom were colors used. Soapstone pots were highly prized, and were brought in the rough from great distances and fashioned by the purchaser to his or her individual taste.⁴

In making a canoe they would fell a tree by the use of their stone axes—which they could do almost as readily as the whites with their implements of iron⁵—or by burning into the trunk at the base. This they would trim off by the same means, shape it by scraping and by fire, and then would hollow it out by fire, just as did our own Aryan ancestors; or, in later times, they would skillfully cover a framework with bark, and so form a vessel large enough to

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., XII., 344.

² Dr. Abbott's collection of palæolithic and neolithic implements, ornaments, etc., found by him in New Jersey, is now (1893) owned by the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Cambridge, Mass., where it is arranged in glass cases and displayed to good advantage.

³ Every boy knows how to whirl a stick swiftly by twisting and untwisting a cord about it. In the museum at Zurich may be seen a "restoration" of the simple contrivance on this plan wherewith the ancient Lake-Dwellers of Switzerland bored holes in stones, using a bit of cow's horn, with the point cut off, as the borer, sand and water being dropped into the hole bored; in this way a core can be easily cut out of the hardest stone.

⁴ Dr. Charles C. Abbott, *Primitive Industry*, passim.

⁵ Wolley, 52; Representation of New Netherland (1649), translated by Henry C. Murphy, New York, 1849, p. 19.

contain twenty rowers, or to bear two thousand pounds of freight, and yet so light that two or four men could carry it.¹

They had learned to make a coarse cloth from the fibre of nettles and other plants, which they twisted upon the thigh with the palm of their hands, and wove with their fingers. They made rope, purses and bags² of the same thread. For needles they used small bones or wooden splints, with which they were quite dexterous.³

Like all uncivilized peoples, the Indians were very fond of ornaments, either for use or for the adornment of the person, and they were in the habit of bartering articles which they had for those which they had not. Flat or hemispherical stones, with holes bored through them, whereby they could be suspended around the neck, were very common, scores of them being pictured in Dr. Abbott's "Primitive Industry." Shells were used in the same way. We may readily imagine the steps by which the size of these ornaments was reduced until a mere bead was formed, perhaps in imitation of bits of hollow bone or wood or reeds, previously used for the same purpose. The dwellers along the seacoast had the advantage over the tribes in the interior, in the greater abundance of material suitable for making these beads, and in time became expert in their production. When the whites came, and we know not how long before,⁴ a standard form appears to have been settled upon, and the beads were ground down to the thickness of a large straw, about a third of an inch in length, smoothly polished, bored longitudinally with sharp stones, and strung upon thongs or the sinews of animals.⁵ The fineness was tested by passing it over the nose, the absence of friction being satisfactory proof of its good quality.⁶ These beads were formed from pieces broken out of the inside of the periwinkle, the conch, the hard clam or other suitable shell.⁷ The white beads were called *wampum*, and the blue, purple or violet beads were called *suckanhook*⁸; in time they were distinguished simply as white wampum and black wampum. The latter being the less plentiful, and perhaps more esteemed from its richer color, was twice as valuable

as the former. By the Dutch they were commonly called *searwant*, the etymology of which is obscure; but this is said to have been the generic name for the beads, both white and black.¹ However, at an early day the word *wampum* came into general use for the article. In Massachusetts it was called *wampam-peag*, *wampum-peag*,² *wampompeage* or simply *peag* or *peague*. Among the New Jersey Indians it was called *wapapi* (white wampum) and *géquak* or *n' sukgéhak* (black wampum). The former word is derived from the root *wompi* (Iroquois) or *wap* (Delaware), "white;" the latter from *sukeu*, "black," and perhaps *pokqucu*, "clam" or "mussel." Although its manufacture was widely spread, at one time the Indians on Long Island, especially on the Sound, almost monopolized its production.³ Used first merely for ornament, twined around the head, neck or waist,⁴ it came to be so much in demand by all tribes that it assumed the character of a currency, and when the whites first settled here they used it in trade also, having no other money, not only in their dealings with the Indians but among themselves.⁵ Some white men tried to make wampum, but their crude product was promptly rejected as counterfeit. With his hand or a split stick for a vise, a sharp stone for a drill, and another stone for his grindstone, a skillful Indian could grind, bore and polish thirty-five or forty of these beads in a day, worth ten or fifteen cents.⁶ "Wampum being in a manner the currency of the country," as remarked by a writer of New Netherland in 1634,⁷ the watchful Governor and Directors of the Colony tried to regulate its value from time to time by sundry enactments. In 1641 it was declared that "very bad wampum" was circulated, and "payment is made in rough unpolished wampum which is brought hither from other places, and the good polished wampum, commonly called Manhattan wampum is wholly put out of sight or exported, which tends to the express ruin and destruction of this country;" wherefore it was ordered that unpolished wampum should pass current at the rate of five for one stuyver (two cents), and well polished wampum should remain as before, at four for one stuyver, strung.⁸ In 1647 loose wampum continued current, al-

¹ Loskiel, 32, 103.

² They appear to have had something like an approach to a standard measure for corn, in the shape of bags, called *denotas*.—*Remonstrance of New Netherland*, 13. The Lenape word is *Menutes*.

³ Wolley, 32; Abbott's *Primitive Industry*, passim.

⁴ Morgan says these beads came nearer to a currency than any other species of property among the Indians, and that their use as such reaches back to a remote period on this continent.

⁵ Van der Donck, as cited, 206; Roger Williams's "Key," 130; A Brief Description of New York, etc., by Daniel Denton, London [1701], reprinted, New York, 1845, p. 8. On pp. 42-7 of the reprint is an excellent note on wampum, by Gabriel Furman. Daniel Denton was in New York in 1670.

⁶ Campanius, 132.

⁷ Van der Donck, 206; Wolley, 32; Denton, 8; Loskiel, 27; Roger Williams, 128; The Breeden Raedt (printed in 1649), reprinted in N. Y. Doc. Hist., IV., 82. [This last-named work was reprinted also in 1854, for Mr. James Lenox, in connection with the Vertoogh (Remonstrance or Representation) of New Netherland, both being translated for the purpose by Henry C. Murphy. His translation of the Breeden Raedt is (1893) in the possession of the writer hereof].

⁸ Roger Williams, 130.

¹ Gabriel Furman, in note to Denton, as above, p. 42.

² A Summary, Historical and Political, of the * * British Settlements in North-America, by William Douglass, Boston, Printed: London, re-printed, 1755, I., 177; History of New England, by John Gorbam Palfrey, Boston, 1859, Vol. I., 31. "Peag" doubtless means a fathom. "Piuckquat being sixtie pence, they call Nquittompeg, or Nquinishcausu, that is, one fathom, 5 shillings."—*Roger Williams*, as cited, 129. The Cree for fathom is *peyakonish*, the first syllable being pronounced very much the same as *peag*.

³ Wolley, 32. "The greatest part of the wampum, for which the furs are traded, is manufactured there [on Long Island Sound], by the Natives," wrote Cornelis van Tienhoven in 1650.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, I., 360.

⁴ Remonstrance of New Netherland, 13; Roger Williams, 131.

⁵ Wampum circulated among the whites in New England as early as 1630. See Second Annual Report U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, 1880-81, p. 236.

⁶ Lindstrom, quoted by Campanius, 131.

⁷ N. Y. Col. Docs., I., 87. See also ib., 303, 336, 425.

⁸ Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland, as cited, 26.

though many of the beads were imperfect, broken or unpierced;¹ it kept on depreciating in quality and value till 1650, when beads of stone, bone, glass, mussel-shells, horn and even of wood were in circulation. The authorities thereupon prohibited the use of loose wampum unless strung on a cord, and fixed the value of the good article at six white and three black for a stuyver, while the "poor strung" was rated at eight white and four black per stuyver, and "there being at present no other currency," wampum was made legal tender to the value of twelve guilders—about five dollars—the bakers, tapsters and laboring men having refused to take it in pay.² By 1657 it depreciated to one bead to the farthing, or eight per stuyver, and in 1658 it was still lower, and the shopkeepers were loth to take it at all. But Director General Petrus Stuyvesant and his Council ordained that half a gallon of beer *must be* sold for six stuyvers in silver, nine stuyvers in beaver, and twelve in wampum; a coarse wheaten loaf of eight pounds, at fourteen stuyvers in wampum; a rye loaf of the same weight at twelve stuyvers in wampum, and a white loaf of two pounds at eight stuyvers in wampum.³ Although wampum continued to depreciate in value, it was in quite general use as a currency for a century longer.

Wampum had another and very important function. Doubtless by means of some conventional arrangement of the beads, the significance of which is not now understood, strings of wampum served a mnemonic purpose. The messenger from one tribe to another, or from the Indians to the whites, would sometimes carry as many as thirty strings of wampum, which he would lay down one after another as he delivered the respective points of his message. Arranged in belts, the black and white sometimes forming pictures or figures, they conveyed a meaning perfectly comprehensible to the Indian. As Montcalm wrote in 1757: "These Belts and Strings of Wampum are the universal agent among Indians, serving as money, jewelry, ornaments, annals, and for registers; 'tis the bond of nations and individuals; an inviolable and sacred pledge which guarantees messages, promises and treaties. As writing is not in use among them, they make a local memoir by means of these belts, each of which signifies a particular affair, or a circumstance of affairs. The Chiefs of the villages are the depositaries of them, and communicate them to the young people, who thus learn the history and engagements of their Nations. * * * Their length, width and color are in proportion to the importance of the affair to be negotiated. Ordinary Belts consist of twelve rows of 180 beads each."⁴ A belt of white wampum, with

two hands joined, in black, was a signal of peace and unity; if of black, it meant a warning or reproof; if black, marked with red, it was a declaration of war. When the Senecas wished the Delawares to join them in fighting the French, they sent a belt of wampum expressing their desire. The Delawares, after due deliberation, returned the belt, thereby declining the invitation.¹

The exceeding fondness of the Indians for wampum made its manufacture a profitable industry down to within a few years, and less than half a century ago many a family in Bergen county earned a livelihood by making wampum for the traders on the frontiers.²

In their family relations the Delaware Indians seem to have been happier than the Iroquois and many other tribes.³ They married very young—the girls at thirteen or fourteen, and the lads when seventeen or eighteen.⁴ Exogamy was the rule among all the North American Indians, as is and has been the case among nearly all peoples in a state of barbarism.⁵ No young brave was permitted under any circumstances to marry a dusky maiden of his own sub-tribe. "According to their own account, the Indian nations were divided into tribes, for no other purpose, than that no one might ever, either through temptation or mistake, marry a near relation, which at present is scarcely possible."⁶ The young women inclining to marriage would wear a headdress indicative of the fact, as they sat by the pathway, usually covering the face and often the whole body, so that they could not be recognized,⁷ until the favored suitor appeared. The negotiations for the maiden's hand were carried on with her nearest relations, to whom the suitor would send a

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and is depicted with the utmost exactness in the Memoirs of that Society, Vol. VI., Philadelphia, 1858, at p. 207. The belt is 26 inches long and nine inches broad, consisting of 18 rows of beads, 166 beads in each row, or about 3,000 in all. "According to an Indian conception, these belts can tell, by means of an interpreter, the exact rule, provision or transaction talked into them at the time, and of which they were the exclusive record. A strand of wampum consisting of strings of purple and white shell beads, or a belt woven with figures formed by beads of different colors, operated on the principle of associating a particular fact with a particular string or figure; thus giving a serial arrangement to the facts as well as fidelity to the memory."—*Ancient Society*, by Lewis H. Morgan, New York, 1878, p. 143. Among the Iroquois (and probably among other tribes) there were trained interpreters, called "Keepers of the Wampum," whose business it was to explain the meaning of these belts.—*Ib.*

¹ Loskiel, 27, 28.

² A description of the process as carried on in Bergen county in 1845 is given in Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey, etc., by John W. Barber and Henry Howe, New York, 1845, p. 72. It is there said that females made from five to ten strings of wampum, a foot long, in a day, which they sold readily to the country merchants for 12½ cents a string.

³ Loskiel, 60.

⁴ William Penn, as cited, 98.

⁵ Primitive Marriage, by J. F. McLennan, passim.

⁶ Loskiel, 56. "When a lad courts a girl he buys her generally in a neighboring village.—*Wassenaer*, as cited, 230.

⁷ William Penn, as cited, 97-8; Journal of New Netherland, 1641-7, reprinted in N. Y. Doc. Hist., IV., 81.

¹ *Ib.*, 80.

² *Ib.*, 115; Records of the City of New Amsterdam in New Netherland, edited by Henry B. Dawson, Morrisania, N. Y., 1867, Vol. I., 37-8; The Dutch Records of New York, printed in Old New York, Vol. II. (March, 1891), 469-70.

³ Laws and Ordinances, etc., as cited, 359.

⁴ N. Y. Col. Docs., Vol. X., 556. One of the belts kept by the Onondagas contains 10,000 beads.—*Second Annual Report U. S. Bureau of Ethnology*, 1880-81, p. 232. This and other wampum belts are illustrated in this report. The belt given by the Indians to William Penn at the famous treaty at Shackamaxon in 1682 is in the possession of the

present,¹ sometimes supplemented by a gift of wampum to the girl.² If the relatives were unfavorable, they returned the gifts, but if agreeable, the maiden was led to the young brave's hut without further ceremony, and her friends would march in solemn procession to the dwelling of the young couple, with presents of Indian corn, beans, kettles, dishes, baskets, hatchets, etc.³ These unions, generally formed merely from inclination or convenience, were seldom lasting, and the man and woman would separate on slight provocation, and enter into new relations.⁴ Instances, however, are recorded where there were the sincerest attachments; men and women would carry *besons* (love-philtres), to preserve the affection of one they loved⁵; and when this affection was lost they would take poison to destroy the life no longer brightened by the light of love.⁶ In cases of separation, the children followed the mother, as they were always considered as belonging to her tribe.⁷ Although a plurality of wives was permissible, it was not commonly indulged in by the Delawares.⁸ Loskiel ungraciously says this was because "their love of ease rendered domestic peace a most valuable treasure."⁹ It is very evident, however, that in such a crude stage of existence few men were able to support more than one family, which fact would be sufficient explanation of the non-prevalence of the custom.¹⁰

The women bore children easily.¹¹ They immediately washed them, and "Having wrapt them in a Clout, they lay them on a strait thin Board, a little more than the length & breadth of the Child, and swaddle it fast upon the Board, to make it straight; wherefore all *Indians* have flat Heads; and thus they carry them at their Backs";¹² but when engaged in household work, the mother would

"hang this rude cradle upon some peg, or branch of a tree."¹ In order to make the infants rugged, they were frequently plunged into cold water, especially in severe weather.² A name was given to the child in his sixth or seventh year, by the father, with much ceremony³; when he attained to manhood he was given another name, from some incident of his prowess, or other circumstance.⁴ There was a superstitious reluctance among them to have their names uttered aloud, and they were usually spoken of by indirection. This is one reason why they preferred, in their intercourse with the whites, to use a name given by the latter. The name of a dead Indian was never mentioned.⁵

Every boy was trained up in all his father's craft of field and wood and water. At the earliest age, as already remarked, he would be taught to use the bow-and-arrow, *manhtat*;⁶ how to fish with the hook-and-line—the line, *wendamakan*, twisted from the strands of the wild hemp, *achhallop*, or of the milk-weed, *pichtokenna*; the hook, *aman*, of bone, armed with bait, *awauchkon*, made of either *welchees*, the earth-worm, or the *waruk-chelachees*, the grasshopper.⁷ He likewise acquired the art of spearing fish with a forked, pointed pole,⁸ and of trapping them by means of a brush-net, which will be described hereafter. In fishing, he learned to make and to use canoes, *amochol*, either the dug-out, preferably made of the sycamore, called canoe-wood, *amochol-he*, or of birch bark, *wiqua*, and hence called *wiqua-amochol*. As he grew older he learned to wield the stone hatchet, the *t'ma-hican* (from *demahechen* or *temahechen*, to cut, and *hican*, an implement), more familiarly known to English readers as the "tomahawk."⁹ At the age of sixteen or eighteen the Indian lad underwent a trying "initiation," prefaced by a long fast and accompanied by ceremonies well calculated to test his mental and physical stamina.¹⁰ Doubtless the Delawares had secret societies, such as exist among many if not most of the Indian tribes to-day, but the existence of which has only come to be known of late years.

Now he was expected to distinguish himself in the hunt, either singly, or when a large number of men gathered in the autumn to form a line and drive the deer before them, called a *p'mochlapen*.¹¹ This was regularly practised by the Indians near Paterson, who would form their line on Garret Mountain, from the river to the summit, and drive the deer

¹ Loskiel, 57.

² Wolley, 49.

³ Loskiel, 57; Wassenauer, 20.

⁴ Loskiel, 58; Journal of New Netherland, as cited, 81; Heckewelder, 154. The advantages of this system were thus expounded (in 1770) by an aged Indian who had lived much in Pennsylvania and New Jersey: "White man court, court—may be one whole year!—may be two year before he marry!—well!—may be then got *very good* wife—but may be *not*—may be *very cross*! Well, now, suppose cross!—scold so soon as get awake in the morning! scold all day! scold until sleep! all one; he must keep her. White people have law forbidding throwing away wife, be she ever so cross; must keep her always. Well, how does Indian do? Indian when he see industrious squaw, which be like, he go to her, place his two forefingers close aside each other, make two look like one—look squaw in the face—see her smile—which is all one she say, *Yes!* so he take her home—no danger *she* be cross; no, no! Squaw know too well what Indian do if she cross—throw her away and take another! Squaw love to eat meat! no husband, no meat! Squaw do everything to please husband; he do same to please squaw. Live happy!"—Heckewelder, 162.

⁵ Loskiel, 58.

⁶ William Penn, as cited, 99; Heckewelder, 259-60; Loskiel, 58.

⁷ Journal of New Netherland, as cited, 81; Heckewelder, 259; Loskiel, 61.

⁸ Campanius, 126; Loskiel, 58.

⁹ Loskiel, 58.

¹⁰ Morgan's Ancient Society, 160.

¹¹ William Penn, as cited, 97; Loskiel, 61.

¹² William Penn, 97. The reference to Flat Heads was more applicable to the Iroquois.

¹ Loskiel, 61.

² Campanius, 123; William Penn, 97.

³ Loskiel, 62.

⁴ Morgan, Ancient Society, 79, 80; Loskiel, 62.

⁵ Carrick Miller, on "Pictographs of the North American Indians," in Fourth Annual Report U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, 1882-3, 171; N. Y. Col. Docs., XII, 524; Thomas, West Jersey, 6; Denton, 9-10.

⁶ Lenapé Conversations [with the Rev. Albert Seqaqkind Anthony, a highly educated Delaware Indian, in Ontario, Canada], by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, in American Folk-Lore Journal, I, 38. "The bow-string is *tschipan*; the arrow, *allunth*."—*Ib.*

⁷ *Ib.*

⁸ Douglass, Summary, 155.

⁹ Lenapé Conversations, 38; Zeisberger's Dictionary, *passim*.

¹⁰ Heckewelder, 245; Loskiel, 63.

¹¹ Lenapé Conversations, as cited, 39.

northerly and eastwardly toward the Falls, where they must either submit to capture, or in their wild terror plunge over the cliffs rising above the present back-race. The narrow point of rock projecting toward Spruce street, between the chasm and the back-race, was in the early days known by the whites as the Deer's Leap, from this ancient Indian custom.

When a mere boy the Indian lad would be permitted to sit in the village council house, and hear the assembled wisdom of the village or his tribe discuss the affairs of state, ¹ and expound the meaning of the *keeky* (beads composing the wampum belts), whether the belt lauded forth at a treaty, the *nochkunduwogan* ("an answering"), or the belt of ratification, *aptunwoagan* ("the covenant").² In this way he early acquired maturity of thought, and was taught the traditions of his people, and the course of conduct calculated to win him the praise of his fellows. When he got old enough to go on the war-path, he was taught the war-whoop, *korvamo*, and how to hurl the war-club, *apech'lit* or *mehittqueth*.³

The American Indians were all passionately fond of games, and were mostly inveterate gamblers. Among the Lenâpé a popular fireside game was *quâ-quallis*. A hollow bone was attached by a string to a pointed stick, which was held in the hand, and the boue was thrown up by a rapid movement, the game being to catch the bone, while in motion, on the pointed end of the stick. In another game, the players arranged themselves in two parallel lines, forty feet apart, each armed with a reed spear or arrow. A hoop, *tautmusq*, was rolled rapidly at an equal distance between the lines, and the successful player was he who hurled his spear through the hoop in such a way as to stop it. *Maumun'di* was a third game; it was played with twelve flat bones, one side white, the other colored, placed in a bowl, thrown into the air and caught as they fell; those falling with the white side uppermost were the winning pieces.⁴

"The Girls," says William Penn, "stay with their Mothers, and help to Hoe the Ground, Plant Corn, and carry Burthens; and they do well to use them to that Young, which they must do when they are Old; for the Wives are the true Servants of their Husbands; otherwise the Men are very affectionate to them."⁵

What an eloquent tribute to the character of the Lenâpé Pastorius gives: "They cultivate among themselves a most scrupulous honesty, are unwavering in keeping promises, insult no one, are hospitable to strangers, and faithful even to death to their friends."⁶ Another witness, at a much later date, testifies: "In former times they were quite truthful, although oaths were not customary among them. But it was not so in later times, after they had more

intercourse with Christians."¹ Says Thomas: "They are so punctual that if any go from their first Offer or Bargain with them, it will be very difficult for that Party to get any Dealings with them any more, or to have any farther Converse with them."² William Penn tried the Golden Rule in his dealings with the Lenâpé, and from his practical experience of its workings gave this advice: "Don't abuse them, but let them have Justice, and you win them."³ In their primitive state, ere civilization had introduced to them a thousand comforts, conveniences and luxuries of which they had never dreamed, their wants were few, and covetousness was unknown. An Indian who heard the word for the first time asked what it meant, and when told that it signified a desire for more than a man needed, replied: "*That is a strange thing.*"⁴

On the other hand, all the early records show that they never forgot and rarely forgave an injury, and imitated the wild beasts they hunted, in their cruelty and ferocity in seeking vengeance on a foe.

In other words, notwithstanding many excellent traits, in which the Lenâpé were superior to the Iroquois, they were still barbarians, and preserved many of the instincts that had belonged to their state of savagery. Their crude idea of justice was not unlike that which prevailed among the Hebrews in the time of Moses: "Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot,"⁵ with a provision for adjustment on a money basis, such as was allowed by the earlier Roman law,⁶ and in that of England within the historic period.⁷ In short, it rested on the two-fold principle of retaliation and restitution or pecuniary compensation.⁸ There was no question of ethics involved, nor had Indian society yet reached that stage where an injury done to the individual was a delict, a crime or a sin against the tribe, although there are occasional instances in the early records where the tribe felt a certain responsibility for the acts of rash members.⁹ By their unwritten code, the thief was compelled to restore the article taken, or its value, and if he repeated the offence too often he was stripped of all his goods.¹⁰ Where one man killed another, it was left to the dead man's relatives to slay the offender,¹¹ but unless this was done

¹ Acrelius, 53.

² Thomas's West-New Jersey, 6.

³ Richard Blome's "Present State," etc., as cited, 104.

⁴ The History of Pennsylvania, in North America, etc., by Robert Proud, Philadelphia, 1798, Vol. II., 304.

⁵ Exodus xxi, 24.

⁶ Studies in Roman Law, etc., by Lord Mackenzie, 3d ed., Edinburgh, 1870, pp. 365, 367; The Pandects; a Treatise on the Roman Law, etc., by J. E. Goudsmit, LL. D., London, 1873, pp. 344 et seqq.

⁷ Kemble's "Anglo-Saxons," I., 177, quoted in Ancient Law, etc., by Henry Sumner Maine, New York, 1877, p. 358.

⁸ Cf. "The Old Testament in the Jewish Church," by W. Robertson Smith, M. A., Edinburgh, 1881, p. 336; Heckewelder, 329.

⁹ Sir Henry Sumner Maine believes that the earliest written laws of the Romans were based on the idea of *tort*—a wrong done the State, which was equivalent to a *sin*.—*Ancient Law*, 363-6.

¹⁰ Wassenaer, 28.

¹¹ *Ib.*, 28. "All through the East, there are regularly fixed tariffs for blood-cancelling; as if in recognition of the relative loss to a family, of

¹ Loskiel, 28, 63; Heckewelder, 116.

² Lenâpé Conversations, 39.

³ *Ib.*, 39.

⁴ Essays of an Americanist, 186.

⁵ Richard Blome's "Present State," etc., as cited, 97; Loskiel, 62.

⁶ Pastorius, as cited, in Memoirs Hist. Soc. Pa., IV., Part II., p. 96; Heckewelder, 277.

within twenty-four hours, it was usual to accept a pecuniary compensation,¹ in which case one hundred fathoms of wampum would be paid for a man, and twice as much for a woman, the distinction being due to the fact that she might bear children.²

Time was divided by moons—*gischuch*; they had but twelve lunar months in the year, *gachtin*:

Anixi gischuch (Squirrel month), January.
Tsqualli gischuch (Frog month), February.
M'choamowi³ gischuch (Shad month), March.
Quitauweuhewi gischuch (Spring month), April.
Tauwinipen (Beginning of Summer), May.
Kitschinipen (Summer), June.
Yugatamoewi gischuch, July.
Sakauweuhewi gischuch (Deer month), August.
Kitschitachquoak⁴ (Autumn month), September.
Pooxit (Month of vermin), October.
Wini gischuch (Snow month), November.

M'chakhocque (Cold month, when the cold makes the trees crack), December.⁵

Periods less than moons or months were counted by nights or "sleeps."⁶ Instead of reckoning by years, they usually counted from certain seasons—as from one seeding time to the other, or "so many winters after" a particular event;⁷ the time of day was calculated by the sun's height in the heavens. As the muse of Roger Williams puts it, "More particular," and very haltingly:

They have no helpe of Clock or Watch,
And Sunne they overprize.
Having those artificiall helps, the Sun
We unthankfully despise.⁸

Although, as the same writer observes, "By occasion of their frequent lying in the Fields and Woods, they much observe the Starres, and their very children can give Names to many of them, and observe their Motions,"⁹ we have no

one or another of its supporting members." See "The Blood Covenant a primitive rite and its bearings on Scripture," by H. Clay Trumbull, D. D., London, 1837, p. 260. The person who slew the murderer was not so much an avenger, as a restorer, a balancer, of the poise between the families of the slayer and the slain. There are frequent instances in American history, apparently supporting this view, where captives have been adopted in the place of sons slain in battle.

¹ Van der Donck, 212. See Exodus xxi, 30.

² Loskiel, 16.

³ In the Minsi or Monsey dialect, *chwami*.—Heckewelder, 362.

⁴ Big Snake month, from *kitschi*, big, and *achgook*, snake.

⁵ A Grammar of the Language of the Lenni Lenape, or Delaware Indians, translated from the German Manuscript of the late Rev. David Zeisberger, for the American Philosophical Society, Vol. III., New Series, Philadelphia, 1830, p. 109. Loskiel gives different names for some of the months: April, planting month; May, when the hoe is used to the corn; June, when the deer become red; July, the time of raising the earth about the corn; August, when the corn is in the milk; October, the barvest month; November, hunting month; December, when the bucks cast their antlers.—*History of the Mission*, etc., 31.

⁶ Loskiel, 31; Douglass's Summary, as cited, 157.

⁷ Loskiel, 31; Heckewelder, 307; Douglass, 157.

⁸ Key, 58.

⁹ *Ib.*, 79.

account of their identification of any but the polar star, by which they had learned to direct their course.¹ The knowledge of astronomy appears to have originated with pastoral, and not with nomadic, peoples.

The red man, by reason of his adventurous pursuits, was peculiarly subject to wounds and to diseases that follow exposure and irregular living. In his treatment of external injuries he was surprisingly successful, having a precise knowledge of the particular roots and herbs most efficacious in each case and how to apply them; these remedies were often used internally also.² Bishop Ettwein says:³ "There are a few Indians in general who have an actual Knowledge of the Virtues of Roots and Herbs, which they got from their Forefathers, and can cure certain Diseases, but they seldom communicate their Secrets, until they see they must soon die. Their Medicine or Beson is not for a white Man's Stomach, it is allways in great Portions. They have for a Bite of each particular Snake a particular Herb. Roberts' Plantain, called Cæsar's Antidote is commonly used for the Bite of a Rattle Snake, the Herb bruised and some of the Juice taken inwardly and the rest laid on the Wound." But the Indian's favorite remedy for disease and fatigue was the sweat-bath. Whether the warrior suffered from exhaustion or rheumatism, loss of appetite or small-pox, fever or consumption, he hied to the *Pimocium*—the sweat-house. This was a sort of oven, usually built on the side of a bank, covered with split bark and earth, lined with clay, a small door being on one side. Here two to six men could huddle together, over some red-hot stones, on which water was then poured, till they ceased to "sing." In this way clouds of steam were raised. The men at the same time drank hot decoctions, inducing a profuse perspiration, and heightening the effect, after the manner of a modern Russian bath. From this oven they plunged

¹ Loskiel, 30; Heckewelder, 308. Thomas (as cited, p. 6) says: "They are great Observers of the Weather by the Moon." The name given to the North Star, *Lowannewi alank*, is evidently a literal translation from the English.

² Loskiel, 107-14; William Penn, as cited, 95; Thomas, Pennsylvania, 18, 19; *Ib.*, West Jersey, 3; Wassenaer, 22. Heckewelder relates some astonishing cures of dangerous wounds, pp. 224-7. He says: "There is a superstitious notion, in which all their physicians participate, which is, that when an emetic is to be administered, the water in which the potion is mixed must be drawn up stream, and if for a cathartic downwards."—*Ib.*, 224, 228. And again: "I firmly believe that there is no wound, unless it should be absolutely mortal, or beyond the skill of our own good practitioners, which an Indian surgeon (I mean the best of them) will not succeed in healing."—*Ib.*, 229.

³ The Rev. John Ettwein, born in Germany in 1712, and who came to this country in 1754, to serve as a Moravian missionary among the Delaware Indians, and who was a Bishop at Bethlehem, Pa., from 1794 until his death, in 1802, wrote and sent to Gen. Washington in 1788 "Some Remarks and Annotations concerning the Traditions, Customs, Languages, &c., of the Indians of North America, from the Memoirs of the Rev. David Leisberger [Zeisberger], and other Missionaries of the United States," which paper was published in the Proceedings of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, September, 1845. (These Proceedings for 1845 were afterwards bound up in a volume entitled Bulletin of the Hist. Soc. of Pa., Vol. I.) The quotation is from p. 38 of this paper.

into the cold river, causing a vigorous reaction.¹ Unfortunately, the cold water dip was apt to prove fatal in cases of small-pox and other eruptive fevers.² Disease in general was attributed to some evil spirit getting into the sick man,³ and if the malady did not yield to the ordinary remedies, or the sweat-bath, the patient had a choice of one of two or three different "schools" of medicine.

David Brainerd, the devoted missionary among the Delaware Indians in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, gives us a glimpse of the *Powaws*, who were one class of priests and physicians. He says:

"These are a sort of persons who are supposed to have a power of foretelling future events, or recovering the sick, at least oftentimes, and of charming, enchanting or poisoning persons to death by their magic divinations. Their spirit, in its various operations, seems to be a Satanical imitation of the spirit of prophecy with which the church in early ages was favoured. Some of these diviners are endowed with the spirit in infancy;—others in adult age.—It seems not to depend upon their own will, nor to be acquired by any endeavours of the person who is the subject of it, although it is supposed to be given to children sometimes in consequence of some means which the parents use with them for that purpose; one of which is to make the child swallow a small living frog, after having performed some superstitious rites and ceremonies upon it. They are not under the influence of this spirit always alike,—but it comes upon them at times. Those who are endowed with it, are accounted singularly favored."⁴ One of these *Powaws* was converted under the teaching of Brainerd, and gave him a curious account of his pre-natal experiences, and of his subsequent constant direction by a spirit. "There were some times," he told the missionary, "when this spirit came upon him in a special manner, and he was full of what he saw [in his pre-existent state] in the great man. Then, he says, he was all light, and not only light himself, but it was light all around him, so that he could see through men, and knew the thoughts of their hearts. * * * My interpreter tells me, that he heard one of them tell a certain Indian the secret thoughts of his heart, which he had never divulged. The case was this, the Indian was bitten with a snake, and was in extreme pain with the bite. Whereupon the diviner, who was applied to for his recovery, told him, that such a time he had promised, that the next deer he killed, he would sacrifice it to some great power, but had broken his promise. Now, said he, that great power has ordered this snake to bite you for your neglect. The Indian confessed it was

so, but said he had never told anybody of it."¹ This instance of the power of the *Powaw*—doubtless a shrewd guess, perhaps based on some involuntary utterance of the sick man—was well calculated to impress the simple Indian. Nevertheless, though with manifest reluctance, Roger Williams confesses that these powaws "doe most certainly (by the helpe of the Divell) worke great Cures, though most certaine it is that the greatest part of their Priests doe merely abuse them and get their Money, in the times of their sicknesse, and to my knowledge long for sick times."²

The name of this class of physician-priests is evidently allied to the Cree root, *pâwâmiw*, the dream.³ They might be compared with the "healing clairvoyants" of the present day. So far as they were honest in their pretensions—and most of them were impostors—they were self-deluded, throwing themselves into a condition of hypnotism. Not infrequently they were epileptic.⁴ These conclusions are reasonably inferred from the meagre accounts we have of them.

But the Indian "doctor" or "medicine man" *par excellence* was the *Metew*⁵ or *Medew*.⁶ The Cree word is *mitew*, a sorcerer, medicine man, diviner.⁷ This priest-physician

¹ *Ih.*, 350.

² Key, 158.

³ Lacombe, 545.

⁴ Cf. Spiritualism and allied causes and conditions of Nervous Derangement, by William A. Hammond, M. D., New York, 1876, Chapters III, V, X, XIII, XV; The Magic of the Middle Ages, by Viktor Rydberg, New York, 1879; La Sorcière: the Witch of the Middle Ages, by J. Michelet, London, 1863; Three Books of Occult Philosophy, written by Henry Cornelius Agrippa, of Nettesheim, Counsellor to Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany; and Judge of the Prerogative Court. Translated out of the Latin into the English Tongue, by J. F., London, 1651, Book I, Chap. LX; Henrici Corneli Agrippae ab Hettensheim De incertitudine & vanitate scientiarum declamatio invectiva, etc., M. D. XXXI, "De divinationibus in genere," Caput XXXII; Henrici Cornelii Agrippa, of the Vanitie and vncertaintie of Artes and Sciences, Englished by Ja. San. Gent., Imprinted at London, etc., Anno 1569, f. 50; Some Higher Aspects of Mesmerism, by Edmund Gurney and Frederic W. H. Myers, in Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research, December, 1885, London, 1885, pp. 401 et seqq. Since the above was written, the author has met with an article in the Popular Science Monthly, for September, 1886, on "Indian Medicine," by G. Archie Stockwell, M. D., in which the writer expresses his contempt for the Indian treatment of diseases as being the merest fetishism. But he says: "All medicine-men of the first rank are clairvoyants and psychologists (mesmerists, if you like) of no mean pretensions, as a rule capable of affording instruction to the most able of their white confrères; and to be a medicine-man at all demands that the individual be not only a shrewd student of human nature capable of drawing deductions from matters seemingly the most trifling, but also an expert conjurer and wizard. I have repeatedly known events in the far future to be predicted with scrupulous fidelity to details, exactly as they subsequently occurred; the movements of persons and individuals to be described in minutiae who had never been seen, and were hundreds of miles away, without a single error as to time, place, or act."

⁵ "The word is derived from *metewhet*, to drum on a hollow body; a turkey cock is sometimes called *metew*, from the drumming sound of his wings. The ancient medicine men used drums."—*Lenâpé-English Dictionary*, 83. Dr. Brinton thinks the word is derived from *m'leh*, heart, as the centre of life and emotions.—*The Lenâpé*, etc., 71.

⁶ Heckewelder, 230.

⁷ Dictionnaire et Grammaire de la Langue des Cris, as cited, 463.

¹ Heckewelder, 225; Wolley, 45; Denton, 9; Brinton, Essays of an Americanist, 187; Montanus, 82.

² Douglass, 174.

³ Denton, 10; Loskiel, 111.

⁴ Memoirs of the Rev. David Brainerd; Missionary to the Indians on the Borders of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania: chiefly taken from his own diary. By Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Northampton. Including his journal, now for the first time incorporated with the rest of his diary, in a regular chronological series. By Sereno Edwards Dwight, New Haven, 1822, pp. 178, 237, 348. This is the best edition of Brainerd.

would prepare his roots and herbs with great ceremony, all the while chanting prayers and incantations. The quantity and quality of the medicines, as well as of the incantations, and their efficacy, likewise, depended on the size of the present given the *meteu* on his appearance.¹ Having prepared the medicine, the physician would breathe on his patient, apply the decoction externally as well as internally, and then "howle and roar, and hollow over them, and begin the song to the rest of the people about them, who all joyne (like a Quire) in Prayer to their Gods for them."² Sometimes the doctor would array himself in a bearskin, with a rattle in his hand, a gourd full of stones or beans, which he would shake violently as he came to the patient's hut, making hideous noises, and playing all sorts of juggling tricks. With a great assumption of gravity he would describe the disease and its location, prescribe a diet suited to the malady, and foretell the result. If he succeeded, well; if he failed, he would give some plausible explanation of his want of success.³ As his object was to drive out the sick spirit, he resorted to every expedient to that end. Often he succeeded, but in many cases the patient's spirit was frightened out of him at the same time by the fantastic and disgusting tricks, the alarming feats of legerdemain,⁴ and the diabolical clamor that were inseparable features of the medicine man's treatment. "Sometimes the physician creeps into the oven, where he sweats, howls and roars, and now and then grins horribly at his patient, who is laid before the opening, frequently feeling his pulse."⁵ Crude petroleum was a favorite medi-

cine, especially for external complaints, but it was also taken internally.¹

Another class of medicine-men in the vicinity of New York is described by Wassenauer, in 1624. These men were called *Kitsinacka*,² evidently *Kitschii*, great, *achgook*, snake.³ Their practice was not unlike that of the *meteu*. "When one among them is sick," says our old Dutch chronicler, "he visits him, sits by him and bawls, roars and cries like one possessed." We have no other details of the "practice" of the Big-Snake Doctor. No doubt it was connected with the awe in which the serpent was held by the American tribes in general.⁴ The serpent figured in their materia medica, and on the principle *similia similibus curantur*, when a man was wounded by a snake, the fat of the serpent itself, rubbed into the wound, was thought to be efficacious. The flesh of the rattlesnake, stewed into a kind of broth, was another remedy, and the skin, shed annually by that snake, was dried and pounded fine, and used internally for many purposes.⁵

Indian surgery was of the crudest description, but very successful. "They are perfect masters in the treatment of fractures and dislocations," says Loskiel. "If an Indian has dislocated his foot or knee, when hunting alone, he creeps to the next tree, and tying one end of his strap to it, fastens the other to the dislocated limb, and lying on his back, continues to pull till it is reduced."⁶ Even to this day the Lenâpé resort to an operation similar to trephining for severe headaches. A crucial incision is made in the scalp on or near the vertex, and the bone is scraped.⁷

To the simple savage, living always in close contact with nature, so thoroughly in touch with her fresh and life-giving qualities, health was the normal condition of man. When the form that had once been so vigorous and animated lay still and cold, it was a mystery he could not fathom. Dr. Brinton says that "in all primitive American tribes, there is no notion of natural death. No man 'dies,' he is always 'killed.' Death as a necessary incident in the course of nature is entirely unknown to them. When a person dies by disease, they suppose he has been killed by some sorcery, or some unknown venomous creature."⁸ Heckewelder says he has often heard the lamentable cry, *Matta wingi angeln*, "I do not want to die."⁹ It was different when they met death at the hands of an enemy, either in battle, or even by dreadful torture. There they encountered their fate face to face. There was none of that mystery about it which was so dreadful to the untutored mind. They could hurl defiance against their visible foes, and utter never a groan.

¹ Heckewelder, 232; Loskiel, 110.

² Roger Williams, 159.

³ Loskiel, 111.

⁴ "I would not like to hazard the assertion, in this enlightened age, that there is such a thing as magic or supernatural agency among the Indians, but I must confess myself unable, as all have done who have witnessed these exhibitions, to account for [them] satisfactorily; one of those Indians who pretends to have an intercourse with spirits, will permit himself to be bound hands and feet, then wrapped closely in a blanket or deer's hide, bound around his whole body with cords and thongs, as long and as tightly as the incredulity of any one present may see fit to continue the operation, after which he is thrown into a small lodge. He begins a low, unintelligible incantation to the gods and increases in rapidity and loudness until he works himself up into a great pitch of seeming or real frenzy, at which time, usually three or four minutes after being put in, he opens the lodge and throws out the thongs and hides with which he was bound without a single knot being untied or fold displaced, himself sitting calm and free on the ground."—*The Ojibway Conquest, a tale of the Northwest*, by Kah-ge-ga-gab-bowh, or G. Copway, Chief of the Ojibway Nation, New York, 1830, p. 86. In the article on "Indian Medicine," already cited, the writer describes an instance of this kind, where he personally bound a famous Ojibway "medicine man" with powerful strips of green moose-hide, drawing them so tightly about his naked form that the blood threatened to burst from the imprisoned flesh, employing knots and turns innumerable, such as had been suggested by naval experience; then he was lifted into a small tent erected for the purpose in the midst of an open prairie. Instantly a vast variety of noises was heard to the accompaniment of the prisoner's low chant, and presently he appeared at the door of the tent, unbound. The thongs could not be found, but he pointed to a tree a mile away, and on going thither, there were the bonds, apparently intact!

⁵ Loskiel, 111.

¹ *Ib.*, 118.

² Wassenauer, as cited, 20.

³ Lenâpé-English Dictionary, sub voces.

⁴ Dorman, as cited, 263-266.

⁵ Loskiel, 112.

⁶ Loskiel, 114.

⁷ Essays of an Americanist, 188.

⁸ Essays of an Americanist, 143.

⁹ Brinton's Lenâpé, 70.

When a person died a natural death, the relatives were loud in their cries of grief, which they kept up for some days, until the time of burial. The body was attired in the best garments of the deceased, the face painted red, and the corpse interred in a grave some distance from the village or huts of the survivors. In the vicinity of New York, at least, and probably among the New Jersey Indians generally, the body was placed in a sitting position, the face toward the east;¹ the pipe, tobacco, bow and arrows, knife, kettle, wampum, a small bag of corn, and other personal property of the deceased that might be useful to him on his long journey to the spirit land, were placed in the grave with him.² At the head of the grave a tall post was erected, indicating who was buried there. If it was a Chief, the post was elaborately carved with rude figures telling something of the dead; and if he was a war Chief or a great warrior, his valiant deeds were set forth with care upon a post painted red. In the case of a medicine man, his tortoise shell rattle or calabash was hung on the post.³ The grave was enclosed with a fence and covered over, to keep it secure from intrusion, the grass was neatly trimmed, and the friends looked after it for years. Even when far removed from their old homes, they would repair at least once a year to the graves of their dead, to see that they were preserved.⁴ It is a shocking fact that the valuable furs in which the Indian hunter was often buried, sometimes tempted the whites to plunder the grave and rob the dead, occasioning an indignant protest upon the part of his tribe.⁵ When a prominent Indian died far from home, they would carry his bones back to his former abode, after a considerable lapse of time, and bury them beside his kindred.⁶

Their dread of the mystery of death led them to speak of it by circumlocution or some euphemism, as "You are about to see your grandfathers,"⁷ or, as among the whites, "If anything should happen." Probably because they had a vague belief that the spirits of the dead haunted their former home, Roger Williams says that in case of a death the Indians would remove their wigwam to a new spot.⁸ It is a thought that appeals strongly to the imagination—that of the Indian warrior returning in spirit to hover over his former home, to linger about his grave, a thought so beautifully expressed by our own Jersey poet, Freneau:

By midnight moons, o'er moistening dews,
In vestments for the chase array'd,
The hunter still the deer pursues,
The bunter and the deer, a shade!

¹ Denton, as cited, 9; Wolley, 50; Vanderdonck, 202; Wassenaer, 20, 21.

² Denton, Wolley, Vanderdonck and Wassenaer, as just cited; Thomas, *West-New-Jersey*, 2, 3; William Penn, in Blome's *Present State*, 100-101; Loskiel, 119; Heckewelder, 268-276; *The Life and Times of David Zeisberger the Western pioneer and apostle of the Indians*, by Edmund de Schweinitz, Philadelphia, 1871, pp. 196-8.

³ Loskiel, 119.

⁴ Denton, 9; Vanderdonck, 202; Thomas, 3; William Penn, 101.

⁵ N. Y. Col. Docs., XII., 524.

⁶ Thomas, 3.

⁷ Schweinitz, *Life of Zeisberger*, as cited, 475.

⁸ Key, 56.

And long shall timorous fancy see
The painted chief, and pointed spear,
And reason's self shall bow the knee
To shadows and delusions here.¹

The friends of a deceased person blackened their faces, in token of their grief;² but the active mourning, so to speak, was left to the female relatives, who would repair daily to the grave, for a time, at morn and eve, to utter their cries of lamentation. A widow mourned a whole year, dressing without ornaments and seldom washing herself.³ The men did not alter their dress nor manner of living, nor did they mourn for any set period,⁴ but before marrying again they were expected to make an offering to the kindred of the deceased wife, "for Atonement, Liberty, and Marriage."⁵

It is impossible to tell how many languages were spoken in America when the whites first came hither. At the present time, there are in America north of Mexico, fifty-eight distinct linguistic families, as described in the admirable report of Major J. W. Powell, the Director of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, and depicted with vivid clearness on the map accompanying his paper in the Seventh Annual Report of that Bureau. Of these, curiously enough, there are no less than forty families in the narrow strip between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast—a fact which militates strongly against any theory that the Indians are of Tatar or Mongolian origin. Of these fifty-eight distinct families, the Algonkin, as already remarked, occupied a very large territory; to be precise—almost the whole of the Dominion of Canada south of Lat. 60 degs. N., and east of Long. 115 degs. W.; and most of the United States as far South as Lat. 35 degs. N., east of the Mississippi. The territory lying around Lakes Erie and Ontario, on both sides of the St. Lawrence as far down as Quebec, and in Central Pennsylvania, was occupied by the Iroquois, who were thus intruded within the vast domain of the Algonkins. According to Major Powell's classification, there are thirty-six⁶ well defined

¹ First published (in book form) in "The Miscellaneous Works of Mr. Philip Freneau; containing his Essays, and additional poems," Philadelphia, M DCC LXXXVIII, p. 189. There was a slight change in punctuation and use of italics in the lines as republished in "Poems Written between the Years 1768 & 1794, by Philip Freneau, of New Jersey," Printed at the Press of the Author, at Mount-Pleasant, near Middletown-Point, M, DCC, XCV, p. 89. They are cited here from the third collected edition of Freneau's Poems, "Poems written and published during the American Revolutionary War, and now republished from the original manuscripts; interspersed with translations from the ancients, and other pieces not heretofore in print," by Philip Freneau, Philadelphia, 1809, I., 141. Thomas Campbell, in his poem, "O'Connor's Child; or, The Flower of Love lies bleeding," uses these lines:

"Now o'er the hill in chase he flits—
The hunter and the deer a shade."

² Thomas, *West Jersey*, 6.

³ Loskiel, 121; Ettwein, 38.

⁴ Ib.

⁵ William Penn, as cited, 99.

⁶ Dr. Brinton makes but twenty-nine, in his work on "The American Race," New York, 1891, p. 80. Among the best-known were the Abnakis, Nova Scotia and south bank of the St. Lawrence river; Arapaboes, head waters of Kansas river; Blackfeet, head waters

tribes of the Algonkin stock, numbering about 95,600 persons, of whom about 60,000 are in Canada and the remainder in this country. Included in these tribes are the Delawares and Munsees, about 1,750 persons,¹ descendants of the former native inhabitants of New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. All the languages spoken by the Algonkin tribes have marked resemblances, indicating a common origin, and in a general way it may be said that the tribes of that stock nearest to the Crees speak languages or dialects most closely resembling the tongue of that people, which has certain unmistakable signs of greater purity and antiquity than the others. It may be said to bear the same relation to the other Algonkin languages that the Sanscrit was formerly supposed to hold to the Aryan. The student of any of the Algonkin tongues finds it a great help to have at his side Howse's Cree grammar, a work held in very high esteem by scholars for its scientific precision; Lacombe's Dictionnaire de la Langue des Cris (his grammar, attached to the dictionary, does not stand so high as Howse's), and Cuq's Lexique de la Langue Algonquine. The study of the comparative grammar of allied languages, and of the etymology of words as traced through different families of the same linguistic stock, is of obvious advantage in tracing the various shades of meaning of a word, and its original significance, whereby light is often gained on obscure points in history, and the primitive manners and customs, myths and religious beliefs of a people. The earlier travelers and writers who attempted to describe the American race—or races—did not recognize fully this separation of the Indians into distinct families, speaking languages totally different, and many later writers have also ignored this important fact. In reading the narratives of explorers it is important to note carefully what region they traversed, and hence what particular linguistic stock or family they are describing. Colden's famous and invaluable History of the Five Nations is of very slight use in the study of the Lenâpé of New Jersey. Adair's account of the Muskoheegan Indians of the Southern States is equally valueless for the same purpose. These various stocks spoke languages radically different. There is no more resemblance between the Cree and Tinné—spoken by two peoples geographically contiguous—than there is between the French and the Chinese.² Still, there are certain features, certain modes of thought, of expression, com-

mon to all or most American languages, which indicate a common origin of the peoples using them, notwithstanding the superficial differences between them. There is no gender in the American tongues; words are animate or inanimate, the distinction being not always one of fact. There are no relative pronouns, few or no conjunctions; no articles; very few adjectives or prepositions. Many objects were spoken of always in connection with their relations to other objects. Instead of saying "arm," "thigh," "hand," the Indian would say "my-arm," "your-thigh," "his-hand." Words apparently disconnected were run together and incorporated into each other, a part of one being united with another, and thus new words were formed, new ideas expressed. The Indian who saw a cow for the first time described it in his own tongue as "animal-that-walks-on-flat-split-foot." The Delaware word for horse means "the four-footed-animal-which-carries-on-his-back."¹ Although lacking in facility of precise expression, according to our ideas, in many instances the American languages avoid confusions common to us. While they had little use for words to convey abstract ideas, or metaphysical, theological or scientific terms, missionaries have often found it entirely practicable to explain the mysteries of religion and theology in native words. The two examples just given show how concrete objects were often described. Certain words were used, as "indifferent themes," sometimes corresponding to our nouns, sometimes to verbs, sometimes to adjectives, according to their connection. If used in a verbal sense, a change in the root would indicate that the action was suppositive, instead of positive. Many other peculiarities show that the American languages differ in structure from those of the eastern hemisphere.² They are more primitive than the Aryan languages, and hence arises their interest for the ethnologist, who has here the opportunity of studying the earlier methods of expression used by mankind; and so of analyzing the mental processes of man in his primitive state. The light thus gained on the history of the development of the human race in mind, in manners and customs, in ways of obtaining a living, in civilization, religion and government is of the greatest value and fascinating in its interest.³ Prof. Whitney says with truth: "Our national duty and honor are peculiarly concerned in this

¹ *Ib.*, 321.

² So long ago as 1867, Prof. William Dwight Whitney, of Yale College, in his lectures on "Language and the Study of Language," remarked that the "incorporative type is not wholly peculiar to the languages of our continent;" that a trace of it was to be found in the Hungarian, and notably in the Basque.—*Op. cit.*, 349, 354. See also "Races and Peoples: lectures on the Science of Ethnography," by Daniel G. Brinton, A. M., M. D., New York, 1890, p. 143. This fact has led some scholars to venture the hazardous conjecture that possibly the Basques are of all European peoples of to-day the most likely to have preserved traces of a common ancestry with the American race.

³ The interest and importance of this study, in its relations to anthropology, are very clearly set forth by Dr. Brinton in several of his admirable papers collected into the volume of "Essays by an Americanist;" see also "The Development of Language, a paper read before the Canadian Institute," by Horatio Hale, Toronto, 1888; "On Algonkin Names for Man," by J. Hammond Trumbull [From the Transactions of the American Philological Association, 1871].

of Missouri river; Cheyennes, upper waters of Arkansas river; Chipe-ways or Ojibways, shores of Lake Superior; Crees, southern shores of Hudson's bay; Illinois, on the Illinois river; Kickapoos, on upper Illinois river; Miamis, between Miami and Wabash rivers; Micmacs, Nova Scotia; Mohegans, on lower Hudson river; Manhattans, about New York bay; Nanticokes, on Chesapeake bay; Ottawas, on the Ottawa river; Passamaquoddies, on Schoodic river; Pottawatommies, south of Lake Michigan; Sacs and Foxes, on Sac river; Shawnees, on Tennessee river. Cf. Brinton's "American Race," p. 80: Powell on "Indian Linguistic Families of America North of Mexico," in Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, 1891, pp. 48-50.

¹ According to the report of the U. S. Indian Commissioner for 1889, and the Canadian Indian report for 1888.

² Bishop Farad, quoted in Essays of an Americanist, 395.

matter of the study of aboriginal American languages, as the most fertile and important branch of American archæology. * * Indian scholars, and associations which devote themselves to gathering together and making public linguistics and other archæological materials for construction of the proper ethnology of the continent, are far rarer than they should be among us."¹ But there is no lack of literature on these subjects now, and every year is adding to our store of knowledge, and perhaps demolishing old theories. The newer students are satisfied to gather facts, and are more chary of conclusions than their predecessors. Already we have a far greater body of original texts in the American languages—dealing with their popular traditions, myths, religion, folk-tales, religious songs and dances, ceremonies, initiation rites into medicine lodges and other secret societies, etc.—than can be found in the whole of the ancient Greek and Latin literature put together.² The various societies mentioned, besides others, are constantly adding to the mass, while the United States Bureau of Ethnology is accumulating a priceless treasure of original material, the result of the well-directed labors of scores of intelligent, industrious and zealous workers.

The literature of the Lenâpé may be thus summarized, from Pilling's Algonquian Bibliography: translations from the bible, and bible history, thirteen titles; dictionaries, seven, of which one was printed in 1887 and one in 1889; lists of geographic names, six; grammatic comments, eleven; grammatic treatises, two; hymns and hymn books, six; translations of the Lord's prayer, twelve (two by Trumbull); lists of numerals, fifteen; lists of proper names and translations, seven; vocabularies, forty-seven. A grammar was compiled with

¹ Whitney, as cited, 352. Since this was written something has been done to remove this reproach. The Peabody Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, at Cambridge, Mass., has accomplished a great deal in the way of original research in these departments. The University of Pennsylvania has established a chair of American Archæology and Linguistics; Clark University, Worcester, Mass., has founded a chair of Anthropology, and other institutions have turned their attention in the same direction. It still remains true, in the year 1893, that the only societies in the world devoted exclusively to the study of the American races are foreign, and principally composed of Frenchmen: the *Société Américaine de France*, at Paris, and the *Congrès International des Américanistes*. According to the *Compte Rendu* of the latter for 1891, out of six hundred members about half were French, and only twenty-five or thirty were citizens of the United States. The American Folk-Lore Society is doing good work by publishing in its quarterly *Journal* original contributions to the literature of the religious cults of the aborigines. The International Folk-Lore Congress has necessarily included within its scope the origin and significance of American popular tales and their relations to the primitive worship of the people. The Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C., naturally gives special prominence to American archæology, mythology and linguistics; selections from the papers read are published in the *American Anthropologist*, a quarterly journal. The American Association for the Advancement of Science has one Section (H) devoted to American Anthropology.

² For the past twelve years James Constantine Pilling has been occupied in preparing for the Bureau of Ethnology a series of bibliographies of American languages. Those so far published are Eskimo, 1887, pp. 116, titles cir. 650; Siouan, 1887, pp. 87, titles cir. 300; Iroquoian, 1888, pp. 208, titles 949; Muskogean, 1889, pp. 114, titles 521; Algonquian, 1891, pp. 614, titles 2,245; Athapascan, 1892, pp. 125, titles 544. Many of these titles are repeated once or more in the several catalogues, but there are probably 4,000 separate titles in all in the lists of these five linguistic stocks.

infinite care by the devoted missionary, David Zeisberger, in the latter part of the eighteenth century; it was translated in 1816 by Peter S. Duponceau, and published in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. III., New Series, in 1827, filling one hundred and fifty large quarto pages. It is not such a grammar as an accomplished philologist would prepare in the last decade of the nineteenth century, but it is the only one we have of the language, and gives a very full and comprehensive exposition of the structure and idioms of the Lenâpé tongue. The introduction and notes by the translator (pp. 65-96) add much to its value. Zeisberger's dictionary of the English, German, Onondaga and Delaware languages, also prepared more than a century ago, was published in 1887, in a volume of two hundred and thirty-six quarto pages. It contains about four thousand Delaware words, of the Minsi dialect. The original manuscript is in the library of Harvard University. Another manuscript dictionary of the Delaware (the Unami dialect), believed to be the work of the Rev. C. F. Dencke, a missionary to the Indians in Canada, who died in 1839, is in the Moravian Archives at Bethlehem, Pa. It has been carefully edited by Dr. Brinton and the Rev. Albert Sequakind Anthony (a native Delaware missionary), and published in 1889, in a handsome small quarto volume of two hundred and thirty-six pages, giving about three thousand seven hundred words. These three works—the grammar and the two dictionaries—are the principal sources of information regarding the language spoken by the New Jersey Indians two centuries ago. The only really philosophical analysis of the language is given by Dr. Brinton, in his "Lenâpé and their Legends," already so freely quoted in this work. As illustrating the peculiar mode of expressing ideas by modifications of a single theme, he gives this example of the combinations of the root *ni*, I, mine:

I. In a good sense:

Nihilieu, it is I, or mine.
Nihillatschi, self, oneself.
Nihillapewi, free.
Nihillapewit, freeman.
Nihillasowagan, freedom, liberty.
Nihillapeuhen, to make free, to redeem.
Nihillapeuhoalid, the Redeemer, the Saviour.

II. In a bad sense.

Nihillan,¹ he is mine to beat, I beat him.
Nihillan,² I beat him to death, I kill him.
Nihillowen, I put him to death, I murder him.
Nihillowet, a murderer.
Nihillowerwi, murderous.

III. In a demonstrative sense.

ne; plural, *nek* or *nell*, this, that, the.
Nall, *nan*, *nanne*, *nanni*, this one, that one.
Nill, these.
Naniga, those gone, dead.

¹ Accent on the first syllable.

² Accent on the second syllable.

IV. In a possessive sense.

Nitaton, in-my-having, I can, am able, know how.

Nitans, of-my-family, sister-in-law.

Nitis, of-mine, a friend, companion.

Nitsch! my child, exclamation of fondness.

Thus the same root is used to express ideas so opposite as freedom and slavery, murder and Saviour.

The inseparable pronouns, *n*, *k*, and *w* or *u* or *o*, in the first, second and third persons, respectively, are used as prefixes with words expressing objects and actions. for example:

Nooch, my father. *Noochna*, our father.

Kooch, thy father. *Koochuwa*, your father.

Ochwall, his or her father. *Ochuwawall*, their father.

Hacki, earth; *hakiacan*, plantation.

N'dakihacan, my plantation. *N'dakihacanena*, our plantation.

K'dakihacan, thy plantation. *K'dakihacanena*, your plantation.

W'dakihacan, his plantation. *W'dakihacanowawall*, their plantation.

These inseparable pronouns are the same for nouns and verbs, and are used in the nominative, possessive and accusative cases, and in both numbers, without change. Vowel changes, accent and emphasis played an important part in the spoken language, effecting great differences in the meaning of words otherwise apparently the same. Students of the Indian languages often doubt if there is any fixed rule of accent or pronunciation. There appears to have been a tendency among the Lenape to place the emphasis on the penult in words of two syllables, and on the antepenult in words of more than two syllables, but so far as this was the practice, it was modified by the laws altering the meaning of a word through the emphasis. Changes in the consonants are also frequent among Indians, even of the same tribe. Not only were there permutations of consonants of the same class, but often of labials into dentals, of liquids into sibilants. Zeisberger says the Delawares (meaning those in the northern part of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Minsis) had no *f* nor *r* in their language, and those consonants have no place in his grammar and dictionary; nor are they found in the Lenâpé-English dictionary which has been cited in these pages. On the other hand, Campanius, the Swedish missionary in West Jersey, says that the Indians in that section had no *l* in their language; that they called themselves *Renni renape*, instead of *Lenni Lenape*. But it is hardly safe to accept these statements as absolutely correct in either case. Names of places and of persons show that the sound of *r* was not unknown in Northern New Jersey, nor the sound of *l* in West Jersey. Allowance must be always made for the accuracy with which persons hear and distinguish between the sounds of a foreign tongue.

The careless assumption that the Indian languages undergo great and constant changes in brief periods, because they are spoken and not written tongues, finds emphatic contradiction in the case of the Lenâpé. We have the numerals as recorded by Campanius in 1645, in the Swedish alphabet;

by Thomas, in 1695, in English; by Zeisberger, about 1750, in German, and by Lieut. Whipple, on the Pacific railroad survey, in 1855, when he found a party of the Delawares in Kansas. From a comparison¹ it will be seen that, allowing for the differences in pronunciation by the different recorders, the Indian words have undergone practically no change in two hundred and fifty years:

	Campanius. 1645	Thomas. 1695	Zeisberger. 1750	Whipple. 1855
1	Ciutte	Kooty	Ngutti	Cote
2	Nissa	Nisha	Nischa	Nisha
3	Naha	Natcha	Nacha	Naha
4	Naevo	Neo	Newo	Neewah
5	Pareenach	Pelenach	Palenach	Pahlenahk
6	Ciuttas	Kootash	Guttasch	Cottasch
7	Nissas	Nishash	Nischasch	Nishasch
8	Haas	Choesh	Chasch	Hasch
9	Paeschum	Peshonk	Peschkonk	Pesco
10	Thaeren	Telen	Tellen	Telen

It would be difficult to find two persons unfamiliar with the Indian language, who, hearing these numerals uttered by a Delaware to-day, would write them down more nearly alike than they are given above as taken from the different authors named.²

A careful comparison of the Lenape with other Algonquian languages shows that it has departed from the purity of the parent stock. These changes have been effected partly by environment, partly by climatic influences, and possibly in part by long contact, either as neighbors or as conquerors, with tribes who occupied New Jersey before their own arrival from their home in the Far North. A closer study of the language may some day throw more light on the share these several influences have had in the modification of the Lenâpé.

In his grammar Zeisberger gives paradigms of eight conjugations of verbs, through the active, passive, personal and reciprocal forms, positive and negative, with the five or six transitions of each mood. A single specimen must suffice:

Ahoalan, to love	
N'dahoala, I love.	N'dahoalaneen, we love.
K'dahoala, thou lovest.	K'dahoalohhumo, you love.
Ahoaleu or W'dahoala, he loves.	
	Ahoalewak, they love.

The past tense is formed in the singular by adding *ep* to the verb, and in the plural by adding *ap*, and the future tense by the use of the suffix *tsch*. The negative is formed by the prefix *atta*: *Atta n'doahawi*, I do not love. The passive by the suffix *gussi*: *N'dahoalgussi*, etc. In the negative form, past tense, *Atta w'dahoalgussiwipannik*, they

¹ Made in Brinton's Lenâpé and their Legends.

² Jan de Laet, who was the first to describe the New Netherlands, in 1625, gives the numerals thus: 1. Cotté; 2. Nysse; 3. Nacha; 4. Wyue (probably a typographical error for Nyue); 5. Parenag; 6. Cottash; 7. Nysas; 8. Gechas; 9. Pescon; 10. Terren. He says this was according to the language of the Sanhikans (about Trenton). See Johannes de Laet Antwerpiani Notæ ad Dissertationem Hugonis Grotii De Origine Gentium Americanarum, etc. Amstelodami, 1643, p. 174. The pronunciation should be according to the Dutch.

The Algonkins everywhere regarded the turtle as the creator of all things, doubtless because of its amphibian character. According to the traditions of the Lenâpé, the turtle supports the earth—which was considered an island—on its back.¹ In 1679, an Indian, eighty years old, called Jasper or Tantaqué, living at Hackensack or at Acquackanonk, described the origin of the world thus: "He first drew a circle, a little oval, to which he made four paws or feet, a head and a tail. 'This,' said he, 'is a tortoise, lying in the water around it,' and he moved his hand round the figure, continuing, 'this was or is all water, and so at first was the world or the earth, when the tortoise gradually raised its round back up high, and the water ran off of it, and thus the earth became dry.' He then took a little straw and placed it on end in the middle of the figure, and proceeded, 'the earth was now dry, and there grew a tree in the middle of the earth, and the root of this tree sent forth a sprout beside it and there grew upon it a man, who was the first male. This man was then alone, and would have remained alone; but the tree bent over until its top touched the earth, and there shot therein another root, from which came forth another sprout, and there grew upon it the woman, and from these two are all men produced.'" ²

Another aged Indian, called Hans, living near Bergen, said that "the first and great beginning of all things, was *Kickeron* or *Kickerom*, who is the origin of all, who has not only once produced or made all things, but produces every day. All that we see daily that is good, is from him; and everything he makes and does is good. He governs all things, and nothing is done without his aid and direction. 'And,' he continued, 'I, who am a Captain and Sakemaker among the Indians; and also a medicine-man, and have performed many good cures among them, experience every day that all medicines do not cure, if it do not please him to cause them to work.'" Being told of what Tantaqué had said of the tortoise, how it had brought forth the world, or that all things had come from it: "That was true, he replied, but *Kickeron* made the tortoise, and the tortoise had a power and a nature to produce all things, such as earth, trees, and the like, which God wished through it to produce, or have produced."³

Living so close to nature as did these dusky sons of the forest, it is not strange that they looked upon the earth as

their universal mother. The Minsis had a legend that in the beginning they dwelt in the earth under a lake, from which they accidentally discovered a way to the surface—to the light. The other Lenâpé tribes had the same story, except as to the lake.¹ "They had some confused Notion of the Flood, and said: All men were once drowned, only a few got on the Back of an old big Tortoise, floating on the Water; that a Diver at last brought them some Earth in his Bill, and directed the Tortoise to a small Spot of Ground, where they alighted and multiplied again. Therefore has the great Tortoise Tribe the Preference among the Tribes."² This deluge myth is known to all the Algonkin tribes, and to most others in America. "Others say, the first Person had been a Woman, which fell from Heaven * * * and bore Twins, which peopled this Country."³ Or, as heard by Lindstrom, a Swedish engineer, about 1650, this woman bore a son, who grew up to be a wonderfully wise and good man, who performed many miracles, and at last went up to heaven, promising to return.⁴ These legends are regarded by Dr. Brinton as variations of the myth so universal among the most widely-dispersed races of mankind, wherein the ever-recurring phenomena of light and darkness are personified.⁵ It would seem that such an idealization of familiar phenomena could be possible only among a people far more advanced in culture than our New Jersey Indians, and it is to be regretted that we have not more definite information on this point regarding their beliefs.

It is certain that they held in veneration fire and light, and their common source, the sun; and by a natural deduction, the sun's place of rising—the east. "They directed their Children in their Prayers to turn their face towards the East, because God hath his dwelling on the other Side of the rising Sun."⁶ Another author writing half a century earlier than Bishop Ettwein, in describing the sacrifices made by the Indians, in which they burned tobacco, says: *Ex qua re, quia sicubi fumus ascendit in altum; ita sacrificulus, duplicata altiori voce, Kännakä, hännakä, vel aliquando hoo, hoo, faciem versus orientem convertit.*"⁷ "Whereupon, as the smoke ascends on high, the sacrificer crying with a loud voice, *Kännakä, hännakä*, or sometimes *hoo, hoo*, turns his face toward the East." Loskiel, indeed, says fire is considered as the first parent of all Indian nations, and he minutely describes the sacrifice

¹ Heckewelder, 253. The same myth exists among the Mayas of Central America, and among the Hindoos. The Iroquois have a whimsical tale to the effect that a big fat turtle so blistered his shoulders in walking fast one hot day that he finally walked out of his shell altogether; the process of transformation went on, and in time he became a man, who was the progenitor of the Turtle clan. See "Myths of the Iroquois," by Mrs. Erminnie A. Smith, in Second Annual Report U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, 1880-81, p. 77.

² Journal of a Voyage to New York and a Tour in Several of the American Colonies in 1679-80, by Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter. Translated by Henry C. Murphy, Brooklyn, N. Y., pp. 150-51. [Memoirs of the Long Island Historical Society, Vol. I.]

³ *Ib.*, 267-8. "As for *Kickeron*, the eternally active, hidden spirit of the universe, * * * we may, with equal correctness, translate it Life, Light, Action or Energy. It is the abstract conception back of all these."—Brinton's *Lenâpé*, 133.

¹ Heckewelder, 249, 250; Ettwein, 30, 31.

² Ettwein, 30.

³ *Ib.*, 31.

⁴ Campanius, 139; Essays of an Americanist, 182-3.

⁵ The Myths of the New World, as cited, Capters v, vii, viii; American Hero-Myths, as cited, passim; The Religious Sentiment, by Daniel G. Brinton, New York, 1876, Chap. v.

⁶ Ettwein, 30.

⁷ *Dissertatio Gradualis, De Plantatione Ecclesiae Svecanæ In America, Quam, Suffragante Ampl. Senatu Philosoph. in Regio Upsal. Athenæo, Præsiede, Viro Amplissimo atque Celeberrimo Mag. Andrea Brorwall Eth. & Polit. Prof. Reg. & Ord. In Audit. Gust. Maj. d. 14 Jun. An. MDCCXXXI. Examinandam modeste sistit Tobias E. Björck. Americano-Dalekarlus. Upsalæ Literis Werneriæanis, p. 28.* Björck evidently believed himself to be a poet and a linguist, for he dedicates his

in its honor. "Twelve *manittos* attend him as subordinate deities, being partly animals and partly vegetables. A large oven is built in the midst of the house of sacrifice, consisting of *twelve* poles, each of a different species of wood. These they run into the ground, tie them together at the top, and cover them entirely with blankets, joined close together. The oven is heated with *twelve* large stones made red hot. Then *twelve* men creep into it, and remain there as long as they can bear the heat. Meanwhile an old man throws *twelve* pipes full of tobacco upon the hot stones, which occasions a smoke almost powerful enough to suffocate the persons" in the oven.¹ The recurrence of the number *twelve* evidently refers to the months into which the year is divided. "In great danger, an Indian has been observed to lie prostrate on his face, and throwing a handful of tobacco into the fire, to call aloud, as in an agony of distress, 'There, take and smoke, be pacified, and don't hurt me.'" ²

The Lenâpé, in common with the Americans in general, were firm believers in a future life, and in rewards for the good. David Brainerd gives the best account of their views: "They seem to have some confused notion about a future state of existence, and many of them imagine that

Dissertation to Count Charles Gyllenborg, in this sort of English, referring to the Swedes in "Pennsilvani-Wood:"

How Swedish Church is planted there,
Of Swedish Priests and Sheeps,
On both they Sides of *de la Ware*,
Among great many Heaps,
Of diverse Sects and Indians,
Is now, *My Lord*, the Same,
I am perswaded of my Brains,
To offer Your great Name.

Tobias Eric Björck was born in New Sweden, being the son of Ericus Björck (so he signed his name) and Christina (daughter of Peter Stalcap, also a native of the Swedish colony) his wife. Eric Björck was a tutor at Westmania, Sweden, when he was commissioned by King Charles XI. in 1696 as one of three missionaries for New Sweden. He was ordained at Upsal, sailed 4 August, and from London on 4 February following, arriving at Christina, Del., in June, 1697. In 1698 he secured the erection of a new church, where he ministered until 1713, when he was succeeded by Andrew Hesselius. On 12 August, 1713, he was appointed Prövest of the Swedish Lutheran congregations in America, but having been given a desirable charge in Sweden by the King, he sailed 29 June, 1714, with his wife and five children (Tobias among them)—"the first American family given back to Sweden." He died in 1740.—*Björck*, as cited, 11-20; *Acrelius*, 198, 254-274; *Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware*, by the Rev. Jehu Curtis Clay, Philadelphia, 1835, 54-95, 152; *History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware*, etc., by Benjamin Ferris, Wilmington, 1846, 153-166, 179-80. He read the service for some time in the English church at Appoquinimick, and in an address by the clergy in Pennsylvania to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was declared to be "a gentleman of great worth, learning and piety and upon whose qualifications we could make a very large and just encomium."—*Historical Collections relating to the American Colonial Church*, edited by William Stevens Perry, D. D., Volume II.—Pennsylvania, Printed for the Subscribers, MDCCCLXXI., 61, 63. From the prefatory letter of Andrew Hesselius, published in the *Dissertatio Gradualis* of Tobias Björck, as well as from his own poem, partly quoted above, it seems that Tobias designed coming to America as a missionary; but no record of him in that capacity has been found.

¹ Loskiel, 42; Ettwein, 37; The Journal of a Two-Months Tour, etc., by Charles Beatty, A. M., London, 1768, 85-6. Mr. Beatty was a pious missionary, and a zealous and intelligent observer of the manners and customs of the Delawares and their kindred, the Shawnese.

² Loskiel, 45.

the *chichung*,¹ i. e., the *shadow*, or what survives the body, will at death go *southward*, and in an unknown but curious place, will enjoy some kind of happiness, such as, hunting, feasting, dancing and the like. What they suppose will contribute much to their happiness in that state is, that they shall never be weary of those entertainments."² And he adds, with an unusually sagacious attempt to comprehend and explain an Indian myth in a common-sense way: "It seems by this notion of their going *southward* to obtain happiness, as if they had their course into these parts of the world from some very cold climate, and found the further they went southward the more comfortable they were; and thence concluded, that perfect felicity was to be found further towards the same point."³ An intelligent Indian once told him "that the souls of *good* folks would be happy, and the souls of *bad* folks miserable." By "bad folks" he meant "those who lie, steal, quarrel with their neighbors, are unkind to their friends, and especially to aged parents; and, in a word, such as are a plague to mankind." Not a bad definition that!

Notwithstanding the belief in a future state of existence, it had little influence on the daily life of the Indian. "That which occupies the attention of the savage mind relates to the pleasures and pains, the joys and sorrows of present existence. * * * Life, health, prosperity, and peace are the ends sought."⁴ Not so different, after all, from the whites who in 1776 declared that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" were the grand ends to be aimed at by all governments. But the mysteries of life and death, and the belief in a future state, undoubtedly had their effect on these primitive people in leading up to the conception of a supernatural influence, or rather influences, expressed in the word *Manito*⁵—the Wonder-worker;⁶ signifying some spiritual and mysterious power thought to exist in a material form.⁷ This influence resided in every animal, tree, rock or other object which the lively fancy or the fears of the savage endowed with supernatural power over his fortunes. According to Wassenaer,⁸ their "forefathers for many thousand moons" had told them of good and evil spirits, to whose honor, he supposed, they burned fires or sacrifices, as they wished to stand well with the good spirits. Björck gives an amusing account of how they viewed their *manitos*: "As for their religion, if religion it can be called," says he, "they acknowledge two Gods or spirits, which they call *Manetto's*. One they call the ruler of celestial affairs, the other of terrestrial. The former, because he is good, they neither worship nor fear; but the

¹ From the root *tschitsch*, indicating repetition, or a man's double, or shadow.

² Brainerd, as cited, 346. Cf. William Penn, as cited, 101; Loskiel, 36.

³ *Ib.*, 346.

⁴ Powell, in Seventh Annual Report U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, 1891, xxxvii, xxxviii.

⁵ Pronounced mah-nee-to, the accent on the second syllable.

⁶ Heckewelder MSS., cited in Brinton's Lenâpé, 219.

⁷ Dorman, as cited, 226.

⁸ *Op. cit.*, 19.

latter, because he is evil, they perversely esteem to be both feared and adored."¹ The testimony of Van der Donck tends to corroborate this account of the politic conduct of the wily Indian. God, they said, "will not punish or do any injury to any person, and therefore takes no concern to himself in the common affairs of the world, nor does he meddle with the same, except that he has ordered the devil to take care of those matters." Hence, they were obliged to fear the devil, and try to preserve his friendship, even by sometimes casting a piece to him in the fire.² There is a touch of human nature in this frank philosophy that shows the rude savage to be akin to his white brother of the nineteenth century. As David Brainerd observed, there was no appearance of reverence and devotion in the worship of these invisible powers, and "what they do of this nature, seems to be done only to appease the supposed anger of their deities, to engage them to be placable to themselves, and do them no hurt, or at most, only to invite these powers to succeed [prosper] them in those enterprises they are engaged in respecting the present life. So that in offering these sacrifices, they seem to have no reference to a future state, but only to present comfort."³ Some further particulars concerning the *manito* are given by Loskiel: "They understand by the word *manitto*, every being, to which an offering is made, especially all good spirits. They also look upon the elements, almost all animals, and even some plants, as spirits, one [no one?] exceeding the other in dignity and power. * * * The *manittos* are also considered as tutelary spirits. Every Indian has one or more," revealed to him in a dream.⁴

From the various accounts which have come down to us, and from what we now know of the laws governing human development, it is evident that the Indian's conception of *manito* was simply that of a mysterious influence, in general, whether for good or evil, manifesting itself through a thousand instrumentalities. The definite conception of a Great Spirit (*Kitschi Manito*) or of an Evil Spirit was undoubtedly derived from the whites.

Every Indian carried about with him as an amulet or charm a figure of the animal or object which represented his particular *manito*—a figure of the sun or moon or other object, or a mask of a human face, carved in wood or stone or bone; this was tied up in a bag and hung about his neck⁵—a custom that prevails among most nations to-day.

The manner of worship of the Indians horrified the early missionaries, who forgot the descriptions in Hebrew and

classical lore of the sacred and festive dances among the peoples of Europe and Asia. Brainerd was intensely grieved one Sunday morning when he tried to get the Indians together that he might instruct them from the fascinating pages of the Shorter Catechism, "but soon found they had something else to do, for near noon they gathered together all their *powows*, or conjurers, and set about half a dozen of them playing their juggling tricks, and setting their frantic distracted postures, in order to find out why they were then so sickly. * * In this exercise they were engaged for several hours, making all the wild, ridiculous and distracted motions imaginable; sometimes singing; sometimes howling; sometimes extending their hands to the utmost stretch, and spreading all their fingers,—they seemed to push with them as if they designed to push something away, or at least keep it off at arm's-end; sometimes stroking their faces with their hands, then spouting water fine as mist; sometimes sitting flat on the earth, then bowing down their faces to the ground; then wringing their sides as if in pain and anguish, twisting their faces, turning up their eyes, grunting, puffing, &c." To the saintly young missionary all this savored only of the devil, and he became so impressed with the weird spectacle that he really began to half expect Satan himself to appear; so, he says—and there is a queer pathos in his naive confession: "I sat at a small distance, not more than thirty feet from them, though undiscovered, *with my bible in my hand*, resolving, if possible, to spoil their sport, and *prevent their receiving any answers from the infernal world*. They continued their hideous charms and incantations for more than three hours, until they had all wearied themselves out; although they had in that space of time taken several intervals of rest, and at length broke up, I apprehended, *without receiving any answer at all*."¹

Certain sacrifices were held at stated periods. A family feast was held once in two years, to which all the relatives and neighbors were invited. After dinner the men and women engaged in a solemn dance, while a singer walked up and down, rattling a small tortoise-shell filled with pebbles, and chanting an appropriate recital. At another feast, ten or more old men or women wrapped themselves in tanned deer-skins, and with faces turned toward the east uttered prayers.² The festival in honor of fire has been described. They also had sacrificial dances in honor of the first-fruits (the green-corn dance), hunting, fishing, and other special occasions.³ The earliest description we have of any of these sacrifices is found in Biörck's little book, which is so rare, and has been so seldom (if ever) referred to by other writers on the American Indians, that some extracts may be worth giving:

"A hut having been constructed, with due ceremony, and covered with bark and skins, is surrounded by several persons. The priest places some tobacco on stones, heated with fire, and directly another follows and pours water on them. Whereupon, as the vapor ascends on high, the priest

¹ Biörck, as cited, 27. The author gives a hideous woodcut of a "Manetto Indianorum"—a nondescript creature with a body like a lizard, two fore-legs with distended claws, and a head something like a horse's, breathing forth volumes of vapor or smoke.

² Van der Donck, as cited, 216.

³ Brainerd, 347.

⁴ Loskiel, 39-40; Dorman, 22; Biörck, 27; Roger Williams, Kcy, 110.

⁵ Loskiel, 39; Biörck, 27-28. Pictures of two of these mask *manitos* or charms worn by Minsi or Muncey Indians are given opposite page 83 of the "History of the Ojebway Indians; with especial reference to their conversion to Christianity." By Rev. Peter Jones, (Kahkewaquonaby,) Indian Missionary, etc. London: 1861. One of sandstone, found at Trenton, is pictured in Abbott's Primitive Industry, p. 394.

¹ Brainerd, 235-6.

² Loskiel, 40-41; Ettwein, 36.

³ Biörck, 28.

cries with a loud voice, *Kännäka, kännäka*, or sometimes *hoo, hoo*, and turns his face toward the east. While some are silent during the sacrifice, certain make a ridiculous speech, while others imitate the cock, the squirrel and other animals, and make all kinds of noises. During the shouting, two roasted deer are distributed, one with bread from maize, cooked by the magicians, called by them *Kankis*.¹ But the sacrificing priest eats nothing." So much for the hunting or deer sacrifice.

The first-fruits sacrifice he describes as witnessed by the Rev. Andrew Hesselius:² "The families gather the first-fruits of roots, which grow in swamps, not unlike nuts, called *Tachis*, or by the English, *hopnuts*. These are first dried in a pot in the sun, or placed over the fire in a copper vessel, and cooked during the day. While this cooking is going on, and some are dancing in a circle, an Indian woman advances, her hair streaming down upon her shoulders, and with a spoon (or tortoise shell) stirs up the mass repeatedly, and throws a certain portion into the fire, which act is greeted with a shout by the approving dancers circling about. Piece by piece they devour the food thus prepared for them on this occasion."³

The same author adds that "this and other sacrifices of the Americans they call, from a native word of their own, *Kinticka*, i. e., a festive gathering, or a wedding." Every important event in the life—or death—of the Indian was celebrated with dance and song. "The Cantico," says Penn, "is performed by round Dances, sometimes Words, sometimes Songs, then Shouts; two being in the middle that begin, and by singing and drumming on a Board, direct the Chorus; their Postures in the Dance are very antick and differing, but all keep measure. This is done with equal earnestness and labour, but great appearance of Joy."⁴ When a young Indian warrior was being butchered by inches by the Dutch soldiers in Fort Amsterdam, in 1644, with

¹ "Intervocifirendum hospitibus distributi sunt 2 cervi cocti, una cum pane ex frumentum, (quod nos vulgo vocamus triticum Turcicum) Majis pisto, illis Kankis nominato."

² Andrew Hesselius, Master of Philosophy, was commissioned in 1711 by Charles XII., King of Sweden, to be a missionary to New Sweden, to succeed Pastor Eric Björck, and was in charge of the church at Christina from 1713 until 1723, when he returned to Sweden. He labored earnestly for the conversion of the Indians, though without success. In 1725 he published "A Short Relation of the present condition of the Swedish Church in America." A letter written by him in excellent English to Tobias Björck occupies three pages of the latter's little book. He died in 1733.—*Acetilius*, 272-4; *Jehu Curtis Clay*, as cited, 94, 102-3, 112-13, 152; *Benjamin Ferris*, as cited, 179-181. While in this country he frequently preached in the vacant English churches, "fluently and with good success."—*Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch. in Penn.*, as cited, 123-4, 128-9, 132.

³ Björck, 29. Cf. Ettwein, 36-37; Roger Williams, 111-112; *Hist. Ojebway Indians*, as cited, 95-96; Thomas, Pennsylvania, 2; William Penn, as cited, 101; Brainerd, 235; Wassenaer, 20, 29. The Rev. Charles Beatty, in his "Journal of a Two-Months' Tour" among the Delaware and Shawnee Indians west of the Allegheny mountains, London, 1768, and Edinburgh, 1798 (the latter edition being published as an appendix to Brainerd's Journal), describes these several festivals quite minutely.

⁴ William Penn, as cited, 101; also in "The Life of William Penn; with selections from his correspondence and auto-biography," by Samuel M. Janney, Philadelphia, 1852, p. 233; also in Penn. Archives, I, 69.

revolting cruelties which caused the squaws to cry shame! he "desired them to permit him to dance the *Kinte kaye*, a religious use observed by them before death," and continued to dance and chant his death-song till he dropped dead under the knives of his inhuman captors.¹ A pleasanter picture is that given by Van der Donck, in 1653, who says: "Feast days are concluded by old and middle aged with smoking, by the young with a *kintecaw*, singing and dancing."² In 1663, during the war between the Dutch and the Esopus Indians, we are told that the latter "kintecoyed and deliberated" how they might best attack New Amsterdam,³ and that they "made a great uproar every night, firing guns and *kintekaying*."⁴ As the surest way to get the Indians together, it was proposed by one of their own tribe in 1671 to "cause a *kinticoy* to be held."⁵ In 1675 the Indian sachems of New Jersey were highly pleased with the promises and presents of Gov. Andros, and "they return thanks and fall a *kintacoying* with expressions of thanks, singing *kenon, kenon*."⁶ No doubt the gestures of the participants in these ceremonial dances, though "antic" and "ridiculous" to the white spectators, had a conventional symbolic significance perfectly understood by the Indians.

The serpent, with other animals, was held in reverence by the aborigines,⁷ and naturally its mysterious movements and fatal bite caused it to be regarded with peculiar awe. That it was worshiped by the Americans in general is certain, but the only testimony regarding the attitude of the Lenâpé toward it is the vague account of Wassenaer, who describes the *Kitzinacka* (Big-Snake) as a priest who had no house of his own, but lodged where he pleased, or where he last officiated; was a celibate, and ate food prepared only by a maiden or an old woman.⁸ He tells elsewhere how the Indians placed a kettle full of all sorts of articles in a hole in a hill. "When there is a great quantity collected, a snake comes in, then they all depart, and the *Manittou*, that is the Devil, comes in the night and takes the kettle away, according to the statement of the *Koutsinacka*, or Devil hunter, who presides over the ceremony."⁹

¹ N. Y. Doc. Hist., IV., 67.

² Van der Donck, as cited, 203; Cf. Denton, 11.

³ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 299.

⁴ N. Y. Doc. Hist., IV., 43; N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 334.

⁵ N. Y. Col. Docs., XII., 485.

⁶ N. Y. Col. Docs., XII., 524; 2 Penn. Archives, VII., 769. In Zeisberger's dictionary he gives the word *gentgeen*, to dance (*gintkaan*, in the Lenâpé-English dictionary); *gentge*, a dance, *gentgaat*, a dancer. This would seem to be the origin of the word. But in the *Lexique de la Langue Algonquienne*, by J. A. Cuoq, Montreal, 1886, we have the root *kinda-*, qui enfonce, who breaks open, thrusts, routs; whence *kindaacka*, which would convey the idea of violent pushing and jostling in the wild dance. Not unlike this is the root *kinika-*, pell-mell, also suggestive of the characteristics of the *kintacoy*. Dr. Brinton (Lenâpé, p. 72) thinks the word is derived from a verbal found in most Algonkin dialects with the primary meaning to sing.

⁷ Björck, 27.

⁸ Wassenaer, as cited, 20.

⁹ Wassenaer, 29. This custom is attributed by Wassenaer to the *Sickenanes*, who were an Algonkin tribe near or upon the Connecticut river.—N. Y. Col. Docs., II., 139.

As the Indians regarded every ill, whether to life, health or prosperity, as the work of a *manito*, the functions of priest and physician were united in one person, called, as we have seen, a *Powaw* (dreamer, clairvoyant), a *Medew* (medicine man, conjurer), or *Kitsinacka* (Big-Snake doctor). "Some of these diviners" (or priests), says Brainerd, "are endowed with the spirit in infancy; others in adult age. It seems not to depend upon their own will, nor to be acquired by any endeavours of the person who is the subject of it, although it is supposed to be given to children sometimes in consequence of some means which the parents use with them for that purpose."¹ Usually, however, the boys were initiated into the order at the age of twelve or fourteen years, with very trying ceremonies, fasting, want of sleep, and other tests of their physical and mental stamina.² Although we have no account of such a custom, it is very probable that among the Lenâpé, as among the kindred Ojibways to this day, there were successive initiations into higher degrees in the Big Medicine Lodge, according to the skill or prowess of the aspiring medicine-man.³ Loskiel says that old men, unable to hunt, sometimes became physicians (and priests), "in order to procure a comfortable livelihood;" others who had been instrumental in curing the sick, were regarded as supernaturally endowed, and had to join the ranks of the priesthood, but very many declared, and perhaps believed, that they had been called in a dream to separate themselves from their fellows.⁴

Brainerd gives a vivid description of one of these shamans: "Of all the sights I ever saw among them, or indeed anywhere else, none appeared so frightful or so near akin to what is usually imagined of infernal powers, none ever excited such images of terror in my mind, as the appearance of one who was a devout and zealous reformer, or rather, restorer, of what he supposed was the ancient religion of the Indians. He made his appearance in his pontifical garb, which was a coat of bearskins, dressed with the hair on, and hanging down to his toes; a pair of bearskin stockings [leggings], and a great wooden face painted, the one half black, the other half tawny, about the color of an Indian's

skin, with an extravagant mouth, cut very much awry; the face fastened to a bearskin cap, which was drawn over his head. He advanced toward me with the instrument in his hand, which he used for music in his idolatrous worship; which was a dry tortoise shell, with some corn in it, and the neck of it drawn on to a piece of wood, which made a very convenient handle. As he came forward, he beat his tune with the rattle, and danced with all his might, but did not suffer any part of his body, not so much as his fingers, to be seen. No one would have imagined from his appearance or actions, that he could have been a human creature, if they had not had some intimation of it otherwise. When he came near me, I could not but shrink away from him, although it was then noonday, and I knew who it was; his appearance and gestures were so prodigiously frightful. He had a house consecrated to religious uses, with divers images cut upon the several parts of it. I went in, and found the ground beat almost as hard as a rock, with their frequent dancing upon it."¹

The intrepid Zeisberger himself was awed by the apparent wonder-working powers of these Indian priests. "He disbelieved the stories he heard of what they could do until several of them who had been converted unfolded to him things from their own past experience which forced him to acknowledge the reality of Indian sorcery. He describes three kinds of Indian magic: namely, the art to produce sudden death without the use of poison; the *mattapassigan*, a deadly charm by which epidemics could be brought upon entire villages, and persons at a distance sent to their graves, and the witchcraft of the *kimochwe*, who passed through the air by night, casting the inhabitants into an unnatural sleep, and then stealing what they wanted."²

Brainerd makes the curious statement that when one of the most remarkable of these powows was converted to Christianity, he lost his power, "so much so that he no longer even knew how he used to charm and conjure, and could no longer do anything of that nature if he were ever so desirous of it."³ On the other hand, an Ojibway *jossakid* who performed marvelous feats, said thirty years later, when a Christian and on his death-bed, that the wonders seen were all the work of the spirits, whose voices he heard, and whose messages he repeated. He was evidently sincere, even if self-deceived.⁴

The Lenâpé had not reached the stage of progress where the priestly office was separated from that of the physician, as among some of the American races. Nor were the priests or shamans a class by themselves. Anyone was eligible to enter the profession, as stated by Loskiel. Although Brainerd

¹ Brainerd, 348.

² Loskiel, 47; Gookins's Historical Collections of New England, in Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., I., 154.

³ For a detailed account of "The Midewewin or 'Grand Medicine Society,' of the Ojibwa, by W. J. Hoffman, see Seventh Annual Report U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, 1891, 143-300. Mr. Hoffman says there are several classes of Shamans or mystery-men among the Ojibways: the *jessakid*, who is commonly called a juggler, but by the Indians is defined as a "revealer of hidden truths," or a seer and prophet; the *Wabeno*, or dreamer, especially inspired by evil manidos; the *Mashkikthevini*, or medicine-men, whose specialty is in herbs; the *Mide*, in the true sense of the word, is a Shaman, though called by various writers a powow, medicine-man, priest, seer, prophet, etc. The Midewiwin—Society of the Mide or Shamans—consists of an indefinite number of Mide of both sexes, and is graded into four degrees. The Rev. Peter Jones, in his "History of the Ojibway Indians," already cited, gives a brief account of these priests and their initiation, and some extraordinary instances of their power in foretelling events. See pp. 143-152, 269.

⁴ Loskiel, 109, 110, 112.

¹ Brainerd, 237-8. Similar accounts are given by Loskiel, 111, and Heckewelder, 235-6. See also Hoffman, as cited.

² Zeisberger MSS., cited by De Schweinitz, 340-341. Cf. also Diary of David Zeisberger a Moravian Missionary among the Indians of Ohio translated from the original German manuscript and edited by Eugene F. Bliss, Cincinnati, 1885, II., 99, 436, etc.

³ Brainerd, 305.

⁴ Kitchi-Gami. Wanderings round Lake Superior. By J. G. Kohl, London, 1860, 280. This is one of the best and most interesting books ever written on Indian life.

erd and other missionaries found great difficulty in convincing them of the error of their ways, they were themselves tolerant of the religious beliefs and practices of others. "They have a modest Religious perswasion," says Roger Williams, "not to disturb any man, either themselves, English, Dutch or any in their conscience, and worship." ¹ And although the priests tried to incite their dupes to the massacre of Zeisberger and his fellow missionaries, the Grand Council of the Delawares in 1775 decreed religious liberty. ² There was not so much merit in this toleration as would appear at first sight. With the Indian, his religion was not a matter of conscience; there was no principle of right and wrong involved in his belief or practice. No elevation of life or thought was connected with it—nothing but the idea of material gain. It is true that we are sometimes told of individuals who had a perception of moral and ethical principles, as in the case of Ockanickon, a sachem who died about 1680 at Burlington, and was buried among the Friends there, by his own desire. Addressing his nephew, he said: "I would have thee love that which is good and to keep good company, and to refuse that which is evil. * * Always be sure to walk in a good path, and never depart out of it." And then he lapses into paganism: "Look at the sun from the rising of it to the setting of the same." ³ It is not at all clear just what the old chief meant by "good" and "evil," nor whether he attached any ethical significance to the words. The few instances where it appears that some individual of the race had glimpses of a higher conception of life than his fellows, shows all the more strikingly that the religion of nature—of belief in present earthly prosperity as the highest good—had scarcely begun to undergo the transition into the religion of the spirit—the perception of the truths which pertain to eternity. The Indian had not yet learned that

There is a light above, which visible
Makes the Creator unto every creature,
Who only in beholding Him has peace.⁴

The peculiar system of government which prevailed among the primitive inhabitants of North America was never understood by the early writers. Indeed, it is only within the past twenty or thirty years that patient investigation by scholars has revealed the principles underlying that complex institution. The study of the general subject of marriage has led to the conclusion that it was the foundation of social and governmental organization. Promiscuity of cohabitation was followed by a segregation of neighbors into groups, where the men held their wives in common—polygyny; and where the women held their husbands in common—polyandry. The children were also segregated into groups, where the young men called each other brothers, and the young women called each other sisters; the sisters of the young men would be the wives of another group, the latter being the brothers of the wives of the

first group. In time the family was developed, with a single head, either father or mother, the former being the patriarchal form of family government, and the latter the matriarchal form. Obviously, all the members of all these groups and families were allied by the ties of kindred—either by affinity or consanguinity. In time it was usual for them to refer their origin to some remote ancestor, either male or female, and to call themselves after the name of that supposititious person. In this way there was developed the gens (kin), composed of bodies of consanguineal kindred, and this was the basis of social and governmental institutions among the Indians when the whites came to this country. ¹ The gens reached its highest development among the Greeks and Romans. Its rise, progress and decay are traced clearly in Jewish history. Tacitus describes it among the ancient Germanic tribes. It undoubtedly had its influence in the organization of the village communities and hundreds among the Anglo-Saxons in England, and traces of it still survive among the native races of Ireland. But nowhere is the opportunity of studying this ancient human institution presented to us so favorably as among the uncivilized tribes of our own land.

The Lenapé of New Jersey were divided into three sub-tribes² or gentes, as follows:

I. The Minsi, Monseys, Muncees, Montheys, Munsees or Minisinks ("people of the stony country," or "mountaineers"), who were known as the Wolf Tribe, and occupied the country about the upper Delaware valley, in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. "The Wolf is a rambler by nature," said they, "running from one place to another for his prey, yet they consider him their benefactor, as it was through him that the Indians got out from under the earth. Therefore the wolf is to be honored and his name preserved forever amongst them." ³ All accounts go to show that the Minsis were the most intractable of all the Lenape—the most ready to go to war, and the most averse to the missionaries. ⁴

II. The Unami, or Wonameys ("people down the river"), who were known as the Tortoise Tribe, and were the neighbors of the Minsi, south of the Lehigh. As the Tortoise was regarded as the progenitor of mankind, and bore the earth on his back, the Tortoise Tribe always took the lead in governmental affairs,⁵ which in fact was the rule among all Algonkin tribes, and among many if not most others in North America.

¹ Morgan, *Systems of Affinity and Consanguinity*, as cited; *Ancient Society*; McLennan, *Primitive Marriage*; Herbert Spencer; J. W. Powell, *Proceedings American Association for the Advancement of Science*, 1880, 687; in *Transactions of the Anthropological Society of Washington*, 1883, 194, and in the several *Annual Reports U. S. Bureau of Ethnology*.

² Dr. Brinton insists that these divisions were neither gentes nor phatries, but simply sub-tribes.—*Lenapé*, 40.

³ Heckewelder, 52, 253.

⁴ The Minsis spoke a harsher dialect than the other gentes of the Lenapé, resembling somewhat that of the Mohegans and the Wampanos. —*Ettwein*, 31. As to their attitude toward the missionaries, cf. Brainard, Jones, Zeisberger (*Life, and Diary*), Loskiel and *Memorials of the Moravian Church*, *passim*.

⁵ Heckewelder, 97; *Essays of an Americanist*, 133.

¹ Key, 113.

² *Life of Zeisberger*, by De Schweinitz, 422.

³ *Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey in America*, by Thomas Budd, as cited, 64-65; quoted in *Smith's Hist. N. J.*, 149.

⁴ Dante, *Paradiso*, xxx, 100-102 (Longfellow's translation).

III. The Unalachtigo, or Wunalachtiko ("people who live near the ocean"), who were known as the Turkey Tribe. "The Turtle is stationary, and always remains with them,"¹ they said, probably indicating more sedentary habits on the part of that gens than was true of the others. They occupied the southern part of New Jersey, Delaware and Northern Virginia.

Such is the classification given by the earlier writers. But Morgan says the Munseys were a distinct gens or tribe, divided into the same three gentes—the Wolf, the Tortoise and the Turkey, and with the same rules as to descent, intermarriage and the office of sachem. The Mohegans, who occupied that part of New York bordering on New Jersey, had the same gentes, and the same rules as to intermarriage, inheritance, descent and the election of sachem, showing that they, like the Munseys, were closely allied to the Delawares or Lenape.²

In 1860 Morgan closely studied the organization of the Delawares, at their reservation in Kansas. He found that each gens was divided into twelve sub-gentes, each having some of the attributes of a gens, and these sub-gentes were designated by personal names, in nearly or quite every case those of females, apparently the eponymous ancestors from whom the members of the gentes respectively derived their descent. The sub-divisions were as follows:³

1. *Wolf. Took-seat.*

1. Mā-an-greet, Big Feet.
2. Wee-sow-het-ko, Yellow Tree.
3. Pā-sa-kun-a-mon, Pulling Corn.
4. We-yar-nih-kā-to, Care Enterer.
5. Toosh-war-ka-ma, Across the River.
6. O-lum-a-ne, Vermilion.
7. Pun-ar-you, Dog standing by Fireside.
8. Kwin-eek-cha, Long Body.
9. Moon-har-tar-ne, Digging.
10. Non-har-min, Pulling up Stream.
11. Long-ush-har-kar-to, Brush Log.
12. Maw-soo-toh, Bringing along.

2. *Turtle. Poke-koo-un-go.*

1. O-ka-ho-ki, Ruler.
2. Ta-ko-ong-o-to, High Bank Shore.
3. See-har-ong-o-to, Drawing down hill.
4. Ole-har-kar-me-kar-to, Elector.
5. Mā-har-o-luk-ti, Brave.
6. Toosh-ki-pa-kwis-i, Green Leaves.
7. Tung-ul-ung-si, Smallest Turtle.
8. Lee-kwin-a-i, Snapping Turtle.
9. We-lun-ung-si, Little Turtle.
10. Kwis-aese-kees-to, Deer.

The two remaining sub-gentes are extinct.

3. *Turkey. Pul-la-ook.*⁴

1. Mo-har-ā-lā, Big Bird.

2. Le-le-wa-you, Bird's Cry.
3. Moo-kwung-wa-ho-ki, Eye Pain.
4. Moo-har-mo-wi-kar-nu, Scratch the Path.
5. O-ping-ho-ki, Opossum Ground.
6. Muh-ho-we-kā-ken, Old Shin.
7. Tong-o-nā-o-to, Drift Log.
8. Nool-a-mar-lar-mo, Living in Water.
9. Muh-krent-har-ne, Root Digger.
10. Muh-karm-huk-se, Red Face.
11. Koo-wā-ho-ke, Pine Region.
12. Oo-chuk-ham, Ground Scratcher.

Bishop Ettwein gives the only detailed account we have of the manner of choosing the Chiefs of the various gentes:

"Each Tribe has a Chief. The Chief of the great Tortoise is the Head, but the Tortoise Tribe cannot make or chuse him; that is the Work of the Chiefs of the other Tribes, and so vice versa. None of the Chief's sons can follow him in his Dignity, because they are not of that Tribe, but the Son of his Sister, or his Daughter's Daughter's Son may follow him. The Candidate is commonly in the lifetime of a Chief appointed, to be learned and informed in the affairs of the Chief. The Election and Appointment is made in the following Manner: After the Death and Burial of a Chief, the 2 other Chiefs meet with their Counsellors and People; the new Chief being agreed upon they prepare the Speeches and necessary Belts. Then they march in Procession to the Town where the Candidate is, the two Chiefs, walking in front, sing the intended Speeches, and enter the Town singing; they go on to the East Side into the Council House and round the several Fires prepared, then sit down on one side of them, upon which the Town's People come in, shake hands with them and place themselves over against them. One of the Chiefs sings a Speech, signifying the aim of their Meeting, condoles the new Chief about the Death of the old one, wiping off his Tears, ¹ &c., and then declares him to be Chief in the place of the Deceased. He gives the People present a serious admonition to be obedient unto their Chief and to assist him wherever they can with 2 Belts.² Thereupon he addresses also the Wife of the Chief and the Women present to be subject unto the Chief with a Belt.³ He then tells the Chief his Duties, and the new Chief promises to observe them. All is sung.

"The Head Chief with two others, has to take care of the National Concerns, to cherish the Friendship with other Nations. None can rule or command absolute, he has no Preference, nobody is forced to give him anything, but he is commonly well provided with Meat, and the Women assist his Wife in Planting, that he may get much corn, because he must be hospitable, and his House open

vania, the three tribes (gentes) were: 1. The great Tortoise, Pach-oango; 2. The Wolf, Ptochsit; 3. The Turkey, Blacu (Blœu, a turkey cock, according to Zeisberger). Pullaook (or Blaeu-ook, as Ettwein would give it) is the feminine.

¹ A universal figure of speech among the Indians.

² That is, he emphasizes these points of his speech by presenting two belts of wampum.

³ See next-preceding note.

¹ Heckewelder, 253.

² Morgan, Ancient Society, 173.

³ *Ib.*, 172.

⁴ According to Bishop Ettwein, writing in 1788, in Eastern Pennsylvania.

to all. They are generally courteous and conversable. He has the Keeping of the Council Bag with the Belts, &c., and his House is commonly the Council House and therefore large.¹

"The chief Duty of a Chief is to preserve Peace as long as possible; he cannot make War, without the consent of the Captains, and also cannot receive a War Belt. If he finds his Captains and People will have War, he must yield to them, and the Captains get the Government. But as the Chief cannot make War, so the Captains cannot make Peace. If a Captain receives a Proposition for Peace, he refers it to his Chief, and says: *I am a Warrior, I cannot make Peace.* If a Captain brings such a Proposition to his Chief and he likes it, he bids him to sit down, and takes the Hatchet from him, and a Truce begins. Then the Chief says to the Captain; as thou art not used to sit still, to smoke only thy pipe, help me in that good Work, I will use thee as a Messenger of Peace among the Nations: and thus the Warriors are discharged.

"Captains are not chosen. A Dream or an enthusiastic Turn for War, with which an old conjuror joins, persuading the man that he would be a lucky Captain, is his call, upon which he acts. After he has been 6 or 7 times in War so lucky as to lose none of his Company, or got for each one lost, a Prisoner, he is declared Captain. If the contrary happens, he is broke. There are seldom many Captains, yet always some in each Tribe."²

The Chief here spoken of was the *Sachem* of his tribe—a name derived from the root *ôki*, signifying above (in space, and hence in power).³ Notwithstanding what has been said above regarding the election of a Sachem, it is clear that the office was in a sense hereditary. The descent was in the female line, in order to keep the rule within the gens. As the children belonged not to the gens of the father, but to

that of the mother, the sons of a Sachem could not succeed him;¹ but his brother, or a son of his sister, was eligible to the succession,² and in electing a new Sachem he was chosen from among them. This custom was probably a survival of a primitive matriarchal rule. The common chiefs were chosen for their personal merit—their bravery, wisdom or eloquence, and the office was non-hereditary.³ "When a person was elected sachem or chief his name was taken away, and a new one conferred at the time of his installation."⁴ A Sachem or chief could be deposed at any time by the council of the tribe;⁵ and his office was also vacated by his removal to another locality, as in the case of Mattano, Chief of the Nyack Indians, who in 1660 removed to Staten Island.⁶ The government of the tribe was a democracy; the Sachem or Chief who attempted to lead his people against their will must needs have a powerful mastery over his fellow men, or he fared ill.⁷ At the same time, the earlier patriarchal or matriarchal influences were so strong that the free impulses of the savages were held much in check, and deference was paid even to an unpopular Chief. The Sachem was permitted to exercise a certain authority in the naming of his prospective successor, whom he chose from among the most eligible young men of the tribe, and instructed in the duties and responsibilities of the office.⁸ If they proved unworthy, he would set them aside and choose another,⁹ and perchance they would fall a victim to his vengeance if he suspected them of treachery to the tribe.¹⁰

There were occasional deviations from the rule, the selection of the Sachem failing of ratification by the tribe, as we shall see in the case of Oratamy, Sachem of the Hackensack Indians. Sometimes, either because of her descent, or for some special trait which marked her out, a woman was chosen to rule over the tribe as a Squaw-Sachem, and the

¹ See also N. Y. Doc. Hist., III., 82.

² Bittwein, 34-36; Loskiel, 130-131, 142, 155. The system of government here described, and the method of choosing and installing a chief, is much the same as among the Iroquois, fully detailed by Morgan in his *League of the Iroquois*, and in *Ancient Society*; by Hale, in *Iroquois Book of Rites*, and by J. W. Powell in his admirable account of the Wyandottes, in *First Annual Report U. S. Bureau of Ethnology*, and in *Proceedings American Association for the Advancement of Science*, for 1880, 675-683. Among the Wyandottes each gens had a council of four women, who elected the chief from among the male members of their own gens. Earlier writers who had not penetrated the reserve with which the Indians conceal their public and private affairs, have declared that "the Algonkins knew nothing of regular government; they had no system of polity; there was no unity of action among them; the affairs even of a single tribe were managed in the loosest manner."—*De Schweinitz, Life of Zeisberger*, 39. "There is little authority known among these nations," says Wassenar. "They live almost all free. In each village, indeed, is found a person who is somewhat above the others, and commands absolutely when there is war, when they are gathered from all the villages to go on the war path. After the fight his superiority ceases."—*N. Y. Doc. Hist.*, III., 29. "The Sackema possesses not much authority and little advantage unless in their dances and other ceremonies."—*Journal of New Netherlands*, 1641-7, in *N. Y. Doc. Hist.*, IV., 4.

³ The Lenape and their Legends, 46. The Minsis used the word *W'htai*, the great one.—*Ib.*, 47, note. Mr. Anthony says the modern Delaware word is *wajauwe*, used instead of the older *sakima*. See Lenape-English Dictionary, 167. Zeisberger, in his dictionary (p. 36), gives the phrase, *Wajauwe n hahkey*, I am a Chief.

¹ Uncas, a famous Connecticut warrior and sachem, was the son and grandson of Sachems, and was succeeded by his son.—See "History of the Indians of Connecticut from the earliest known period to 1850," by John W. DeForest, Hartford, 1852, pp. 66-7; "An Historical Account of the Doings and Sufferings of the Christian Indians in New England, in the years 1675, 1676, 1677," etc., by Daniel Gookin, in *Transactions American Antiquarian Society*, II., 445. This is an exceptional case.

² Morgan, *Ancient Society*, 173.

³ *Ib.*, 71.

⁴ *Ib.*, 79.

⁵ *Ib.*, 74.

⁶ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 147, 167.

⁷ For instances, see Penn. Col. Records, III., 97; N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 371.

⁸ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 361; Loskiel, 134.

⁹ In the dying speech of Ockanicbon, about 1681-2, at Burlington, N. J., he is reported to have said: "Whereas Sehopy and Swanpis were appointed Kings by me in my stead, and I understanding by my Doctor, that Sehopy secretly advised him not to cure me, * * * and I see that they were given more to Drink, than to take notice of my last words, * * * therefore I refused them to be Kings after me in my stead, and have chosen my Brother's son Iahkurosee in their stead to succeed me."—*Budd's Good Order*, etc., 66; *Smith's N. J.*, 149.

¹⁰ In 1731, Sassoonan or Allummapees or Alommabi, King of the Delawares, stabbed and killed his nephew, Sam Shakatawlin, his presumptive successor, because he was suspected of favoring the whites too much.—*Penn. Col. Records*, III., 403-5; *Moravian Memorials*, I., 121, 127.

verdict of history is that their sway was quite as wise and firm as that of the sterner sex.¹ The position of woman among the Indians was far from unfavorable; she was secure in the possession of her property and of her children, and had a voice in the selection of Chiefs. This independence was due largely to the gentile organization of the tribe; a woman had the support of all the members, male and female, of her gens.²

The Council of each tribe was composed of the Sachem and the other Chiefs, either experienced warriors, or aged and respected heads of families, elected by the tribe.³ The executive functions of the government were performed by the Sachems and Chiefs, who were also members of the Council. The latter body was legislature and court combined, having a strict and most decorous procedure.⁴ Here matters pertaining to the welfare of the tribe were discussed, whether of peace or of war; offences against good order in the tribe were considered, and the accused tried with deliberation and the utmost fairness. As already remarked, crimes committed against individuals were not regarded as sins, or torts against the tribe; they were usually settled between the persons or families concerned, or in the gens, upon the principle of *lex talionis*.⁵ The evolution of the crude law of the gens and then of the tribe went on for centuries and perhaps for ages ere there arose upon its base the fair fabric of moral obligation, of ethical compulsion—of Right, as distinguished from Expediency.⁶ The relations with other tribes and confederations were talked over in the Council, and a course of action formulated. As the whites became more numerous, they in various ways undermined the authority of the Chiefs,⁷ who were compelled to admit that they could not always restrain the impetuosity of their warriors, *wauwapijesjes*, or of their

young men—the “barebacks;”¹ but in theory the decision of the Council was absolutely binding upon every member of the tribe, and a breach of its mandates was punishable with death. Describing a Council which he attended, William Penn says: “Their order is thus: The King sits in the Middle of a half-moon, and hath his Council, the old and wise on each hand; behind them, or at a little distance, sit the younger Fry in the same Figure; having consulted and resolved their business, the King ordered one of them to speak to me. * * During the time that this person spoke, not a man of them was observed to whisper or smile; the Old Grave, the Young reverent in their deportment: They do speak little, but fervently and with elegance.”²

Their rhetorical figures were mostly suggested by natural objects, at times rising to flights of genuine eloquence. At a conference with the whites, in 1649, Pennekeek, the “Chief behind the Col,” that is, of the Hackensack Indians, said the tribe called the Raritanos, formerly living at Wiquaesskeek, had no Chief, therefore he spoke for them, in the Indian tongue. “I wish you could see my heart,” he exclaimed, as he threw down two beavers, “then you would be sure that my words are sincere and true.”³ At a conference held at Easton, in 1757, Teedyescung, Chief Sachem or King of the Delawares, said: “By this Belt of Wampum I take you by the hand and lead you up to our Council Fire, and desire you will not listen to the singing of Birds in the Woods,”⁴—that is, give no heed to the tales of enemies. In 1758 Governor Francis Bernard, of New Jersey, persuaded the Minisink Indians to come to Burlington for a conference, instead of to Easton as was their wont. The spokesman for the dusky statesmen told the Governor: “It is not agreeable to Our Chief Men and Counsellors to have a new Council fire kindled or the Old one removed to this side of the River from Pennsylvania, where it hath always been kept Burning. The Reason is this: we know the Strength of the Water, and that when the Wind and tide is strong it Roars that we cannot hear; so that it is proper we should have the Council fire on the other Side of the River nearer to us.”⁵ The Indians were fond of referring to the “covenant chain” between them and the whites. “Since a Chain is apt to rust, if it be not oiled or greased, we will grease it with Bevers grease or Fatt yt the smell thereof will endure for a whole year.”⁶ The Delawares having in 1725 become subordinate to the Five Nations, were not allowed to make war without the consent of the latter; wherefore they were called “women.”⁷ When they won their independence,

¹ “In the New England Pocanoket, Mount-Hope, or King Philip's War, anno 1675, there is mentioned the squaa-sachem of Pocasset, and a squaa-sachem among the Naragansets.”—*Douglass I.*, 160. Shaumpishuh, sister to Momaugin, the Chief of the Quinipiaks, was the sachem-squaw of Guilford, Conn. See De Forest's *Indians of Connecticut*, p. 52. In 1650, there was a Squaw Chief living at Catskill, N. Y. See N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 26.

² See report of address by Prof. Otis T. Mason, in *American Anthropologist*, July, 1888, pp. 295-6.

³ Morgan, *Ancient Society*, 71; Loskiel, 130; 1 Penn. Archives, II., 214.

⁴ J. W. Powell, *Proceedings American Association for the Advancement of Science*, 1880, pp. 687-8: Budd, *Good Order*, etc., 62; N. Y. Col. Docs., XII., 380; Zeisberger's *Diary*, II., 199, 214.

⁵ *Historical Collections of the Indians in New England*, by Daniel Gookin, written in 1674 and published in 1792 in *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, I., 149; Loskiel, 15-16; Kitchi-Gami, 269; Zeisberger's *Diary*, II., 325.

⁶ “A rigor di termini la morale comprende anche il diritto, come il tutto la parte; ma nell' evoluzione dell' umana condotta, considerata sotto l' aspetto fisico, biologico, psicologico e sociologico, il diritto precedette la morale come manifestazione esteriore dei modi di giudicare essa condotta: modi concretati dapprima in vaghe consuetudini, poscia in norme fisse o leggi.” See paper by Dr. Vincenzo Grossi on Law and Morals in Ancient Mexico, *Compte-Rendu Congrès International des Américanistes*, at Berlin, 1888, pp. 350, 372; and Sir Henry Sumner Maine, on *Ancient Law*, as cited.

⁷ Kitchi-Gami, 270.

1 N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 167, 172.

2 Quoted in Robert Blount's *Present State*, etc., as cited, 102-3, and in Proud's *Hist. Penna.*, I., 257.

3 N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 25.

4 1 Penn. Archives, III., 216.

5 Penn. Col. Records, VIII., 158.

6 N. Y. Col. Docs., V., 663.

7 Loskiel, 125-6; Heckewelder, 58-70; Gallatin, *Transactions Am. Antiq. Soc.*, II., 47, 48, 78; 1 Penn. Archives, III., 216; Penn. Col. Records, III., 334; IV., 481, 579; VI., 37; VIII., 156; N. Y. Col. Docs., V., 623. The subject is exhaustively treated by Dr. Brinton, in his *Lenape and their Legends*, Chap. V.

there was a curious ceremony, "the taking off of the petticoat," in 1756¹ and again in 1795.²

Bishop Ettwein tells us that the "Chief of the Tortoise is the Head." He was commonly spoken of by the whites as the "King" of the Delawares. The earliest Chief who stands out pre-eminent above his fellows is Tamanend or Tamane, whose name first appears in a deed dated the 23d day of the 4th month (June), 1683, for lands in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.³ In 1694 he was present with other Delaware Indians at a meeting of the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, when he said, as quaintly recorded in the official minutes: "Wee and the Christians of this river Have allwayes had a free rode way to one another, & tho' sometimes a tree has fallen across the rode yet wee have still removed it again, & kept the path clean, and wee design to Continou the old friendship that has been between us and you."⁴ Three years later (July 5, 1697) he joins in a deed for a tract of land near Neshaminy, "Extending in Length from the River Delaware, so far as a horse can Travel in Two Summer dayes." The instrument begins thus: "Know all Men That we Taminy Sachimack and Weheelano my Brother and Wehequeckhon alias Andrew, who is to be king after my death, Yaqueckhon alias Nicholas, and Quenameckquid alias Charles my Sonns," etc.⁵ Although these are the only actual glimpses we have of the man, tradition supplies all that would else be lacking, and declares that he "never had his equal. He was in the highest degree endowed with wisdom, virtue, prudence, charity, affability, meekness, hospitality, in short with every good and noble qualification that a human being may possess. He was supposed to have had an intercourse with the great and good Spirit; for he was a stranger to everything that is bad."⁶ Countless legends have grown up about his name, and, in a spirit of drollery, he has been dubbed a Saint, in emulation of foreign heroes with less claim to a place in the calendar, and as "St. Tammany" is the first of his race to be thus honored.⁷ Having attained to a great age—he was spoken of as "the Tamanend of many days"—he is believed to have found a final resting place at or near Doylestown, Bucks county, Penn.⁸

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., VII., 119; Memoirs Penn. Hist. Soc., I. (ed. 1864), 99. In 1758 the Delawares still acknowledged that they were a "woman nation," and could not act without the Senecas.—*1 Penn. Archives*, III., 505. The Minisinks were at the same time declared to be "women," who could not make treaties for themselves.—*Penn. Col. Records*, VIII., 156.

² Zeisberger's Diary, II., 409.

³ *1 Penn. Archives*, I., 64. In the Walam Olum it is recorded: *Weminitis tamenend sakimanep nekohatami.*

All being friendly, the Affable was chief, the first of that name.

It is impossible to conjecture with any approximation to accuracy when this first Tamanend became the Sachem of the Lenape. The Chief of the same name in William Penn's time was the third of the name. See the Lenape and their Legends, 196-7, 229. Heckewelder says the name means "affable."

⁴ Penn. Col. Records, I., 447.

⁵ *1 Penn. Archives*, 124.

⁶ Heckewelder, 300.

⁷ See "The History of Tammany Society," in Valentine's Manual for 1865, pp. 849 et seqq.

⁸ Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, in the Olden Time, etc., by John F. Watson, Philadelphia, 1870, II., 172; History of Bucks

In 1716, Sheekokonickan was the Chief of the Nation, and is the second mentioned as such in the early records.¹ It does not appear when, where or how he died, but in 1718 the honor was borne by one whose name is variously written Allomabi, Allumapees, Alomipas, Olomipas, Olumpies, who was also called Sassoonan, "one who is well wrapped up." He was even then an old man, and sickly, and probably wore extra clothing on that account. In 1731, as already stated, he stabbed and killed his nephew, in a drunken brawl. His grief and remorse were so great that he refused to eat for a time, and his life was in danger.² For many years he represented his people in their conferences with the English, by whom he was held in high esteem. His death, in 1747, seems to have made quite a stir not only among the Delawares, but among the Six Nations and the whites as well.³

Teedyescung or Tadeuskund was born near Trenton about the year 1700, one of a family of spirited sons. About 1730 they located at the forks of the Delaware, going further west until they joined their kinsmen, the Munseys. Coming under the Christian influence of the Moravian Brethren, he was baptized in 1750. But in 1754 the Munseys came down and urged him to become their King and lead them to war. After the defeat of Braddock, amid the general uprising of the savages, Teedyescung was swept into the war by an irresistible impulse of race pride, patriotism and ambition, and during 1755 and 1756, as King of the Delawares and Munseys, led his dusky warriors in many a destructive foray upon the white settlements. In July, 1756, he attended a Council at Easton, with the Governor of Pennsylvania. At this time he declared that he represented not only the Delawares, as their King, but the Six Nations and three others, making ten in all. This was explicitly contradicted, however, by the Six Nations, at Easton, in 1758. In February, 1758, he attended a conference held "in the Great Meeting House at Crosswicks, N. J., between the Government of New Jersey, and the Indians inhabiting within the same," when the Cranbury, Crosswicks, Ancocus, Raritan, "Southern" and "Mountain" Indians presented their claims for lands then occupied by the whites.⁴ He was a brave warrior and a sagacious counsellor, impatient of control, yet a subject of the Indian's worst enemy—the "fire water" of the whites, and died a miserable death, being burned in his lodge, April 19, 1763.⁵ There were those who believed his wigwam was purposely set on fire by the Iroquois, who hated him for his influence with the English, and who also feared he might restore the *Lenape* to their pristine dignity and power.

County, Pennsylvania, by W. W. H. Davis, Doylestown, 1876, pp. 63, 73; Magazine of American History, XXIX., 255.

¹ Penn. Col. Records, II., 613. Is this name derived from *Schiku*, orphan, and *Ockonickan*, the name of the Indian King who died about 1681-2 at Burlington?

² Penn. Col. Records, III., 404-5.

³ Penn. Col. Records, III., 318-321, 334, 404; IV., 537-4, 443-6, 742; V., 212, 222, 533; *1 Penn. Archives*, I., 224, 266, 772; Moravian Memorials, 121, 127.

⁴ *1 Penn. Archives*, III., 341-6.

⁵ Penn. Col. Records, VII., 199, 204-20; VIII., 96, 190-195; Moravian Memorials, 217-226, 359-364.

It was a curious coincidence that he had been baptized Gideon, and that as he went to and fro with his retinue of warriors he was often styled the "War trumpet."¹ He was the last of the Delaware Kings east of the Allegheny mountains.

An amusing but very important feature of the conferences with the Indians was the exchange of presents. The wily savages saw no sense in giving valuable skins of beaver, otter or deer without receiving a corresponding return. If their presents were not reciprocated they quietly picked them up and carried them off—whence the expressive phrase, "Indian giver." The authorities soon learned the full significance of the custom. When an Indian ambassador from his tribe presented a bundle of furs in token of his good faith, he naturally expected the whites to give a like token of their sincerity. So it came to be a regular practice at such conferences for the Governor to cause the value of the Indians' gift to be carefully computed, and then to make them a present of like or greater worth.²

When the Delawares went to war, they were painted hideously, to strike the utmost terror into their enemies.³ How then could they distinguish friend from foe, when thus disguised? By their totems. "The totem is a symbolic device, generally an animal, which represents that all those having it have descended from one common ancestor. It has developed into the heraldic device of the family."⁴ The practice seems to have been universal among North American tribes,⁵ if indeed it was not prevalent throughout the world. When an Indian built a hut he painted on the outside in a conspicuous place a rude figure of his totem, and any passing Indian of the same tribe (and hence of the same totem) was privileged to claim aid as of a brother. Their bodies were painted or tattooed with the same symbol, and so were their war-clubs.⁶ Among the Delawares, "the Turtle warrior draws either with a coal or paint here and there on the trees along the war path, the whole animal carrying a gun with the muzzle projecting forward, and if he leaves a mark at the place where he has made a stroke on his enemy, it will be a picture of a tortoise. Those of the Turkey tribe paint only one foot of a turkey, and the Wolf tribe, sometimes a wolf at large with one leg and foot raised up to serve as a hand, in which the animal also carries a gun with the muzzle forward."⁷

The three principal tribes of the *Lenape* inhabiting New Jersey were subdivided into very many smaller tribes or

clans, who generally settled along the rivers and bays, and were usually called by the whites after the streams on which they were located, instead of by any proper tribal or family designation. Hence the names which have come down to us are descriptive of localities rather than of tribes. Some of these sub-tribes mentioned by early writers and in the old records are as follows:

Kechemeches, 500 men, above Cape May.

Manteses, 100 bowmen, twelve leagues above the former. (Doubtless the Mantas or Mantes, on Salem creek.)

Sikonesses, six leagues higher up.

Asomoches, 100 men.

Eriwoneck, 40 men.

Ramcock, 100 men, five miles above the last. (Probably living on Rancocas creek.)

Axion, 200 men, four miles higher up. (Probably Assiscunk creek.)

Calcefar, 150 men, "tenne leagues over land."

Mosilian, 200 men, below the Falls.¹

Raritans, *Raritanoos*, *Raritangs*, 1200 men, with two sachems.² This tribe formerly lived at Wiquaesskeck (near Dobbs's Ferry, Westchester county, N. Y.)³ but we have no account of why or when they removed to the fertile valleys of Central New Jersey. They were a warlike people, difficult to placate. In 1634 the Dutch made a treaty of peace with them, but hostilities broke out at intervals, and in 1640 the savages attacked a sloop sent up their river with supplies, and tried to kill the crew and capture the vessel and cargo.⁴ Foiled in this attempt, they made a raid on Staten Island, killing four tobacco planters and firing the buildings. The exasperated Dutch authorities at New Amsterdam thereupon passed an ordinance (in 1641), offering the other Indians ten fathoms of wampum for every Raritan's head, and twenty fathoms for the head of each of those who had killed the Staten Island planters.⁵ Perhaps another reason for this barbarous act of reprisal was the greed of the whites for the fertile fields and meadows of the Indians, a writer in 1650 declaring that "the Raritans had the handsomest and pleasantest country that man can behold; it furnished the Indians with abundance of maize, beans, pumpkins and other fruits."⁶ Harassed by the Manhattans and the Dutch, and tempted by the offers of would-be purchasers, the thrifty savages seem to have sold their fair domain in 1650 and again in 1652, to two different parties.⁷

Neighbor to the Raritans were the *Nerwosingshs*, also called Na-ussins, Newasons, Neversinks or Navesinks, who

¹ Heckewelder, 302-305; Loskiel, II., 124, 182.

² Acrelius, 53, 103; Penn. Col. Records, II., 555, 559; N. Y. Col. Docs., XII., 524; 2 Penn. Archives, VII., 769. Many other instances could be cited.

³ Loskiel, 147.

⁴ Dorman, 237. "In the Ojibwa dialect the word *totem*, quite as often pronounced *dodaim*, signifies the symbol or device of a gens; thus the figure of a wolf was the totem of the Wolf gens."—*Morgan, Ancient Society*, 165. And see Brinton, *American Hero Myths*, 40; Abbott's *Primitive Industry*, 72, 384.

⁵ Brinton, *Myths of the New World*, 231; Second Annual Report U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, 166.

⁶ Heckewelder, 54.

⁷ *Ib.*, 253.

¹ Letter of Master Robert Evelin, who was in New Jersey about 1635, quoted in Smith's N. J., 29. For notices of the Mantas, see N. Y. Col. Docs., XII., 345, 414, 462; and De Vries, as cited, 253.

² A Description of the Province of New Albion, etc., 1648, by Beauchamp Plantagenet, quoted in Smith's N. J., 30. This little pamphlet, on account of its extravagant statements, is not worthy of implicit credence.

³ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 25.

⁴ *Ib.*, 7.

⁵ Laws and Ordinances of New Netherland, 28.

⁶ N. Y. Doc. Hist., IV., 22.

⁷ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 28-34.

were said to own the land from Barnegat to the Raritan.¹ In 1650 they were but few in number; their Sachem then was Ouz-zeech.² In 1660 the Dutch demanded the surrender of some Indians accused of murdering the whites, and who had taken refuge with the Raritans and Newsings, but the Sachems replied that "they could not seize and surrender the delinquents, without placing themselves in danger of being massacred by their relations,"³ which was regarded by the Dutch authorities as merely an evasion, but was nevertheless the truth, punishment for murder not being an affair of the tribe, but only of the family or gens, as already shown. The English and the Dutch eagerly sought to buy the lands of the Newsings in 1663, and in December of that year the latter succeeded in persuading the Indians to sell only to the Director-General and Council of New Netherland. This agreement was made by the "chiefs Matanoo, Barrenach, Mechat, brother to and deputed by Pajpemoor, empowered by Pasachynom, Menarhohondoo, Sycakeska and the aforesaid Pojpemoor, all chiefs and owners of the lands in the Newsings;" also Pieweherenoes alias Hans. To this important document Matano, Mechat, "Pieweherenoes, alias Hans the savage," and Barrenach affixed their marks, that of the last-named being a very fair outline of a tortoise, indicating that the chief belonged to the Unami tribe.⁴ There were still a few of the Newsings in their old hunting grounds in 1670.⁵

Naraticons, occupying the southern part of New Jersey.

Sanhicans, inhabiting the country about Trenton. Dr. Brinton says the name is a contraction of *assan-hican*, a stone implement, referring to the manufacture of such articles so extensively carried on in that neighborhood.⁶

Hackensacks.—The Raritan country extended northerly to Weequahick (Bound or Dividing) Creek, the dividing line between Newark and Elizabeth. The country north of this creek, and from First Mountain to the Hudson river, was occupied by the Hackensack Indians, who were principally settled along the river of that name. Being in such close proximity to New Amsterdam, they naturally came much in contact with the whites, and we find numerous references to them in the early records. They appear to have been peaceable, for the most part, and were frequently intercessors for the warlike Raritans on the south, and the Esopus, Tappan and other Indians on the north. The first conveyance on record by the Hackensack Indians was made in 1630, for "Hobocan Hacking," the grantors being Arro-meauw, Tekwappo and Sackwomeck. The site of Jersey City (Ahasimus and Aressick) was sold about the same time by Ackitoauw and Airouuw, for themselves and the other proprietors, Winym, Matskath and Camoins.⁷ These conveyances were doubtless made by some villagers living on

these tracts, as it does not appear that the deeds were authorized by the tribe. The Hackensack Indians seem to have been quiet and comparatively industrious. They raised large quantities of provisions, probably manufactured wampum, had their principal seat in the neighborhood of the present village of Hackensack, and an important settlement at Gamoenipa (Communipaw), whence they were ready to trade with the Dutch, or to make war upon Manhattan, whichever the inhabitants of that island preferred. It is not unlikely that they were in the habit of holding their weird "Kinte-Kaey" at Yantacaw, or Third River. (Where the Dutch first saw this Indian dance, up among the Highlands, the place is still known as the *Dans Kammer*, or dancing hall. Rip Van Winkle was mistaken when he imagined he saw there the ghosts of Captain Kid's pirates; they were the spirits of departed Indians, revisiting the "pale glimpses of the moon," to indulge once more in their mystic "Kinte-Kaey.") Undoubtedly the Hackensacks taught the first settlers many things about fishing, hunting, the cultivation of maize and its subsequent utilization in the favorite form of suppaen, which soon became familiar to every Dutch youngster in the land. We may well believe, too, that the thrifty Dutch vrouws learned many a new thing in domestic economy from the squaws, experienced in housewifery peculiar to the New World. The farmers who yearly burn the grass off the Hackensack meadows learned that practice and its benefits from the "Wilden." The cupidity of the early settlers led them to sell liquor to the Indians and countless evils ensued. One day in 1643, over at Pavonia, an Indian who had become intoxicated through the Dutch plying him with liquor, was asked if he could make good use of his bow and arrow in that state? For answer he aimed at a Dutchman thatching a house and shot him dead. An Englishman had been killed a few days before by some of the Indians of the Achter Col village. The whites were exasperated and demanded the surrender of the murderers, which, of course, was refused, being contrary to the Indian custom. Some of the whites trespassed on the Indians' cornfields, and when resisted shot three of the savages dead. A war seemed imminent, and in alarm many of the Indians fled for protection to the neighborhood of the Fort on Manhattan Island. The Dutch took advantage of this opportunity, and on the night of February 25, 1643, one party slaughtered their unsuspecting guests on the Island, while another party went over to Pavonia and attacked the Indian village there, when the women and children were asleep.¹ The ferocity displayed by the whites was never exceeded by the savages. Says a contemporary chronicler: "Young children, some of them snatched from their mothers, were cut in pieces before the eyes of their parents, and the pieces were thrown into the fire or into the water; other babes were bound on planks and then cut through, stabbed and miserably massacred, so that it would break a heart of stone; some were thrown into the river, and when the fathers and mothers sought to save them, the soldiers would not suffer them to

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 311.

² Wolley, 54.

³ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 163, 190.

⁴ *Ib.*, 314-316.

⁵ Denton, 15.

⁶ Lenape and their Legends, 44; De Vries, 253; Acrelius, 57.

⁷ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 1, 2.

¹ N. Y. Doc. Hist., IV., 6-7; N. Y. Col. Docs., I., 150-151; XIII., 10.

come ashore but caused both old and young to be drowned. Some children of from 5 to 6 years of age, as also some old infirm persons, who had managed to hide themselves in the bushes and reeds, came out in the morning to beg for a piece of bread and for permission to warm themselves, but were all murdered in cold blood and thrown into the fire or water."¹ As the total result of the night's butchery, about eighty Indians were killed and thirty made prisoners.² Eleven tribes arose to avenge this cruel slaughter, but were no match for the well-armed whites, and a thousand Indians were slain.³ Peace was concluded April 22, 1643, "Oratamin, Sachem of the savages living at Achkinhes hacky, who declared himself commissioned by the savages of Tappaen, Rechgawawanc, Richtawanc [Sleepy Hollow] and Sintsinck," answering for the Indians.⁴ The ink was scarcely dry on this paper before Pachem, "a crafty man" of the Hackensacks, was running through all the villages, urging the Indians to a general massacre.⁵ More trouble followed, but in 1645 another treaty was made between the whites and the savages, Oratamy, chief of Achkinkehacky, making his mark thereto. Pacham and Pennekeck joined in its execution. In 1649 a number of leading Indians made further propositions for a lasting peace, the principal speaker being Pennekeck, "the Chief behind the Col," in the neighborhood of Communipaw—probably a considerable village of the Hackensacks. The Chief Oratamin was present but said nothing. However, his superiority was recognized by the gift of some tobacco and a gun, while the "common savages" received only "a small present worth about twenty guilders."⁶ During the ten years, 1645-55, there were occasional encounters between Indians and whites, ten or fourteen of the latter being killed in that period in the vicinity of New Amsterdam. The whites were continually encroaching on the natives, and in the neighborhood of Pavonia a considerable settlement of Dutch had grown up. The Indians became restive as they saw their lands slipping away from them, and finally seem to have planned the extirpation of the invaders. Very early on the morning of September 15, 1655, sixty-four canoes, filled with five hundred armed savages, landed on Manhattan island, and the warriors speedily scattered through the village. Many altercations occurred between them and the Dutch during the day. Toward evening they were joined by two hundred more savages. Three Dutchmen and as many Indians were killed. The savages then crossed over to Pavonia and to Staten Island, and in the course of three days destroyed buildings and cattle, killed about fifty whites and carried off eighty men, women and children into captivity. In this outbreak the Indians of Hackensack and Ahasimus were conspicuous actors. It was the last expiring effort of the na-

tives near New York to check the resistless advance of the *Swannekins*, as they called the Dutch.¹ However, for a time the Indians believed they had the advantage, and proceeded to profit by it with great shrewdness. They brought some of their prisoners to Pavonia, and treated with the whites for their ransom, demanding cloth, powder, lead, wampum, knives, hatchets, pipes and other supplies. Pennekeck, chief of the Indians of Achkinshaky, finally sent fourteen of his prisoners over to the Dutch authorities, and asked for powder and lead in return; he got what he wanted, and two Indian prisoners besides. The negotiations continued, until Pennekeck had secured an ample supply of ammunition, and the Dutch had received most of their people back again. To the credit of the savages it should be said that no complaint was made of the treatment of their captives, and they kept all their promises.² The authorities of New Netherland were greatly disturbed by this brief but destructive war, and as a precaution against the recurrence of such an event advised the erection of a block-house of logs, in sight of the Indians, near Achkinshaky. ³ Affairs seem to have gone smoothly between the Dutch and the Hackensacks thereafter.

On March 6, 1660, the treaty of peace was renewed with the Indians on the west side of the Hudson, Oratamy, chief of the Hackinkasacky, taking part in the negotiations. He was also present May 18, 1660, when peace was concluded with the Wappings, and a few weeks later interceded for the Esopus Indians, and had the satisfaction of attending at the conclusion of a peace with them, on which occasion he was accompanied by Carstangh, another Hackensack chief. ⁴ Naturally enough, the Esopus Indians looked upon him as their friend, and when, a year later, some of their people who had been sent to Curacao, had now been recalled, they asked that they "might be delivered at their arrival to Oratam."⁵ On March 30, 1662, Oratam, chief of Hackinghesaky, complained to the Dutch authorities of the illicit sale of brandy to the savages in their country, and thereupon he and Metano were empowered to seize the brandy so offered for sale, and the traders having it.⁶ On June 27, 1663, these two chiefs were called to a conference with the whites, who were then at war with the Esopus Indians, and agreed to keep the peace, but declined to accede to some dishonorable proposals made by the authorities. "Oratam said, he was very glad, that we would keep quiet here and that the war would only be made at the Esopus; he had not a single spark in his heart, that was bad."⁷ All the accounts we have of him go to prove the truth of this simple declaration. Two weeks later, the chiefs of several

¹ Breeden-Raedt, printed at Antwerp in 1649; reprinted in N. Y. Doc. Hist., IV., 65 et seqq.

² N. Y. Doc. Hist., IV., 7.

³ N. Y. Col. Docs., I., 151.

⁴ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 14.

⁵ N. Y. Doc. Hist., IV., 8.

⁶ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 25.

¹ A Brief and True Narrative of the Hostile Conduct of the Barbarous Natives towards the Dutch Nation, translated by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, Albany, 1863; N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 49, 55.

² N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 45-48.

³ *Ib.*, 53.

⁴ *Ib.*, 148, 167, 171, 180.

⁵ *Ib.*, 202.

⁶ *Ib.*, 218.

⁷ *Ib.*, 262.

tribes north of the Hackensacks came to New Amsterdam, at the summons of Oratam, who was again accompanied by Karstangh. The new comers ratified all that had been said and done by the aged chief of the Hackensacks, thereby manifesting the respect and confidence in which he was held by his neighbors.¹ The whites were still crowding the Indians, but in view of former experiences the authorities preferred to acquire the land of the Indians peaceably, if possible, and so urged the Hackensacks to sell the hook of land behind the Kil van Kol. Oratam gave the politic reply that "most of the young men of the tribe were out hunting, so that he had not been able to speak with them, but he had talked with the old warriors, who said that they would not like to sell, preferring to keep a portion of it to plant, for they dared not go further inland for fear of being robbed by their enemies." "He said further, that there was land enough both for the Dutch and the Indians, divided by the Kil, and that it was as good as the land on the Esopus."² The reference is probably to the land west of the Passaic river, for which some New England people had been negotiating since 1661, with a view to settling on the site of the present city of Newark.³ In his office of peacemaker, Oratam again appeared at Fort Amsterdam the following month (August 15, 1663), with three Minisink chiefs, who protested their wish to live quietly.⁴ In November of the same year he asked for peace with the Wappings and the Esopus savages, with whom the whites were at war.⁵ The treaty was delayed, however, by the failure of the Esopus Indians, on one pretext or another, to release their Christian captives. With Kastangh, Hans and others, he was again at Fort Amsterdam on February 23, 1664, in relation to the peace with the Esopus Indians. "He presents an otterskin as a sign that his heart is good, but he does not know yet, how the heart of our [the Dutch] Sachems is." He evidently felt the burden of his great age, for "he gives another otterskin and says *Hans* shall be sachem after him over the Hackingesack and Staten Island savages. If after his, Oratam's death, we had anything to say to the savages, we should send for Hans, as we now send for Oratam. He asks for a small piece of ordnance, to be used in his castle against his enemies."⁶ His "castle" was doubtless a palisaded hut, on the banks of the Hackensack river. The long-wished-for peace with the Esopus Indians was at length concluded, May 16, 1664, and Oratam, chief of Hackingesack and Tappaen, and Matteno, chief of the Staten Island and Nayack savages, became securities for the peace, and pledged themselves and their men to go to war with either party who should violate it.⁷

When the English conquered New Netherland, in 1664, they were careful to cultivate the friendship of the Hacken-

sack chief, and Gov. Philip Carteret wrote two letters in 1666 to Oratam, as he called him, in relation to the proposed purchase of the site of Newark.¹ The Hackensack chief was very old at this time, and unable to travel from Hackensack to Newark, to attend the conference between the whites and the natives.² And so fades from our view this striking figure in the Indian history of New Jersey. Prudent and sagacious in counsel, he was prompt, energetic and decisive in war, as the Dutch found to their cost when they recklessly provoked him to vengeance. The few glimpses we are afforded of this Indian Chieftain clearly show him to have been a notable man among men in his day, and that he was recognized as such not only by the aborigines of New Jersey, but by the Dutch rulers with whom he came in contact. The name of such a man is surely worthy of commemoration, even two centuries after his spirit has joined his kindred in the happy hunting grounds of his race.

The Indian deed for Newark, July 11, 1667, is from "*Wapamuck*, the Sakamaker, and Wamesane, Peter Capatamin, Wecaprokikan, Napeam, Perawae, Sessom, Mamus-tome, Cacanakque, and Hairish, Indians belonging now to Hakin-sack,"³ from which it is to be inferred that Oratamin had died during the year,⁴ and had been succeeded by Wapamuck, instead of by Hans, as he had anticipated.

Among the witnesses to this instrument was *Pierwim*, "ye Sachem of Pau," or Pavonia—probably one of the common chiefs, the head of a family at or near the latter place. In August, 1669, *Perewyn*—doubtless the same person—is mentioned as having been "lately chosen Sachem of ye Hackingsack, Tappan and Staten Island Indians," and called on the Governor at New York "to renew & acknowledge ye peace between them & ye Xtians" there.⁵

When the Dutch reconquered New Netherland, in 1673, "the Sachems and Chiefs of the Hackensack Indians with about twenty savages" came forward and asked "that they might continue to live in peace with the Dutch, as they had done in former times," to which the authorities cordially agreed, and presents were exchanged in confirmation of the treaty.⁶

An Indian named Knatsciosan wounded a Dutchman at Bergen, April 11, 1678; Governor Carteret and his Council met there April 24, with the Sakamakers of the Hackensacks: Manoky, Mandenark, Hamahem, Tanteguas and Capete-ham, and the assault was settled on a pecuniary

¹ N. J. Archives, I., 55-56.

² Affidavit of Col. Robert Treat, in Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery, New York, 1747, p. 118.

³ East Jersey Records, in the office of the Secretary of State, at Trenton, Liber No. 1, fol. 69. The deed is printed in Records of the Town of Newark, New Jersey, Newark, 1864, 278-80.

⁴ In that excellent work, History of the Indian Tribes of Hudson's River, by E. M. Ruttenber, Albany, 1872, the author says Oritany "is spoken of in 1687, as very aged, and as delegating his authority in a measure to Perro." This statement is evidently based on a careless reading of Col. Robert Treat's affidavit, cited above, wherein the deponent says that in 1666 Oritany was very old.

⁵ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 428.

⁶ Ib., 476; N. J. Archives, I., 131-2.

¹ Ib., 276.

² Ib., 280.

³ Ib., 281.

⁴ Ib., 290.

⁵ Ib., 305, 314, 320-323.

⁶ Ib., 361.

⁷ Ib., 377, 386. The Nayack Indians referred to were on Long Island, opposite Staten Island.

basis.¹ This last named chief was one of the witnesses to the deed for Newark, in 1667. He joined in a deed for land near Lodi in 1671.² It was from this same Sachem that the first purchases of lands within the present county of Passaic were made, in 1678, and in 1679. In the former deed he is described as Captehan Peeters,³ Indian Sachem; in the latter as Captahem, "Indian Sachem and Chief."⁴ In a deed for land in 1678, Manschy, Mendawack, Hanrapen, Tanteguas and Capesteham (a variant for Capteham) are mentioned as "Sackamakers of Hackensack,"⁵ and are the last of whom record has been found.

The Saddle River tract, from Lodi north to Big Rock, in Bergen county, which was doubtless part of the territory of the Hackensacks, was sold April 9, 1679, by Arrorickan, claiming to be the Sachem of the tract, and who was joined in the conveyance by Mogquack and Woggermahameck.⁶

With the increase of the white settlements the Indians were crowded back into the interior—among the mountains of Northern New Jersey, into the Minisink country, and gradually beyond the Alleghanies. In 1679 there was but a single Indian family in the whole territory embraced within the limits of Passaic, Clifton and Paterson south of the Passaic river.⁷ In 1688 a prominent resident of the present Hudson county declared that he had seen no Indians in a long time.⁸ True, in 1693 the Hackensack and Tappan Indians were said to be threatening an attack on the whites,⁹ but they were then far removed from their former hunting grounds.

In 1710 Memerescum claimed to be the "sole Sachem of all the nations of Indians on Remopuck River and on the west and East branches thereof on Saddle River Pasqueek River Narashunk River Hackinsack River and Tapaan," and joined with Waparent, Sipham, Rawantaques, Maskainapulig, Taphome and Ayamanngh (a squaw) in conveying the upper or northwestern parts of the present Bergen and Passaic counties.¹⁰

Wappings, Pomptons, Pequannocks.—North of the Hackinsacks were the Tappans, and then the Esopus Indians. The Wappingers occupied the east side of the Hudson river and the northern shores of Long Island Sound.¹¹ They were frequently at war with the whites, especially the Dutch. Oratamy was repeatedly called on to intercede for them

with the authorities at Fort Amsterdam.¹ It is probable that in time they were driven west, and occupied the country about Pompton, for at the treaty of Easton, in 1758, the "Wappings, Opings or Pomptons" are mentioned.² The name is evidently derived from the root *wah*, east, and indicates their eastern origin. The Indian names affixed to every mountain, hill and stream, and to every striking feature in the landscape for miles about Paterson indicate that the country had been peopled by the aborigines for centuries. If the Wappings or Opings who were apparently identified with the Pomptons in 1758 were the remnants of the warlike Wappingers of a century earlier, they were doubtless welcomed by the Pompton Indians when driven west of the Hudson. We have no account of the Sachems of the Pomptons in the seventeenth century. The earliest mention of them is in a deed in 1695 for lands at Pompton, conveyed by Tapgan, Oragnap, Mansiem, Wickwam Rookham, Paakek Siekaak (or Paakch Sehaak), Waweagin, Onageponk, Neskilant (Mek:quam or Neskeglat), Peykqueneck and Ponton—that is, Pequannock and Pompton Indians—and Iaiapogh, Sachem of Minissing.³ This instrument indicates that the Pequannock and Pompton Indians recognized the supremacy of the Minsi tribe, to which they and all the other sub-tribes of Northern New Jersey belonged.

THE INDIAN TITLE TO THE SOIL.

Since mention has been made of Indian deeds for land, it may be well to say something of the practice in New Jersey in extinguishing the Indian title to the soil. When the Swedes settled in West Jersey in 1638 "a purchase of land was immediately made from the Indians," a deed was drawn up and signed by the grantors and "was sent home to Sweden to be preserved in the royal archives." That the Dutch recognized the Indian title is evidenced also by an ordinance of the Director General and Council of New Netherlands, passed July 1, 1652, wherein it was set out that many of the inhabitants, "covetous and greedy of land," had bought directly from the Indians, whereby the price had been raised "far above the rate at which the Director General and Council could heretofore obtain them from the natives; yea—(and here, we fear, is the real gravamen of the offence aimed at) yea, some malicious and evil disposed persons have not scrupled to inform and acquaint the Indians what sum and price the Dutch or whites are giving each other for small lots!" The implied keenness of the Indians in taking advantage of the current rates for land corroborates the declaration of the early traveler already quoted, "that there were no fools or lunatics among them." In 1664 King Charles II. granted to his brother, the Duke of York, afterwards King James II., the territory embracing New Jersey, with full powers of government, but the grant apparently implies that only the subjects of the

¹ East Jersey Records, Liber 3, fol. 144.

² Liber B of East Jersey Deeds, in Secretary of State's office, Trenton, fol. 79.

³ Liber A of Deeds, in Secretary of State's office, Trenton, fol. 242.

⁴ Liber No. 1 of East Jersey Deeds, in Secretary of State's office, Trenton, fol. 128.

⁵ Liber No. 3 of East Jersey Deeds, fol. 143.

⁶ Liber No. 1 of E. J. Deeds, fol. 129.

⁷ Dankers and Sluyter, as cited, 269.

⁸ Elizabethtown Bill in Chancery, 117.

⁹ Calendar N. Y. Hist. MSS., II., 233.

¹⁰ East Jersey Deeds, Book I, f. 317.

¹¹ Ruttenber, 83-84.

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 46, 167, 180, 364, 375.

² Smith's N. J., 479.

³ East Jersey Deeds, Liber E, f. 306.

King and adventurers seeking the new country were included under this authority, and not the aborigines. As evidence of what the understanding really was we may refer to the purchases made from the Indians of the site of Elizabethtown in 1664; of the site of Newark in 1666-7; New Barbadoes Neck in 1668; lands on the Raritan in 1669, and many other like instances. In 1674, Sir George Carteret, then owner of East Jersey, pledged himself to purchase the land from the Indians for the settlers from time to time, as required. It was not until 1676 that William Penn became interested in New Jersey, his first real estate venture on this side of the Atlantic, and it was six years later ere he set foot in America. He then found the practice of acquiring title in the first place from the Indians an old-established custom in this part of the new world. The subsequent Proprietors of New Jersey from time to time urged upon their agents here the importance of securing the Indians' title to the whole province, and in 1682 the Legislature passed an act "to regulate treaties with the Indians," providing that no person should buy lands from the Indians without a written authorization under the seal of the Province; the grant was to be to the Proprietors, who promised to reimburse the purchaser, and the deed was to be duly registered.¹ In practice, however, the Indian deeds appear to have been always to the buyer, who on presentation thereof to the Proprietors could then purchase the title of the latter to the land. The actual title to the soil, however, was derived from the English sovereign, who claimed it by right of discovery and conquest. The Indian title was a legal nullity, being merely that of occupancy, and was not to the fee.²

Among the Indians themselves, there was no ownership in severalty. The land occupied by a tribe was owned by the tribe in common, although the cultivation of maize and plants

tended to introduce individual proprietorship in cultivated land.¹ Each nation had its own particular boundaries, subdivided between each tribe.² These boundaries were generally marked by mountains, lakes, rivers and brooks, and encroachments by neighboring tribes were strictly resented, whether on their lands or on their fishing or hunting rights.³ At the same time, there were common highways—Indian paths—through the territory of the several tribes and sub-tribes, and which in later years were widened into the public roads of the whites. The Indians had free access by these paths from the ocean to the interior, and the routes pursued from the sea to the ancient Council Fire at Easton figure numerous in the early records as the "Minisink paths."

With the gradual disappearance of the red man from Scheychbi, the few who were left became more and more helpless. The saintly David Brainerd gave his life in his efforts to improve the spiritual and moral condition of the remnants of the Lenâpe in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but was hindered by the prejudice and suspicions of the whites on the one hand, and the evil example they set on the other.⁴ Although the early Proprietors professed a solicitude for the religious welfare of the natives, it was not until Brainerd began his mission in 1742, that any effort was made in that direction. It is not to the credit of American Christianity that he was set apart for this work by the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge. He gathered the scattered Indian families together at Crossweeksung (Crosswicks—house of separation),⁵ where he established a little church and school, with a view to getting the natives settled in one body,⁶ but in 1746 they removed to Cranbury. He also formed a congregation at Bethel. When he left his beloved Indians in the spring of 1747, to go home to die, his work was taken up by his brother John. The title of the Indians to the lands at Crosswicks was attacked by Chief Justice Robert Hunter Morris, and although the Brainerds raised money to perfect the title, the natives were discouraged. In 1754 an effort was made, doubtless through Brainerd, to secure a tract of 4,000 acres in New Jersey, for the permanent settlement of the Indians. In 1756 a tract of 3,000 acres was selected, and arrangements made for its purchase by the Scotch Society supporting Brainerd. In 1757, "The New Jersey Association for Helping the

¹ Leaming and Spicer, 182, 196.

² "The title acquired by the grant from the Indians [for the site of Newark] was a nullity. As a conveyance of lands it was null and void. By the law of nations, established by the consensus of all civilized nations, and by the common law, title to the soil is obtained by discovery or conquest. By the English common law the title to lands in this State was vested in the English Crown; and it is a fundamental principle in English colonial jurisprudence that all titles to lands within this colony passed to individuals from the Crown, through the colonial or proprietary authorities." See charge of the Hon. David A. Depue, of the New Jersey Supreme Court, in the case of *The Mayor and Common Council of the city of Newark vs. George Watson et al.*, in the N. J. Supreme Court, Essex Circuit, May term, 1892, p. 258 of printed case. In the case of *Martin et als. vs. Waddell*, in the Supreme Court of the United States, the validity of the Indian title to the soil of New Jersey was also in question, and Chief Justice Taney held (January Term, 1842): "The English possessions in America were not claimed by right of conquest, but by right of discovery. According to the principles of international law, as then understood by the civilized powers of Europe, the Indian tribes in the new world were regarded as mere temporary occupants of the soil; and the absolute rights of property and dominion were held to belong to the European nations by which any portion of the country was first discovered."—16 *Peters, U. S. Reports*, 367. The first case raising this question in the Supreme Court of the United States was that of *Fletcher vs. Peck*, February, 1810, when Chief Justice Marshall said: "The majority of the court is of opinion that the nature of the Indian title, which is certainly to be respected by all courts, until it be legitimately extinguished, is not such as to be absolutely repugnant to seisin in fee on the part of the State."—6 *Cranch*, 142-3. See also *Vattel's Law of Nations*, Chap. 18.

¹ Morgan, *Ancient Society*, 530.

² Guy Johnson to Dr. William Robertson in 1775, in *Magazine American History*, XXVIII., 376.

³ Heckewelder, 30, 129; 1 Penn. Archives, III., 344; Loskiel, 129; Douglass, I., 155; Penn. Col. Records, VII., 325.

⁴ Brainerd's Life, as cited, 174, 247, 275, 298, 342; N. J. Archives, VI., 406-7; VIII., 140. The Swedish naturalist, Peter Kalm, who lived at Raccoon, New Jersey, for four years, about 1745-9, relates an anecdote, on the authority of an old Swede, illustrating the difficulty of attracting the Indians to any kind of a "talk" without liquid refreshments: "As a sermon was preached in the Swedish church at Raccoon, an Indian came in, looked about him, and, after hearkening to the preacher, said: 'Here is a great deal of prattle and nonsense, but neither brandy nor cyder,' and went out again."—*Travels into North America*, etc., by Peter Kalm, London, 1771, II., 118.

⁵ Beatty's Journal; A Star in the West, etc., by Elias Boudinot, Trenton, N. J., 1816, p. 278.

⁶ Brainerd, 201, 226, 274.

Indians" was formed by a number of Friends in West Jersey, who subscribed £175 toward buying a tract of 2,000 acres for the natives. The Indian War of 1755 following Braddock's defeat, and the incursion of savages on the northern frontier of New Jersey, disquieted the public mind too greatly to permit the furtherance of any project for the permanent settlement of any considerable body of Indians in the Province. Indeed, the Christian congregations at Cranbury and Bethel felt constrained to appeal, December 2, 1755, to the Governor for protection against the whites and the hostile savages. The Governor and his Council decided that "for the Safety of other His Majestys Subjects as of the sd Indians themselves," every Indian should be registered, with their "Names & Natural Descriptions of the Persons as fully and Particularly as they can with the Number and Residence of their Family," provided the Indians should declare and prove their loyalty to the English King, whereupon they should be given a certificate, and a red ribbon to wear on the head. Any Indian lacking such certificate might be committed by any justice of the peace, until he could find security for his good behavior.¹ The natives were naturally restive under such a drastic law, and Teedyescung demanded that the authorities should "throw down the Fence that confined some of his Brethren and relatives in the Jerseys."² A conference was held with the Indians at Crosswicks early in 1756, at which pledges were made in their interest, and the Legislature in 1757 took steps to redeem them.³ Harcop, John Keyon and six Indians in the county of Bergen (probably about and north of Pompton) sent three belts of wampum to the Governor and Council, in March, 1756, in token of their loyalty, and of their desire to be included in the treaty of Crosswicks.⁴ The Legislature in 1757 appointed commissioners with power to inquire into the Indian claims to New Jersey, with a view to their settlement.⁵

Another conference was held at Crosswicks in February, 1758, at which Teedyescung, King of the Delawares, was present, with a large number of Indians inhabiting the Province, and some progress was made toward adjusting the differences between the whites and the red men.⁶ Still further advance was made in August, 1758, at a conference held at Burlington, when the Indians asked that a tract of land in Evesham township, Burlington county, be bought for the occupancy of all the Delaware Indians living south of the Raritan river, in exchange for which they agreed to release all the rights of the natives to lands in New Jersey.⁷ The Pompton Indians did not attend this conference, although invited by Gov. Bernard.⁸ Within three weeks the Legislature appropriated £1,600 to carry the project into effect, and the land was bought (August 29, 1758), a tract of 3,044

acres, being the same as selected by John Brainerd in 1756.¹

A most memorable conference was held at Easton in October, 1758, attended by the Governors and other dignitaries of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and upwards of five hundred Indians, half of them women and children. Teedyescung welcomed the Governor of Pennsylvania in the figurative language of his race: "According to our usual Custom, I with this String wipe the Dust and Sweat off your Face, and clear your Eyes, and pick the Briars out of your Legs, and desire you will pull the Briars out of the Legs of the Indians that are come here, and anoint one of them with your healing Oil, and I will anoint the other." The Munseys or Minisinks were present—Egohohowen, with men, women and children; the Wapings or Pumptions—Nimhaon, Aquaywochtu, and men, women and children; the Chehohockes or Delawares and Unamies—Teedyescung, with three interpreters, and men, women and children. All the grievances on the part of the English and the Indians were fully rehearsed, among them the continual encroachments on the lands of the natives. Teedyescung graphically phrased it thus: "I sit here as a Bird on a Bow; I look about and do not know where to go; let me therefore come down upon the Ground, and make that my own by a good Deed, and I shall then have a Home for Ever." At this time the treaty made at Burlington was approved, and deeds were executed by five Indians, appointed by a Council of the Delaware Nation, for all of New Jersey south of Paoqualin mountain, at Delaware river, to the Falls of Laometung, on the North Branch of Raritan river, and down that river to Sandy Hook; and from the chiefs of the Munseys and Wapings, or Pumptions, sixteen in number, for all of New Jersey north of the line just described. These deeds were approved by the leading men of the tribes interested, and by the Six Nations, and thus the last foot of land in New Jersey owned by the Indians was fairly bought from them and fairly paid for—a record unequalled in any other State in the Union.²

It was estimated that there were about three hundred Indians in the Province at this time, of whom about two hundred located on the reservation at Evesham, which Gov. Bernard felicitously called "Brotherton."³ John Brainerd was appointed superintendent in 1762,⁴ and the authorities exercised a certain amount of supervision over their dusky wards. In 1796 their condition had become so unsatisfactory that the Legislature concluded to lease the tract, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians. In 1801 the Brotherton Indians were invited by the Mauhekunnaks (Mohegans), another Algonkin tribe, then settled at New Stockbridge, near Oneida Lake, to "pack up their mat" and to "come and eat out of their dish," adding that "their

¹ N. J. Archives, XVI., 565-7, 571-3.

² Penn. Col. Records, VII., 334.

³ Nevill's Laws, II., 125.

⁴ N. J. Archives, XVII., 4.

⁵ Nevill's Laws, II., 128.

⁶ Smith's N. J., 442.

⁷ Penn. Col. Records, VIII., 156; Smith's N. J., 449.

⁸ Penn. Col. Records, VIII., 140.

¹ Allinson's Laws, 1776, p. 220; Liber O of Deeds, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, fol. 394; Smith's N. J., 449 et seqq.; Fragmentary History of the New Jersey Indians, by Samuel Allinson, N. J. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, Second Series, IV., 31.

² Smith's N. J., 455 et seqq.; Penn. Col. Records, VIII., 174-223.

³ N. J. Archives, IX., 174-6.

⁴ *Id.*, 355.

necks were stretched in looking toward the fireside of their grandfathers till they were as long as cranes." The remnant of the New Jersey Lenape concluded to accept this invitation, and the Legislature ordered their land to be sold, ¹ which was done, and the proceeds used to defray the expenses of their removal, the balance being invested for their benefit. In 1822 the New Jersey Indians removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, the Legislature of this State appropriating the fund (\$3,551.23) then remaining to the credit of the Brotherton colony, for the purchase of their new home and their transportation thither. In 1832 there were but forty of them left, at Green Bay, and concluding to remove further West they again appealed to the New Jersey Legislature for aid, claiming compensation for the rights of fishing and shooting, in New Jersey, which they had reserved in the treaty of 1758. Their spokesman was Bartholomew S. Calvin, son of Stephen Calvin, a West Jersey schoolmaster in the last century, and who was one of the Delaware interpreters at the great council at Easton. The Legislature, by act passed March 12, 1832, appropriated \$2,000, the sum asked by the Indians, for a final extinguishment of all the Indian claims in New Jersey. In acknowledgment, Calvin wrote a letter to the Legislature, in the course of which he said: "Not a drop of our blood have you spilled in battle—not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent. These facts speak for themselves and need no comment. They place the character of New Jersey in bold relief, a bright example to those States within whose territorial limits our brethren still remain. *Nothing save benisons can fall upon her from the lips of a LENNO LENAPE.*"²

In 1768, at the council held at Fort Stanwix, the Indians bestowed upon Governor William Franklin, of New Jersey, the name *Sagorighweyogsta*, meaning the "Great Arbiter or Doer of Justice," in recognition of his and his people's justice in putting to death some persons who had murdered Indians in this Province.³

These two incidents form a proud tribute to the fairness of the whites in dealing with the INDIANS OF NEW JERSEY.

INDIAN PLACE-NAMES.

Ye say they all have pass'd away,
That noble race and brave;
That their light canoes have vanish'd
From off the crested wave;
That, mid the forests where they roam'd
There rings no hunter's shout;
But their name is on your waters,
Ye may not wash it out.

Ye say their conelike cabins,
That cluster'd o'er the vale,
Have disappear'd, as wither'd leaves
Before the autumn's gale;

¹ By Act passed December 3, 1801. Some particulars concerning this tract, and a curious litigation as to its subsequent taxation, are given in N. J. Archives, IX., 357-8, note.

² This brief summary of the movements of the Brotherton Indians after leaving New Jersey is condensed from the account by Samuel Allinson, just cited. See, also, Barber and Howe's Historical Collections of New Jersey, 1845, pp. 510-11; minutes of the New Jersey House of Assembly, 1832, passim.

³ N. Y. Col. Docs., VIII., 117.

But their memory liveth on your hills,
Their baptism on your shore,
Your everlasting rivers speak
Their dialect of yore.¹

The study of local nomenclature often opens up a mine of historical information. While this is not so true of Indian place-names as of those conferred by the whites, there is a natural curiosity regarding the meanings of the names of hills, valleys, rivers and streams all about us. The first systematic attempt to interpret the geographical names which the aborigines have left behind them was in a paper entitled:

Names which the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians, who once inhabited this country, had given to Rivers, Streams, Places, &c., &c., within the now States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia; and also Names of Chieftains and distinguished Men of that Nation; with the Significations of those Names, and Biographical Sketches of some of those Men. By the late Rev. John Heckewelder, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Communicated to the American Philosophical Society April 5, 1822, and now published by their order; revised and prepared for the press by Peter S. Du Ponceau. Pp. 351-396, Transactions American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1834.

It is from this work that most of the interpretations of aboriginal place-names in New Jersey have been copied from time to time. Unfortunately, Mr. Heckewelder took his names of places in this State from maps, with their usual errors, and hence gives Makiapiet, instead of Makopin; Bomopack, for Ramapo or Ramapock; Pegunock, for Pequannock; Muscomecon, for Musconnetcong. He was also unfamiliar with the localities named, wherefore many of his conjectural interpretations are clearly wide of the mark.

Another manuscript list of Lenape place-names in New Jersey, etc., by Heckewelder, copiously annotated by the Rev. William C. Reichel, was published at Bethlehem, Penn., in 1872.

In a note to the writer, in 1881, Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull says: "Heckewelder's guesses are absolutely worthless. He had a good *speaking* knowledge of the Delaware mission dialect, but was incapable of analyzing compound names even in that dialect, and was seldom correct in his interpretations of place-names in any other."

Dr. Trumbull has himself written the best work on the subject, brief and incomplete as it is: "Indian Names of Places etc., in and on the borders of Connecticut: with interpretations of some of them. By J. Hammond Trumbull. Hartford: 1881." This writer says: "Every [Indian] name *described* the locality to which it was affixed. This description was sometimes purely *topographical*; sometimes *historical*, preserving the memory of a battle, or feast, the residence of a great Sachem, or the like; sometimes it indicated some *natural* product of the place, or the *animals* that resorted to it; occasionally, its *position*, or direction from places previously known, or from the territory of the tribe by which the name was given.

* * * The same name might be, in fact it very often was, given to more places than one. * * * The methods of Algonkin synthesis are so exactly prescribed, that the omis-

¹ Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney.

sion or displacement of a consonant or (emphasized) vocal, necessarily modifies the signification of the compound name, and may often render its interpretation or analysis impossible. Yet almost every term used in the composition of place-names appears under many and widely-differing forms, in some of which it becomes so effectually disguised as to defy recognition." The place-names in the southern part of New Jersey were first reduced to writing by the Swedes, while those near New York are given to us according to the Dutch pronunciation. To approximate to the correct sound of the word it is necessary to know by whom it was first written down; allowance must be made, also, for the illiteracy of the writer. A knowledge of the facts and circumstances of the locality is also important, to avoid gross blunders in the interpretation. Many place-names are simply translations of the earlier Dutch or Indian appellations, a fact that is often helpful in getting at their meaning. The fanciful and romantic had little place in aboriginal terminology, which was, indeed, usually exceedingly matter-of-fact in its significations. In the following attempts at interpreting a few Indian names of localities the foregoing principles have been held in mind.

Acquackanonk, *Aquenonga*, *Hockquackanonk*, etc.¹—The first mention of the name, in 1678, applies it to a place "on the Pisawack river"; namely, the tract now known as Dundee, in the city of Passaic, just below the Dundee dam. In 1679 the name was used to describe a tract of land in Saddle river township, Bergen county; in the same year it was used to designate the old territory, which included all of Paterson south of the Passaic river, and the city of Passaic. The Dutch name for the neighborhood along the Passaic river at the head of navigation was *Slooter-dam*,² a dam with a gate or sluiceway in it. This suggests the meaning of *Acquackanonk*. It was the custom of the Indians, when shad came up the river, to run a dam of stones across, running from shore to shore at an angle to a converging point, leaving an opening in the middle, in which they placed a rude net of bushes, in which the fish would get entangled.³ The Indian word *ach-quoa-ni-can* signifies a bush-net; taking the first two syllables, adding the connective and euphonic *k*; *hanne*, a rapid stream, and the suffix *onk*, meaning place, we have *Ach-quoa-k-hanonk*—a place in a rapid stream where fishing is done with a bush-net. Suggesting the above to the late J. Gilmary Shea, LL. D., he proposed as a modification: *Acquonan*,

Achquonanican, a bush-net, they take with a bush-net, and *gan unk*, the locative "near where," "or in the direction of where." Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, one of the few living scholars profoundly versed in the Indian languages, has kindly favored the writer with this definition: *Ekwi*, between, below or under; *aki*, land; *n*, euphonic and connective; *onk*, locative termination; hence the free rendering would be: "The place where the land is between or under." The interpretation given first above is undoubtedly the correct one.

Assenmaykapuck (1710)—"land called," near the "Big Rock," in Bergen county, four or five miles from Paterson. From *achsun*, stone; *macheu*, big; *puck*, locative suffix: "place of the Big Rock."

Assenmaykapulig (1709)—"spring called,"—"the north-eastmost head of a spring of the river called Peramp-seapuss." The word may be incorrectly written for *assenmaykapuck*. If applied to a spring, the last two syllables may be from *pilhiik*, clean, pure, and the meaning would be "pure Big Rock spring."

Asacki (1681)—a small tract of land near Lodi.

Big Rock (1709)—a translation of the Indian name, *Pam-maikaipuka*, from *pemapuckh*, rock; and *macheu*, big.

Campgaw—a neighborhood in Bergen county; meaning uncertain; perhaps the last syllable is from *kaaka*, a wild goose; or *gawi*, a hedgehog. It is not unlikely a personal name (that is, of some Indian), applied to the locality.

Cantaqua (1686)—a personal name applied to a creek flowing into the Hackensack river.

Claverack—Dutch for *packquechen*, a meadow; a level stretch of land in Acquackanonk township.

Communipaw, *Gamoenipa* (1643)—a village on the New Jersey shore, opposite New York; perhaps from *gamunk*, on the other side of the river; and *pe-auke*, water-land, water-place; meaning a principal landing-place from the other side of the river.

Crosswicks, *Crossweeksung* (1709)—house of separation.

Espatingh, or *Ispatingh* (1650)—a hill; back of Bergen, or about Union Hill.

Goffle, a Dutch word, properly written *Gaffel*, the fork; doubtless a translation of the Indian *lalchaurwiechen*, fork of a road, referring to the forking of the two roads at that point—one going toward Pompton, and the other toward Hackensack.

Hackensack—Heckewelder defines it thus: "the stream which discharges itself into another, on low level ground; that which unites itself with other water almost imperceptibly." But this is a characteristic of most rivers, and is not peculiar to the Hackensack. A more plausible derivation would be from *haki*, earth or place; *n*, euphonic and connective; *gischi*, already, now; *achgook*, snake: a country full of snakes, referring to the most striking feature in the landscape, Snake Hill; or from *haki*, place; *kitschii*, great; *achgook*, snake: the land of the big snake. The fable that the name is derived from the incident of an unsuccessful attempt to carry "eggs in a sack" is not sustained by any rules of etymology or philology.

Hoboken—probably from *hopoacan*, a pipe.

¹ This name has been a stumbling-block to scribes ever since the first attempt to reduce it to English spelling. Here are some of the variations, gleaned from the records: 1678—*Acquikanucke*, *Haquiqueenock*; 1679—*Haquequenunck*, *Aquegnonke*, *Ackquekenon*; 1680—*Hockquekanung*; 1682—*Aqueyquinunke*; 1683—*Aquaninoncke*, *Hockquecanung*; 1684—*Aquaquanuncke*; 1685—*Acquikanunke*, *Haquequenunck*; 1692—*Acquicanunck*; 1693—*Acquiggenonck*, *Hockquicanon*; 1694—*Hackquicanon*; 1696—*Aqueckenonge*, *Achquickenoungh*, *Aquachonongue*, *Achquickenunk*, *Hacquickenunk*; 1698—*Aqueckkonunque*, *Aquoechoonongue*, *Achquikanuncque*, *Achquickenunck*; 1706—*Acquikanong*; 1707—*Hockquackonong*, *Hockquackanonk*; 1714—*Achquegenonck*; 1736—*Haghuagenonck*. A few years ago a Jersey City newspaper condensed this sonorous Indian polysyllable into *Quacknic*.

² Now often written Slaughter-dam.

³ Loskiel, 95.

Hohokus—possibly from *ho*, a shout; and *hokes*, some kind of a bark of a tree.

Horseneck—probably from the Indian *achsin* or *assin*, a stone; and *aki*, place; a stony place.

Krakeel val—the Dutch name of the Oldham brook, meaning a noisy or quarrelsome stream; doubtless a translation of the Indian name, and either referring to its turbulence, or to some fight that took place on its banks in prehistoric days.

Kinderkimack (1686)—in Essex county; meaning unknown.

Maa erway (1709)—an Indian field so called, in the Ramapo valley, now known as Mahwah.

Macopin—properly Macopan—from *macopanackhan*, place where pumpkins grow.

Maggaglayak (Magahktyake, Mawaytawekgke) 1710—an Indian field so called, on the west side of Pasqueck river.

Mainating (1710)—a little red hill or mountain in the Ramapo valley.

Mangum (1709)—a river tributary to the Pequannock.

Maracksi (1734)—a large pond, now called Iron Works pond, north of Pompton, back of Federal Hill.

Menchenicke (1678)—the island in the Passaic river below the Slooterdam (now Dundee dam); from *menach'hen*, island; and *ock* or *aki*, locative suffix: island, or island place.

Moonachie—a neighborhood in Bergen county near the Hackensack meadows; from *monachgeu*, ground-hog; or *munhache*, badger.

Narashunk (1710)—a tributary of the Ramapo.

Pamaraquemq (1709)—a tributary of the Pequannock.

Pamrapo, Pemmerpough (1731)—probably from *pemapuchk*, big rock.

Parampseapus (1710)—or Perampseapus, an Indian name for Saddle river; perhaps from *ploe*, by a permutation of consonants changed into *peroeu*, a turkey; and *amatschiphuis*, a buzzard or turkey buzzard. There is a local tradition that the name *Paramus*, sometimes pronounced *Perrymus*, means "place of wild turkeys." The termination *seapus* or *sipus* means river, so that the word appears to mean "turkey river."

Parhamus (1740), *Paramus*—near Ridgewood, Bergen county; doubtless a contraction from *Parampseapus*.

Pascack (1740), *Pasqueck* (1710)—a river in the Ramapo valley; probably from *pachgeechen*, where the road forks.

*Passaic*¹—the largest river in New Jersey. Heckewelder says the word means "valley." But it has always been applied only to the river, not to the land. It is doubtless derived from the root *pach*, "to split, divide." In New Jersey the guttural *ch* was softened into an *s*, as in *Pascack*, and other names. The termination *ic* is probably that of the suppositive form of the verb; hence the meaning is: "where it divides," referring, most likely, to the separation from the

Hackensack.¹ It is possible that it refers to the split or chasm in the rocks at the Falls; but the root *pach* is most generally applied in Algonkin dialects to the forks or branches of streams.

Peckamin—a river in Little Falls township, flowing into the Passaic a mile or two above Paterson. It is sometimes written *Peckman's* river. The name is Indian, from *pakihm*, or *pakihmin*, cranberries, indicating that those berries once grew in the low lands overflowed by this variable stream. The termination *min* appears in many geographical names; it means any kind of small fruit.

Pequannock (Peaquaneek, 1709; Pagquanick, Pequanan, Packanack, etc.)—a name first applied, in 1695, to some Indians, and in 1709 to a river, a tributary of the Passaic. It was very early used to designate the Pompton Plains. It is from *pauqu'un-auke*, land made clear for cultivation. There are several places of this name in Connecticut. "The name occurs, curiously disguised, in Tippecanoe (Ky. and Ind.), which is a corrupted abbreviation of *kehti-paquonunk*, 'at the great clearing,' the site of the Indian town on the Wabash river."²

Pompton—Heckewelder defines it: *Pihmtom*, crooked mouthed, for which there is no basis. The Delaware for oblique is *pimeu*; *pihm* is to sweat. The name may be personal, not geographical; if the latter, it not unlikely refers to the fact that there was a natural reef which formed an open or wide space (*pohque*, clear, open), where Pompton Lake now is. The meaning is not at all clear.

Preakness (Parikenis, 1751)—a name applied to the Second Mountain, and to the valley west of that mountain. Toward Little Falls, this mountain was called by the Dutch, early in the last century, the *Har teberg*, or Deer mountain, which may be the meaning of the Indian name, from *pilhi*, clean, pure; or *pilsit*, chaste, and *awelenukunees*, a young buck; or a combination of *pil*, changed into *Pir* or *Per*, and *ukunees*—*Per-ukunees*, Preakness, a young buck. It is quite possible that some of these Indian names were given to places or localities by an earlier race than the Lenape, which would readily account for the difficulty of interpreting them by the dictionaries or vocabularies of the latter's language.

Rahway—a river separating the townships of Rahway and Woodbridge; usually written *Rawack* or *Rahwack* in the earliest records; possibly from the Algonkin *nawakwa*, in the middle of the forest.³

Raikhawaik (1709)—"a small creek," apparently in the Saddle River valley.

Ramapo—one of the three rivers uniting at Pompton to form the Pompton river, a tributary of the Passaic. Heckewelder suggests its derivation from *Wulomopeek*, round pond or lake; or from *lomoowopek*, white on the inside. The earliest record of the name (1710) gives it as *Remopuck*; it

¹ Some variations in the spelling of this name are amusing: 1666—Passaic, Passaick; 1676—Pesayak; 1679—Passawack, Pisawick, Pisaick; 1682—Pasawicke, Passajack; 1686, Pissaik; 1695—Passaya; 1713—Pasaiack.

¹ This interpretation has the approval of Dr. D. G. Brinton, in a note to the writer, who had suggested this derivation, in preference to Heckewelder's.

² Trumbull, *Indian Names in Connecticut*, 55.

³ Cuoq's *Lexique de la Langue Algonquine*, 264.

was also written Romopuck, Ramopuck and Ramapock, from which it has been gradually softened into the musical Ramapo. There was a sub-tribe of Indians at or near Ridgefield, Conn., who called themselves the Ramapoos, and who sold their lands in 1708, wandering forth noone knows whither.¹ The termination *pock* is most probably from the suffix *-paug*, pond or lake. The first two syllables may be, as Heckewelder suggests, from *wulum* (by a permutation of consonants pronounced *Rum* or *Rom*), round; or possibly from the Algonkin root *nom*, oil or grease, giving the meaning round pond, or oily pond. These interpretations are unsatisfactory.

Rockaway—one of the principal tributaries of the Passaic river. The meaning is obscure.

Saddle River—a tributary of the Passaic, into which it flows a short distance below Sloomer-dam. A deed in 1671 speaks of "Warepeake a run of water so called by the Indians but the right name is Rerakanes by the English Sadle river." Here is a curious bit of light on the differences among the aborigines themselves as to the correct appellation of their own streams. The different names may have been given to different parts of the river. In 1682 it was referred to, in a deed, as "Sadler's brook;" in 1685, as "Sadler's or Saddle river." Warepeak is probably from *wulit*, smooth, pleasant; and *pe-auke*, water-land, water-place: a pleasant, smooth stream, or fine land watered by a stream. A tract on the Hackensack river, above New Barbadoes, was called Warepeak in 1671. An explanation of the kind that is invented to fit the facts, would have us believe that the name Saddle River was given to the ancient township of that name, stretching along the eastern and northern shores of the Passaic, from Garfield to Little Falls, because the township had much the shape of a saddle. Unfortunately for this explanation, the name was applied to the river for a century before the township had any existence.

Secaucus—tract of land on Hackensack meadows, including Snake Hill; it has been very plausibly conjectured that the name means "place of snakes," but it is not easy to get any such derivation from the Lenâpe dialects. In the earliest records it is written Sikakes, which appears to be the diminutive form of the word. It might be derived from the Algonkin root *sek*, fright; and *-aki*, land or place—a land of terror, on account of the numerous snakes; or from *kitchi*, great, and *achgook*, snake—the land of the Big Snake. The Dutch called it *Slangenbergh*, Snake Hill.

Sicomac—a neighborhood in Bergen county. As a component of local names, the Delaware *kamik* or *kamike* means generally an enclosure, natural or artificial. In New England it usually takes the form *-komuk*, *-commuc*. The first syllable is probably a contraction of *kitchi*, great, and the meaning is "a large enclosed place." Local tradition says it was a burying ground. When the Indians sold that region, they expressly reserved Schickamack—with a characteristic regard for the graves of their ancestors.²

¹ De Forest, Indians of Connecticut, 359.

² There was an Indian burying-ground (Tawwundin) on the west bank of the Passaic river, near President street, in the city of Passaic. The writer has been informed by ex-Judge Henry P. Simmons, of that

Singack—a neighborhood about five miles southwest of Paterson; it is commonly called by the old people "The Singack." The name is from *schinghacki*, a flat country, whence is derived *schingask*, a boggy meadow. The name given to this neighborhood describes it accurately; it is a flat country, along the Passaic river, and is frequently overflowed in times of freshet. A tributary of the Passaic in the same neighborhood was referred to, in a deed in 1696, as "Spring brook, called by the Indians Singanck."

Slank—a name applied in the neighborhood of Paterson to a small body of water setting back like a bay along the shores of a river. It is doubtless of Indian origin, from *sihilleu*, the freshet abates, the river subsides; *hannek*, a flowing river, whence *sihilleu-hannek*, contracted into *slank*—the back-water from a freshet, and in time applied as above stated to a permanent body of water forming a bay or gulf along the shores of a river.

Slinker Val—mentioned in a deed in 1696, as the "Slinker fall brook," a tributary of the Passaic near Third river. The name is Dutch, *de slinker val*, the left(-hand), brook.

Succasunna—a locality in Morris county famous for the iron ore mined there since 1715. This fact suggests the origin of the name, from *sukeu*, black; *achsun*, softened into *assin* or *assun*, stone; and *ink* or *unk*, locative suffix: *suk-assun-ink*, the place where the black stone is found. The Indian word for iron is *sukachsin*, black stone.

Totowa (written also Totua, Totohaw, Totowaw, Totaway, etc.)—the name of a tract of land extending from Clinton street, Paterson, southwesterly to the line of Little Falls township, and from the Passaic river westerly to the base of the Preakness mountain. The word is pronounced Towtow-ah, with the accent on the first syllable. Heckewelder applies the name to the Passaic Falls, which are embraced in the tract, and derives the name from "*Totaurwéi*, to sink, dive, going under water by pressure, or forced under by weight of the water." As in so many other of Heckewelder's conjectural interpretations, his definition is not rightly applied. Totowa is a tract of several thousand acres of land, and the Falls were not called by that name until seventy years after the purchase of the land by the whites. The Delaware word for a water-fall is *sokpehellak* (cataract), or *sookpehelleu*, the water tumbles down from a precipice; for a large or great fall, *kschuppehella gahenna*. Clearly, the name does not describe the Falls. In a note to the writer Dr. Brinton says the name "appears to be certainly the Delaware *tetaurwéi*, it is between." This correctly describes the tract. It is between the river and the mountain. Moreover, it may have been regarded as neutral

city, that about 1830 the field was full of indentations, showing where the Indians had been buried, in a sitting posture. Many relics were exhumed from these graves. The aborigines were wont, for many years after they had left these parts, to return with the remains of some distinguished member of their tribe to lay them beside the bones of his fathers. There was a place called Shekomeko, in New York, near the borders of Connecticut, where was an Indian burying ground, evidently giving its name to the locality. See A Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Delaware and Mohican Indians, etc., by John Heckewelder, Philadelphia, 1820, pp. 21, 28.

ground, *between* the Hackensacks and the Pomptons.¹ It is with diffidence that the author ventures to suggest another interpretation. The savage dweller in the ancient wilderness about the Falls was above all things superstitious. He lived in a state of double consciousness, as it were, and to his untutored mind it was difficult in the extreme to distinguish between the real and the unreal. What wonder if as he gazed upon that mighty cataract hurling itself with resistless force and with unceasing, bewildering motion down through those black rocks, split asunder for its passage; what wonder, we say, if his fancy, ever on the alert to perceive supernatural influence, should conjecture that here dwelt a mighty spirit, the very symbol of energy—of the power *to do*—expressed by the Algonkin root *-twa* or *-to*; or the Cree *totawew*,² having almost precisely the pronunciation of our own *Totowa*? The Indian never dreamed of harnessing that mighty energy, and compelling it *to do* his bidding. He left it to the white man to accomplish that mighty feat.

Wanaque—a river and a valley—a very beautiful one, too—in Passaic county, about thirteen miles northwest of Paterson. The word is pronounced, and until within a few years was always written, Wynockie, which doubtless approximates to the sound of the Indian word. Wanaque is perhaps more musical, and looks more pleasing to the eye. The name occurs in that form in some of the earliest deeds. An obvious derivation would seem to be from *winak*, sassafras, from the root *won* or *win*, expressive of a pleasurable sensation, the leaves of the sassafras being sweet; and *-aki*, place, land: the sassafras place. A more poetic derivation would be from the Algonkin root *Wanki*, peace, repose.

Wagara—the name of a small stream east of Paterson, flowing into the Passaic river, near the Wagara or River street bridge. The word is pronounced by the old Dutch people Wagharagh, accent on the first syllable. The name may refer to the location of the neighboring land, as being at the bend of the Passaic river—from *woakeu*, crooked or bent; and *-aki*, land, place: the country at the bend of the river. The territory on the opposite side of the Passaic was called by the earliest Dutch settlers *De Bogt*, the Bend, which may have been suggested by the Indian *Wagara*. This is one of the most pleasing of our place-names, and by all means should be preserved.

¹ Ex-Judge Henry P. Simmons, of Passaic, who was born in 1815, and has a remarkably good memory, says he always heard the "old people" say that the Hackensack Indians owned the country known as Acquackanonk, and that the Pomptons owned the land north and west of the Passaic river, at Paterson. This tradition is corroborated by the deeds which have been cited.

² Cuq, as cited, 407. Lacombe gives these forms: *mayi-totawew*, il lui fait mal; *miyo-totawew*, il lui fait du bien. See his *Cris Dictionnaire*, 623.

Watchung (1677)—Wesel, Garret or First Mountain; from *wachtschu* or *wadchu*, hill, mountain; and the locative suffix *unk*, place where: mountain place. In the Minisink dialect *wachunk* signifies high.

Watsessing—the Indian name for the country about Bloomfield, is from the same root *wadchu*, hill; *achsun*, *assin*, stone, and the locative suffix *ink* or *unk*: a stony hill. There is a whimsical local tradition that the name indicates that the place was formerly the seat of the Ward family; this has been invented to explain the early name, Ward session, which is simply a corruption of the aboriginal appellation.

Wequahick—the creek between Newark and Elizabeth; from *ekwi*, between, *Wiquajek*, at the end, or at the head of a creek or run. The English name is Bound Creek, evidently a translation of the Indian.

Wieramus (1740)—a tract in Bergen county; usually pronounced Weary-mus. The meaning is not clear.

Winbeam—the name of a mountain overlooking the Wanaque valley. In some of the old deeds it is written *Wimbemus*, which would suggest a derivation from *wimb*, heart of a tree; *-bi*, tree; *moschiwi*, bare, open: a solitary tree on a bleak mountain top.

Winocksark (1686)—a brook running into Saddle river. Not unlikely from the same origin as Wanaque.

Yanticaw; also written Yauntakah (1677), Yantico, etc.—the Indian name of Third river, flowing into the Passaic and forming the southern boundary of Acquackanonk township. Dr. Trumbull suggests as the meaning of the name *Yantic*, in Connecticut, a derivation from *yāen-tuk*, extending to the tidal-river, which would correctly describe the Yanticaw. Possibly the name is a corruption of *kintekae*, the Indian ceremonial dance, which may have been celebrated habitually in some secluded vale along that charming stream. An Indian Chief of the Hackensack tribe, called Cantaqua or Tantaqua, and after whom a tributary of the Hackensack was called Cantaqua's creek, may have given his name to this river also.

Yawpaw—a locality in Bergen county, a few miles from Paterson; probably named from the Minisink sachem Iaoapogh, of whom mention has been made. A definition suggested by Dr. Trumbull for a somewhat similar name (Yaubucks) seems applicable here—*yawi-pogs*, on one side of the small pond.

This attempt to give life to the Indian names about us, by interpreting their meaning, so that they may be to us something more than mere words, is attended with obvious difficulties. The suggestions here made may stimulate others to further and more successful efforts, which shall tend to illustrate the truth of the Homeric saying: "Words are winged, and will soon fly away unless fastened down with the weight of meaning."

"THE INDIAN INTERPRETER."

Reference has been made to this compilation of Lenape words and phrases, written down evidently by a trader, in West Jersey, in 1684, and recorded in the Salem Town Records, Liber B, for the use of the inhabitants. This vocabulary was printed in the American Historical Record, July, 1872 (Vol. I., pp. 308-11), but with many typographical errors. Through the kindness of the Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New Jersey, in whose office this interesting record remains, the following transcript of the "Indian Interpreter" has been carefully compared with the original:

Cutte	One
Nisha	Two
Necca	Three
Neuwa	Four
Pal en ah	Five
Cuttas	Six
Neshas	Seven
Haas	Eight
Pescunk	Nine
Tellen	Ten
Tellen oak Cutte	Eleven
Telleo oak Nisha	Twelve
Tellen oak Necca	Thirteen
Tellen oake Newwa	Fourteen
Tellen oak Pallen ah	Fifteen
Tellen oak Cuttas	Sixteen
Tellen oak Neshas	Seventeen
Tellen oak Haas	Eighteen
Tellen oak Pescunk	Nineteen
Nissinach	Twenty
Sickenom	Turkey
Kahake	Goose
Quing-Quinq	Duck
Neckaleckas	Hen
Copohan	Sturgeon
Hamo	Shad
Hurissameck	Cat Fish
Schacameck	Eel
Cakickan	Perch
Lamiss	Fish
Weeko	Tallow or suet
Pomee	Grease or any fat
Kee-mauholum	Wilt thou buy
Neemauholum	I will buy
Kecko-Kee-wingenum	What wilt thou have or what hast thou a mind to have
Kec-loe Keckoe kee Wingenum	Say what thou hast a mind to
Newingenum	I have a mind to
Kake, or Sewan	Wampum
Alloquepeper	Hat or Cap
Aquewan	Coat or Woollen Cloak
Wepeck a quewan	White Match Coat
Limhiss, Lyman	Cloth or Shirt
Saccutackan	Breeches
Cockoon	Stockings
Seppock	Shoes
Piakickan	Gun
Punck	Powder
Alunse	Lead
Assin	Stone, Iron, Brass, &c.
Assinnus	Kettle or Pot
Tomahickan	Axe
Quippelono	Hoe
Pocksucan	Knife
Tocosheta	Pair of Scissors
Shauta	Tobacco
Hapockon	Pipe
Brandywyne	Rum &c. &c.
Hyoahnetap	Thou good friend, or good he to thee, friend
Tackomen	Whence comest thou

Mwes	Elk
Mack	Bear
Hoccus	Fox
Nahaunum	Raccoon
Sinques	Wild Cat
Hannick	Squirrel
Tumaummas	Hare
Miningus	Mink
Iwse	Meat or flesh
Kush-Kush	Hog
Copy	Horse
Ninneungus	Mare
Muse	Cow
Nonackon	Milch
Makees	Sheep
Minne	Drink or Ale
Pishhee	Small Beer
Hosequen	Corn
Pone	Bread
Hoppenas	Turnips
Seckba	Salt
Kee Wingenum	Do you like this
Matta	No
Me matta Wingenum	I do not care for it
Sing Koatum	I do not care, I will cast it away.
Mochee	Aye or Yes
Me mauholum	I will buy it.
Kemannis kin unc	Wilt thou sell this
Keeko	What
Keeko gull unc	How many Guilders for this
Keko Meele	What wilt thou give for this
Cutte Wickan Cake	One fathom of Wampum
Nee Meele	I will give thee
Cutte steepa	One stiver or farthing
Cutte Gull	One Guilder or Six pence
Momolicomum	I will leave this in pawn
Singa Ke natunum	When wilt thou fetch it
Singa Kee petta	Wheo wilt thou bring it
Undoque	Yonder
Necka Couwin	After three sleeps or three days hence.
Singa ke petta	When wilt thou bring it.
Tana Ke natunum	When wilt thou fetch it
Singa	When
Incka or Kisquicka	To day. This day. A Day
Hapitcha	By and by
Alloppau	To morrow
Tana Hatta	When hadst thou it
Quash matta die con	Why didst thou lend it
Kacko pata	What hast thou brought
Cuttas Quingquing	Six Ducks
Olet	It's Good
Matta Olet	It's bad
Matta ruti	It's good for nothing
Husko Seeka	It's very handsome
Husko Matit	It's very ugly
Ke runa matauka	Thou wilt fight
Jough Matcha	Get thee gone
Undoque matapa	Sit yonder
Tack taught or tana Ke matcha	Whither goest thou
undoque	Yonder (a little way)
Kecko larence	What is thy name
Hickole	Yonder (farther, a great way)
Kecko-Ke-hatta	What hast thou
Matta ne hatta	I have nothing
Nee hatta	I have
Cutte hatta	One Buck
Nonshuta	A Doe
Hayes	A skin not dressed
Hay	A skin dressed
Tomoque	Beaver
Hunnikick	Otter

Ne mathit wingenum	We will be quiet	Singuape	Hold thy tongue
Noa	Come hither or come back	Singuape Kock in hatta	Be quiet, the earth has them, they are dead.
Payo	To come		Grass or any green herb
Match poh	He is come or coming	Sheek	The ground
Raa Munga	Within	Hocking	A plantation
Cochmink	Without	Hockehockon	My country
Tungshena	Open	Nee Tuttona	A Plain, even, smooth
Poha	Shut	Ouritta	Path or Highway
Scunda	The door	Oana	When we fight
Ke Cakeus	Thou art drunk	Singa Mantaue	Do hurt
Opposicon	Beyond thyself	Ne holock	We are afraid
Husko Opposicon	Much drunk	Ne rune husce huissase	Always afraid
Mockerick	A great deal	Opche huissase	We run into holes
Tcnkit	A little	Ne olockotoon	What dost thou call this
Maleema Cacko	Give me something	Kockoke lunse une	Looking Glass
Abij or bee	Water	Checonck	A pair of Bellows
Minatau	A little cup to drink in	Powatahan	A Cradle
Mitchen	Victuals	Itcohoha	Book or paper
Mets	Date	Mamole hickon	Table, Chair or Chest
Poneto	let it alone	Seckock	Creek
Husko lallacutta	I am very angry	Sepussing	River
Ke husko nalan	Thou art very idle	Kitthanning	Canoe
Chingo Ke matcha	When wilt thou go	Moholo	Great Boat or Ship
Mesiccecy	Make haste	Rena Moholo	Where hast thou it
Shamahala	Run	Taune Ke hatta	I will tell thee
Husko taquatse	Its very cold	Ne taulle Ke Rune	I bought it
Ne Dogwatches	I'm very cold, I freeze	Ne Maugholame	Thou hast stole it
Whinna	Snow or Hail	Ke kemuta	No I did not steal it
Ahalea coon hatta	Have abundance of Hail, Snow and ice.	Matta ne Kamuta	Where didst thou buy it
Take	Freeze	Taune maugholame	Yond of A B
Suckholan tisquicka	A rainy day	A B undoquo	B C will give me so much for it
Roan	Winter	B C Sickomelee	All
Sickquim	The Spring	Sawee	God
Nippinge	Ye Summer	Hockung Tappin	The Devil
Tacockquo	The Fall	Manitto	A man
Tana Ke wigwham	Where is thy house	Renus leno	A lad
Hockung Kethaning	Up ye River	Peray	A Boy
Tana matcha ana	Where goes ye pate	Penaetit	A Brother
Jough undoque	Go yonder	Issimus	A Cousin
Hitock	Tree	Runcassis	Husband
Hitock nepa	There stands a tree	Nitthurrus	Wife
Mamamtuikan, Mama-do-Wickon,		Squaw	Father
Mana-dickon	Peach or Cherry	Noeck	Mother
Virum	Grapes	Anna	An old woman
Acotetha	Apple	Haxis	A little girl
Hosquen	Corn	Aquittit	Maid ripe for marriage
Cohockon	Mill	Kins Kiste	Sucking child
Rocat	Flour or Meal	Papouse	Monk or woman
Keenhammon	Grind it	Munockon	Master
Nutas	Bag or Basket	Qualis	Servant
Poquehero	It's broke	Tolle muse	The head
Roanouh-heen	A North West Wind	Wheel	The hair
Rutte-hock	Ye ground will burn and be de- stroyed	Meelha	The eyes
Hockcung	A chamber	Skinch	The nose
Quequera	Where I	Hickiwat	The mouth
Qulamtanansi	I look for a place to lie down	Iwn	The Teeth
Oke cowin	And sleep	Wippit	Ye ear or hearing
Kee catungo	For I am sleepy	Pentor	The neck
Aloppau	To morrow	Quaquangan	The hands
Ne nattunum huissi	I will go a hunting	Nacking	Two hands
Takene	In ye woods	Ponacka	The back
Attoon attonamon	Going to look a Buck	Huckun	The belly
Matcha pauluppa shuta	I have caught a Buck	Wotigh	The legs
Accoke	Snake	Hickott	The feet
Mockerick accoke	Rattle Snake	Ceet	A day
Husko Purso	Very sick or near death	Jucka	A week
Innamanden	A sore, hurt, cut, or bruise	Kishquecon	A month
Tespahala	Ye Small Pox	Kisho	A year
Nupane	Ye ague	Cothingo	Half a year
		Passica catton	

COMPARISON OF THE UNAMI AND MINSI DIALECTS.

	Unami.	Minsi.
God	Patamawos	Pachtamawos
Earth	hacki	achgi
Valley	pasaeck	pachsajech
Beard	wuttoney	wuchtoney
Tooth	wipit	wichpit
Blood	Mocum	Mochcum
Night	ipocu	ipochcu
Pretty	schiki	pschickki
Small	tangeto	tschankschisu
Stone	Assinn	achsun
The Sea	Kithanne	gichthanne
Light	Woacheu	woaschejeek
Black	Suksit	neesachgissit
Chief	sakima	wajauwe
Green	asgask	asgasku
No, not	matta	machta

COMPARISON OF THE DELAWARE AT INTERVALS DURING 210 YEARS.

	Campanius. 1645 Swedish Orthography.	Zeisberger. 1778 German Orthography.	Whipple. 1855 English Orthography.
Man	rhenus	lenno	lenno
Woman	aquaeo	ochque	h'que'i
Father	nwé	nooch (my)	nuuh
Mother	kahaess	gahowes	gaiez
Head	kwijl	wil	wil
Hair	mijrack	milach	milakh
Ear	hittaock	w'hittawak (pl.)	howitow
Eye	schinck	w'ushgink	tukqueling
Nose	wikuwan	w'ikiwan	ouikio
Mouth	twu	w'doon	ouitun
Tongue	hijrano	w'ilano	ouilano
Tooth	wippit	w'epit	ouipita
Hand	alaenskan	w'anach	puck-alenge
Foot	zijt	sit	zit
Heart	chitto, kitte	ktee (thy)	hute
House	wickwmen	wiquoam	ouigwam
Pipe	hopockan	hopenican	hahoca
Sun	chisogh	gischuch	kishu'h
Star	aranck	alank	alanq'
Fire	taenda	tindey	tundaih
Water	bij	mhi	bih
Snow	kuun	guhnn	kuno

MIGRATIONS OF THE NEW JERSEY INDIANS.

The Minisink and Pompton Indians had nearly all left New Jersey by the middle of the last century, gradually drifting westward to and beyond the Mississippi, although some of the former found their way to Canada. In 1822 there was published, at New-Haven, "A Report to the Secretary of War of the United States, on Indian Affairs, comprising a narrative of a tour performed in the Summer of 1820, under a commission from the President of the United States, for the purpose of ascertaining, for the use of the Government, the actual state of the Indian tribes in our country," by the Rev. Jedidiah Morse, D. D. It is an octavo volume of four hundred and ninety-six pages, and is a most valuable document. Dr. Morse gives these particulars of the New Jersey Indians:

Brothertons, near Oneida Lake; adopted into the Six Nations.¹

Delawares, a few, at Cattaraugus, New York; 80 near Sandusky, Ohio; 1800 west of the Mississippi river, on Currant river; a town of Delawares twenty miles south of Chicago; sixteen miles north of the centre another town; between them, two villages; another town on White river; in all, five towns containing about 1,000 souls, Delawares, Muncies, Mohegans, Nanticokes, etc. In 1802 a council was held at Wapcommehhoke, on the banks of the White river, between the Delawares and delegates of the Moheakunnunk nation, at which the former accepted the propositions of the latter, including civilization. Tatepahqsect, of the Wolf clan, was the speaker and principal Sachem of the Delawares; his head warrior was Pokenchelah. In 1818 the Delawares numbered about 800 on the banks of the White river, their principal town being Wapeminskink, or chestnut tree; their principal chief was Thahutooweelent, or William Anderson, of the Turkey tribe.²

The latest statistics of the Indians who once inhabited New Jersey are given in the Seventh Annual Report of the U. S. Bureau of Ethnology, for 1885-6. According to these figures there were then living about 1,750 Delawares, more than half of whom were in Indian Territory, incorporated with the Cherokees; about 200 Munsees, more than half on the Thames, in Ontario, a few at Green Bay, Wis., a few with the Onondagas and Senecas, in New York, and others in Kansas. Those in Ontario still preserve accurate traditions of localities in New Jersey, and, as already stated, the little remnant in Kansas have not yet forgotten the tales told by their grandfathers of what *their* ancestors had said, and thought and done in the far-away times when they hunted and fished along the shores of *Scheyechbi*.

¹ Morse, 24; Appendix, 76.

² Morse, Appendix, 87, 108, 236, 110.

CHAPTER III.

THE SETTLEMENT OF ACQUACKANONK.

Ghy arme, die niet wel kond aen u noodruft raken :
 Gy rijke, die 't geluck in 't voor-hoofd soecken wild :
 Verkiest Nieuw-neder-land, ('t sal niemand billik laken)
 Eer gy u tijd en macht, hier vruchteloos verspild.
 Hier moet gy and'ren, om u dienstb'ren arbeyd troonen,
 Daer komt een gulle grond, u werck met woecker loonen.

Ye poor, who know not how your living to obtain ;
 You affluent, who seek in mind to be content ;
 Choose you New Netherland (which no one shall disdain),
 Before your time and strength bere fruitlessly are spent.
 There have you other ends, your labor to incite ;
 Your work, will gen'rous soils, with usury, requite.

Door-aderd, met veel killen : die het Land,
 En 't Boscb verfrissen.

Die van 't gehergt, en heuvels neder-vlien :
 En 't Molen-werk, bequame plaatsen hien
 Op d' oevers van u stromen. Waard te sien :
 Gepropt met Visschen.

En Prik, en Aal, en Sonne-vis, en Baars :
 Die (blanken geel) u Taaff'len als wat raars)
 Vercieren kan : ook Elft, en Twalf niet schaars,
 Maar overvloedig.

And streams, like arteries, all veined o'er,
 The woods refreshing ;

And rolling down from mountains and the hills,
 Afford, upon their hanks, fit sites for mills,
 And furnisb, what the heart with transport fills,
 The finest fishing.

The lamprey, eel and sunfish, and the white
 And yellow perch, which grace your covers dight ;
 And shad and striped bass, not scarce, but quite
 Innumerable.¹

WITH such "spurring verses" as these did Jacob Steendam, the first poet in the New Netherlands, depict in glowing colors the charms of the New World, for the benefit of his fellow-citizens in Holland, anxious to better their condition. The former verse is part of a poem written in 1662; the other is of earlier date. The Indian war of 1655 was the final test of strength between the whites and the red men in the neighborhood of New York. Thereafter, the planting of new settlements went on apace, and immigration from the mother country poured into the land which the enthusiastic Steendam in a most exalted fit of inspiration declared to be

Het Land, daar Melk en Honig vloeiyd :
 Dit is 't geweest, daar 't Kruyd (als dist 'len groeyd) :
 Dit is de Plaats, daar *Arens-Roode* hloeiyd :
 Dit is bet *Eden*.

It is the land where milk and honey flow ;
 Where plants distilling perfume grow ;
 Where Aaron's rod doth budding blossoms hlow ;
 A very Eden.²

¹ Anthology of New Netherland or Translations from the early Dutch poets of New York with Memoirs of their Lives by Henry C. Murphy, New York MDCCCLXV, 52-3, 69-70.

² *Ib.*, 64-5.

As the Indians receded further and further West, the whites followed eagerly on their trail, anxious to secure the most available land. We may be sure that adventurous spirits lost no time in penetrating the Passaic (or North-west Kil, as the Dutch called it) to the great cataract of which they must have heard wonderful tales told by the aborigines. There is a tradition that the first settlers of Acquackanonk took up the land eleven years before they got a patent for it.¹ This would fix the date as early as 1674. It is not probable, however, that there was any actual settlement at that time. The first conveyance of lands within the present limits of Passaic county bears date April 4, 1678, being for the Indian title, and is sufficiently curious to transcribe in full :

I underwritten Captehan peter Beareup by this to Hartman Michielsens a great island lying in the river of pisaick near by aquickanucke by the Indians called Menehenicke—I Captehan Peeters freeholder of the above written Island, Beare this to Hartman Michielsens up to him in full freehold in knowledge of the truth Have I this wtb my owne hand under set in witness of this underwritten witnesses. Communipau in New Jersey this fourth day of April one Thousand six hundred and seventy and eight—and was marked by Captehan Peeter his mark and the witnesses was marked by Nappeemeck bis mark, and Derricke Klaese Braecke his mark, and Johannes Michielsens and Elyas Michielsens.²

A clue to this fearful and wonderful English is given in the appended note in the record : "This was recorded by the Copy translated out of Duth." The expression "Beare up" is a crude translation of the Dutch "overdraagen," carry over, or transfer. Michielsens obtained a patent for this island from the East Jersey Proprietors, dated January 6, 1685. He was then described as of "Communipa, in the county of Bergen, planter." The patent was for "a small island of upland lying and being upon Pisaick River near Aquickanunke in the county of Essex in said Province Comonly called and known by the name of Hartman's Island Containing about Nine acres Litle more or less," in fee simple, "provided always and upon condition that the said Hartman Michielsens his heirs and assigns shall and do well and truly (yearly and every year forever hereafter) pay or cause to be paid unto the said Proprietors their heirs and assigns on every five and twentieth day of March or within fourteen days after the chief or quit rent of one fatt henn in Lieu and stead of all other services and oemands whatsoever." We fear that the owners of that island cannot produce many receipts for said "one fatt henn."

The first conveyance from the Proprietors of East Jersey for lands in Passaic county bears date July 15, 1678, and is in the name of Sir George Carteret, then Lord Proprietor of East Jersey, to Xtopher Hoagland, merchant, of New York, for two tracts of land at Haquicquenock, on the Pisawack river, described as follows, in what appears to be a contemporary copy of the original Dutch deed,³ here translated :

First—one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land beginning at a stake planted by a small fall or a small brook; thence running north as the

¹ So ex-Judge Simmons, of Passaic, was informed by his Grand-mother Van Wagoner, who said she had often heard the fact mentioned by the "old people" in her young days.

² E. J. Deeds, in Secretary of State's office, Liber A, f. 242.

³ In the possession of ex-Judge Simmons, of Passaic.

little fall or brook runs 42 chains to a tree in the swamp (low ground), marked on four sides standing by the little fall or brook; thence running east northeast 18 chains to a stump marked on four sides standing by the [Indian] path; thence running south 29 chains to a stake marked on four sides standing by the Indian burial place; thence running east thirty chains along the bank of the river past an Indian hut ("een Wilde huysje"); thence running south 35 chains to the point of the neck; thence running northwest by west 40 chains to the stake place of beginning; bounded south and east by the Pisawack river, west by a small brook or fall, and north in part by land not yet surveyed, and in part by the said river.

Also 120 acres lying adjoining on the west side of the above mentioned brook or fall, beginning at the tree in the low ground, standing in the swamp, marked on four sides, thence running west southwest 34 chains to two white oak trees, marked; thence running south 40 chains; east northeast 34 chains along the said brook on top of the hill or mound; thence running along the brook to the first mentioned tree; bounded on the north, south and west by land not surveyed; east by a small stream.

In all 278 acres.¹ Consideration—a yearly rent of half a penny per acre, payable March 25, 1680, or an equivalent thereof in current payment of the country—11 s. 7 d.²

These two tracts embraced the Dundee section of Passaic, and a little more: bounded on the north by Monroe street; on the west by Lexington avenue, extending south to where was a large rock, near the junction of River and Grove streets; on the south by a line drawn parallel with Monroe street; on the east by Passaic river. The brook or "fall" (Dutch, *val*) mentioned is Vreeland's brook, also used as the Dundee tail-race. Reference has been already made to another Indian burying-ground, which was thirty or forty acres in extent, near President street. The patent to Hoagland was called "Stoffel's Point," Stoffel being the Dutch abbreviation for Christopher. Hoagland agreed, February 16, 1679-80, to sell this tract to Hartman Michielsen, who paid him £70 therefor, but he died (February 4, 1684)³ before giving the deed, which was subsequently (April 23, 1696) given to Michielsen by Dirck Hogeland, mariner, of New York, son and heir of Christopher Hoagland.⁴ Michielsen sold a one-fourth interest in the property to his brother, Johannes Michielse, in consideration of £17 10 s., by deed dated April 28, 1698.⁵

The first conveyance for lands within the present bounds of the city of Paterson was the Indian deed for Acquackanonk, and was in the following language, carefully transcribed from the record, as the original deed is not known to exist:

Know all men by these Presents that I Captahem Indian Sachem and Chief, Owner of a certain tract of Land Lying and being upon Pisawack River knowne by the name of Haquequenunck, Have for my Selfe my Heires and Assignes, in the Prsence and by the aprobation and consent of Memiseraen, Mindawas, Ghonnajea, Indians and Sachems of the said

Contry, for and In Consideration of a certain Prael of goods, Blankets, kettles powder and other Goods to my Content and Satisfaction In hand paid, by Hans Dederick, Gerret Garretson, Walling Jacobs and Hendrick George, The Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge to have received to my Content and Satisfaction given, alienated bargained and sold unto the said Hans Dedericks, Gerrit Gerritsen, Walling Jacobs, Hendrick George and their Associates all and singular the abovementioned tract of land and the meadows adjoining beginning from the northernmost bounds of the Towne of Newark from the Lowermost part thereof to the uppermost as fare as the steep Rocks or Mountaines, and from thence to Run [blank] all along the said Pisawick River to the White Oak Tree standing neere the said River on the north side of the small brook, and from thence run up (blank) to the steep Rocks or Mountains, Which said tree was marked by the said Captaham In the prsence of La Prairie Surveyor General. (With habendum, covenants and warranty).¹

This important instrument was signed, sealed and delivered by Captahem, and attested by the other Sachems, March 28, 1679, in the presence of Governor Philip Carteret. The marks of the several Indians do not appear to have any significance, as of their totems, but are merely scrawls. Within two weeks, or on April 9, 1679, Christopher Hoogland, Capt. Jacques Cortelyou, of Nyack, opposite Staten Island, Capt. Elbert Elbertse, Capt. Richard Stilwell and others, bought from the Indians the Saddle River tract, "being the tract of land called Aquegonke lying and being upon Pasawack river together with all the meadows adjoining and the Seven Small islands thereunto adjacent and being bounded on the South with the creek that divides It from Capt. John Berry's Land, on the west by Pasawack river, on the north by a creek called Patackpaen, running from thence north around a great Rock Lying near the high lands, and from thence to the aforesaid Capt. Berries creek and the land of the above named Christopher Hogland." The consideration was "two hundred fathom of White wampum, Ellevan Guns, fifty pound of powder, six blankets, three cloth Coates, six fathom of Red broad Cloth twelve fathom of Duffield, seven small kettles and one Great one, ten hatchets, ten Hoes, one pair of men's shoes, ten paire of stockings, one Anker of rum, twenty knives one Auger and one drawing knife."²

We have a contemporary account of this real estate speculation by two Labadist missionaries who had come from Holland to America with a view to establishing a colony here. Under date of October 28, 1679, they write:

While we were in the village of Bergen, a person came to us who was willing to take us up through the *Northwest kil*, where we were inclined to go, because of Jaques of Long Island³ and his associates, had bought for a trifle, a piece of land there of twelve thousand *morgens* (24,000 acres) and he had related wonders to us about it; and that above his land, and above the falls which are more than an hour's distance from it, there was another tract still better, which was corroborated by almost every one, especially in Bergen, whose inhabitants were very well ac-

¹ E. J. Deeds, in Secretary of State's office, Liber No. 1, f. 128.

² *Ib.*, f. 129. See also N. J. Archives, XIII., 142. There is a tradition that Cortelyou, who was a surveyor, was riding through the Acquackanonk country once upon a time, when he met an Indian who owned it, and negotiated with him for its purchase. The simple savage was greatly struck with the appearance of the white man's handsome saddle, and agreed to give the land in exchange therefor, which was done. This is evidently another story invented to account for the name Saddle River.

³ Jacques Cortelyou, of Nyack, L. I.

¹ In George Scot's "Model of the Government of the Province of East-New-Jersey in America," printed in 1685, he speaks of Hoogland's island as containing 1,000 acres; "if it be not an Island, it is tyed by a very narrow slip of Land to the Continent." See Whitehead's East Jersey, 2d ed., 405. It is evident that the real estate exaggerator is not a modern creation.

² Liber 2, Bullen's Patents, Perth Amboy, designated as Carteret's Conveances, f. 4; Liber 2 of Warrants, Perth Amboy, p. 88.

³ History and Genealogy of the Hoagland Family in America, by Daniel Hoogland Carpenter, New York, 1891, 58.

⁴ E. J. Deeds, Secretary of State's office, f. 585.

⁵ *Ib.*, f. 603.

quainted there, and some of whom had bought a large piece of land close by. The before mentioned tract was considered by them the best in all New Netherlands. * * * They said this piece of land was very large, and could be increased to twenty-five or thirty thousand *morgen*, which the Indians were disposed to sell, and we could buy for a small price.

Again, under date of Tuesday, March 5, 1680, these same chroniclers write:

Ackquekenon is a tract of land of 12,000 *morgen*, which Jaques of Najack, with seven or eight associates, had purchased from the Indians, the deed of which we have seen, and the entire price of which amounted to 100 or 150 guilders in Holland money, at the most. It is a fine piece of land, the best tract of woodland we have seen except one at the south. It is not very abundant in wood, but it has enough for building purposes and fuel. On one side of it is the Northwest kil, which is navigable by large boats and yachts thus far, but not beyond. On the other side, there is a small creek¹ by which it is almost entirely surrounded, affording water sufficient, both summer and winter, to drive several mills. When we reached here, we took our provisions and whatever was loose out of the boat into a hut of the Indians,² of whom there is only one family on this whole tract.

Wednesday, March 6.—We went out in the snow to look through the woods, and along the little stream, to see whether it would be worth the trouble to erect a saw-mill there for the purpose of sawing timber for sale, as Jaques had supposed. But although we found the stream suitable for mills, we did not discover proper wood sufficient for the purpose. The soil seemed to promise good, and the place as well situated as it can be to make a village or a city. The land on both sides of the Northwest kil is all taken up, and the prospect is that the whole region will soon be inhabited. It is already taken up on the south side as high as the falls.³

The journey thus far had been made under the guidance of the aged Indian Chief, Hans, who had been beguiled to leave his wigwam at Achter Col, behind Constable's Hook, near Communipaw, and his seawant-making, on the vague promise of a good blanket, of which he stood greatly in need. He was the same Indian whose profound explanation of the origin of things has been quoted; he was doubtless also the same Chieftain whom Oratamin desired and expected to succeed himself. The adventurous travelers now concluded to brave the unknown dangers of a trip to the Great Falls of the Passaic, of which they had heard much, and accordingly started off, in the rain, under the guidance of Hans. The account of this first journey to the Falls by white men, of which we have any record, is worth transcribing here:⁴

The rain gradually increased, with snow, and did not hold up the whole day. After we had traveled good three hours over high hills, we came to a high rocky one, where we could hear the noise of the water, and clambering up to the top, saw the falls below us, a sight to be seen in order to observe the power and wonder of God. Behind this hill the land is much higher than on the other side, and continues so as far as is known. A kil or river runs through this high land between the hills, formed by several branches coming down from still higher land. This river, running along the valley to seek the sea, comes to this hill where it runs over a large blue rock, which is broken in two, obliquely with the river. One part is dry, which is the hill before mentioned; the other is where the river, running over a crevice or fissure between both, appears to be eight or ten feet wide, having on either side smooth precipices like walls, but some parts broken between them. The river finding this chasm pours all its water into it headlong from a height, according to

guess, of about eighty feet,¹ and all this pouring water must break upon the undermost piece of stone lying in the crevice, which causes a great roaring and foaming, so that persons standing there side by side, bave to call out loud before they can understand each other. By reason of the breaking of the water, and the wind which the falling water carries with it, there is constantly spray ascending like smoke, which scatters itself like rain. In this spray, when the sun shines, the figure of a rainbow is constantly to be seen trembling and shaking, and even appearing to move the rock. The water in this fissure runs out on the south; and there at the end of the rock or point, it finds a basin, which is the beginning of the lower kil. This point is, I judge, about one hundred feet above the water, and steep like an upright wall. When the fish come up the river, this basin is so full of all kinds of them, that you can catch them with your hands, because they are stopped there, and collect together, refreshing themselves, and sporting in and under the falling fresh water, which brings with it from above, bushes, green leaves, earth and mire, in which they find food. The water runs hence east and northeast² to Ackquekenon. The Indians come up this river in canoes³ to fish, because it is one of the richest fisheries they have; but the river is not navigable by larger boats, though in case the country were settled, the navigation could be improved.⁴ The falls lie among high hills, especially on the south, so that the sun does not penetrate there well except in summer. We found heavy ice there at this time, although it had all thawed away below. When I saw this ice at a distance, I supposed it was the foam. I took a sketch as well as I could, very hastily, for we had no time, and it rained and snowed very much. What I did is not very bappily done. I regret I could not crayon it, for it is worth being portrayed.⁵ Night coming on, we had to leave. We were very wet and cold, especially in the feet. It was dark, and slippery walking on such precipices, and crossing little streams. Tired and weary, wet and dirty, we reached the place where we had started from, about eight o'clock in the evening, and went into the hut of the Indians, having to-day rowed constantly from early dawn until one or two o'clock, and then walked, through heavy weather, twenty-four to twenty-eight miles.⁶

It was into this wilderness, so graphically described, with all its attendant dreariness, that the friends and neighbors of Hartman Michielsen had decided to venture, to found there new homes, and to make the waste places glad with the accompaniments of civilization. It is possible that Elias Michielsen, a brother of Hartman, settled at Stoffel's Point before the other patentees. Family tradition says that the Vreelands were the first whites to occupy the new land, and that the first white man's house in Acquackanonk stood on the south side of Passaic street, in the city of Passaic, about on the site of the New York Steam Engine Company's Works.⁶ We may well believe that the determination of the patentees to remove into the interior country excited no little commotion in the classic precincts of Communipaw and Paulus Hook, and was the theme of evening gossip for many a long month ere the eventful day arrived which was to see the sundering of ties of kindred and of friends. It was probably a fair day in the Indian summer of 1682 when the eight or ten families which had resolved to set up for themselves new homes along the Passaic above Newark took leave of their relatives at Bergen, and embarked on the frail craft, already

¹ A very good guess; the height is about seventy feet.

² Southeast.

³ A far sighted suggestion, which still seems as distant from realization as it was then.

⁴ This sketch has not been preserved. Judging by other works of the same amateur artist the loss is not material.

⁵ This distance should be divided by the figure 2.

⁶ Ex-Judge Simmons, of Passaic, is the authority for the tradition.

¹ Saddle river.

² Probably referring to the Indian wigwam on the west side of the river, on "Stoffel's Point."

³ Dankers and Sluyter, 261-72.

⁴ *Ib.*, 264-271.

laden with their lares and penates, which were to transport them to the projected settlement.¹ There were no roads as yet through the wilderness; no bridges spanned the broad rivers, and so the only recourse was to make the journey by water. Sailing early in the morning, and favored by wind and tide, they might possibly have reached their destination before nightfall. Allowing, however, for the ordinary mishaps of such a voyage, and taking into account, also, the natural deliberation with which the Dutch moved, especially in such numbers, it is most likely that they had to camp on shore the first night, and reached Acquackanonk by noon of the next day. Doubtless the men had erected comfortable log cabins, fit for dwellings and if need be fortresses as well, during the previous summer; so on the arrival of the vessels from Bergen they could at once remove the goods to their rude houses, and two or three days of energetic work by the sturdy Dutch vrouws saw everything "to rights," so far as the more immediate home comforts were concerned. The Newark people were much vexed that the Dutch should have secured the fair domain of "Hockquekanung," and were fain to console themselves with an addition to the westward of their town, at Poquanock.² The new settlers on the Passaic let nothing disturb them, but went on as quietly and systematically as if they had resided there for years. Elias Michielsen was appointed one of the justices of the peace for Essex county, on March 24, 1682-3,³ which may or may not indicate that he was already a resident of Acquackanonk. But the new settlement was unmistakably recognized by the action of the Governor and Council on December 3, 1683, when it was ordered that a warrant "be issued forth for the Choyce of a Constable by the Inhabi-

tants at Aquaninoncke and New Barbadoes necke the warrt to bee sent to Captn Sandford." On the same day, "for the better setting and Exerciseing the Militia in every County within this province," it was ordered "that there bee one Major and so many Capitaines Commissionated in Each County as there bee Inhabitants to make vp Companies. It's ordered that Maior Sandford appoint an officer to exercise the Inhabitants of Aquaninoncke."¹ The boundary between Acquackanonk and Newark (which then extended northerly to Third river) seems to have occasioned some dispute between the two towns, the Newark people on March 22, 1683-4, appointing another committee on the subject, with instructions "to make no other agreement with them of any other Bounds than what was formerly."²

Possibly it was this standing difference that led the inhabitants to take steps—which ought to have been taken immediately after securing the Indian deed—to obtain a Patent from the Proprietors for their land. Accordingly we read in the Journal of the Governor and Council, under date of May 30, 1684:

"The petition of Hans Dedricke Elias Mekellson and Adrian Post in behalfe of themselves and other Inhabitants of Aquackanoncke setting forth they had purchased by order of the late Governor Carteret³ A Tract of Land Containeing 5520 Acres wch is to bee Devided amongst fourteen ffamelys of them there settled—pray they may have a genl. all Pattent for the same,—It's ordered that the Indian sale being Recorded—Arrerages of Rent paid that a pattent bee made and granted them att one halfe penny pr Acre yearly Rent."⁴

It was nearly ten months later ere the Patent was taken out, that important instrument bearing date the sixteenth day of March, in the year 1684, according to the Old Style, then in vogue, when the year began on the twenty-fifth day of March; the date of the Patent would be, according to our New Style, 1685. It was as follows:

THIS INDENTURE made the sixteenth day of March Anno Dm. one thousand six Hundred & Eighty ffour and in the seven and thirtieth yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles the second over England etc.: BETWEEN the Lords Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey of the one part and Hans Didericke, Garrett Garretson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Machielson, Adrian Post, Urian Tomason, Cornelius Rowlafson, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubbers, and Abraham Bookey, of the other part WITNESSETH that the said Lords Proprietors as well for and in Consideration of the summe of ffifty pounds sterling moneyes in hand paid by the said Hans Diderick Garrett Garretson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Machielson, Adrian Post, Urian Tomason, Cornelius Rowlafson, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubbers, & Abraham Bookey, to the Governor of the said Province, to and for the use of the Lords Proprietors thereof, the same being in full payment and discharge of all Arreares of Quitt Rents for the Lands hereinafter granted the Receipt whereof the said Governor doth hereby Acknowledge and thereof and of every part and parcell thereof doth acquitt and discharge them and every of them and the heires and Assignes of them and every of them As also for the Rents and ser-

¹ In the late William A. Whitehead's "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments," 1st ed. (1846), p. 49; 2d ed. (1875), p. 56, it is stated in a foot-note that there were Dutch settlers at Acquackanonk as early as 1640, the Albany Records, Vol. II., p. 101, being cited in support of that statement. From the account that has been given in these pages of the Indian wars up to 1655 it is obviously extremely improbable that any white settlers would have ventured as far as Acquackanonk as early as 1640. In order to ascertain precisely what foundation there was for this assertion, the writer addressed a letter on January 23, 1874, to the late E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., who for many years prior to that time had been the Historiographer of New York, and had translated all or most of its original Dutch records and manuscripts, requesting an exact transcript of the entry in question in the Albany Records, cited by Mr. Whitehead. Under date of February 7, 1874, Dr. O'Callaghan wrote: "The translation by Vanderkemp [who was employed about 1820 to translate the Dutch records in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany], in Vol. 2, p. 101, of Albany Records, is wrong, and has misled Mr. Whitehead. It seems that one Edward Griffin had come in 1640 to New Amsterdam (New York) from Maryland, and Gov. Calvert had sent on a requisition for his rendition on the ground that he was a 'fugitive from Service.' In rebuttal, Griffin proved by the evidence of Henry Pennington, of Hackemac [Maryland], that he was a freeman, and he was therefore discharged. Vanderkemp translated, or rather converted, Hackemac into Ackquackemack. Hence the blunder. I retranslated the volume, and whilst pointing out, corrected the error, the particulars of which I now communicate. The trial of Griffin is to be found in Vol. 4, p. 75, of original Dutch MSS., to which I further refer." This is one of many instances that could be given of the readiness of Dr. O'Callaghan to aid the historical researches of others.

² Newark Town Records, 78.

³ N. J. Archives, XIII., 40.

¹ Ib., 116.

² Newark Town Records, 94.

³ Referring to the Indian purchase.

⁴ N. J. Archives, XIII., 131.

vices hereinafter Reserved—HAVE Aliened granted Bargained and sold and by these presents doe Alien grant Bargaine and sell unto the said Hans Diderick, Garret Garretson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Machielson, Adrian Post, Urian Tomason, Cornelius Rowlofson, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubbers, and Abraham Bookey, and to their heires and Assignes a Certaine tract of Land scituate Lyeing and being upon Pisaick River in the County of Essex and called and knowne by the name of Acquickenunck BEGINNING att the Northermost bounds of the towne of Newark and soe Runeing from the Lowermost part to the uppermost part thereof as far as the steepe Rocks or mountaines and from the said Lowermost part along Pisaick River to the great fflalles thereof and soe along the steep Rocks and mountaines to the uppermost part of Newark bounds afores'd as it is more plainly demonstrated by a Chart or Draught thereof made by the Late Surveyor generall together w'th all the Rivers ponds Creekes, Isles Islands (Hartmans Island w'cb particularly belongs to Hartman Machielsens onely Excepted) and also all Inlets Bayes swamps marshes meadows pastures ffields ffences¹ woods underwoods ffishings hawkings huntings fflowleings and all other appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging and app'taineing (halfe part of the gold and silver mynes² and the Royalty of the Lords Proprietors also Excepted) TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract of Land and P'misses and every part and parcell of the same to them the said Hans Diderick, Garrett Garretson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Machielson, Adrian Post, Urian Tomason, Cornelius Rowlofson, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubbers, & Abraham Bookey, their heires and Assignes and to the use of them their heires and Assignes forever to bee holden in ffree and Common Socage of them the Lords Proprietors their heires and Assignes as of the seignory of East Greenwich VEILDING AND PAYING therefore yearlyly unto the said Lords Proprietors their beires or Assignes the Chiefe or quit Rent of fourteen pounds of starling moneyes or the value thereof yearlyly for the said Tract of Land upon every ffive and twentieth day of March forever hereafter in Liew and stead of the half penny per Acre mentioned in the Concessions and in Liew and stead of all other services and demands whatsoever the ffirst payment to bee made upon the ffive and Twentieth day of March w'h shall bee in theare of our Lord one thousand six hundred Eighty and six AND the said Hans Diderick, Garrett Garratson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannes Macbielson, Cornelius Macbielson, Adrian Post, Urian Tomason, Cornelius Rowlofson, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubbers, and Abraham Bookey—doe hereby for themselves their beires and Assignes Covenant promise and agree to and w'tb the said Lords Proprietors their heires and Assignes That they their heires and assignes shall well and truly pay or Cause to bee paid unto the said Lords Proprietors their heires or Assignes the said yearlyly Chiefe or Quit Rent of fourteen pounds starling moneyes or the value thereof for the said Tract of Land att or upon the ffive and twentieth day of March every year forever hereafter to the Receiver generall w'ch shall from tyme to tyme bee appointed by the said Lords Proprietors their heires or Assignes w'out fraud Covine or delay PROVIDED allways that if the said yearlyly Chiefe or Quit Rent shall bee behinde and unpaid in part or in all att any of the days or tymes upon w'cb the same is to bee paid as afores'd that then and soe often it shall and may bee Lawfull to and for the said Lords Proprietors and their heires by their or any of their servants Agents or Assignes tenn dayes after such neglect or non payment of the said Chiefe or Quit Rent into the aforesaid Lands w'th the appurtenances or into any part or parcell thereof to Enter and there to distraine and the distresse or distresses there taken to lead drive Carrey away impound and in their Custody to detain until the said yearlyly Chiefe or Quit Rent soe being behind and unpaid together w'th all Costes and Cbarges of such distresse and im-

pounding shall bee fully paid and Contented to the said Lords Proprietors their heires and Assignes.

IN WITNESS whereof the Dept Governor of this Province and the Major part of his Councill for the tyme being to one parte have subscribed their names and affixed the Common seale of the said Province and to the other part thereof thereof the said Hans Diderick, Garrett Garretson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Macbielson, Adrian Post, Urian Tomason, Cornelius Rowlofson, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelius Lubbers and Abraham Bookey have Interchangeably sett their hands and seales the day and yeare ffirst above written.¹

Tho: Codrington

Wm. Sandford Gauen laurie Isaac Kingsland Beniamine Price
Henry Lyon

Ja Emott Dept Sect

[Endorsed on the back:]

Memorand'm.—That it was mutually agreed by and between all the said parties to the w'in mentioned pattent before the signeing and sealing of the same that a Neck of Land lyeing w'in the bounds of this pattent Containeing Two hundred and seventy Eight Acres called and knowne by the name of Stoffels point formerly pattented to one Christopher Houghland and since sold to the w'in named Hartman Machielson and Company bee also excepted out of this pattent and it's bereby accordingly Excepted—

Tho: Codrington

Gauen laurie
Isaac Kingsland
Beniamine Price

Ja Emott Dept Sect

Lords Proprietors of East New Jersey } for a Tract of Land lyeing
To } at Aquickenuncke in the County
Hans Didericke & Company } of Essex w' in the province of
East New Jersey—

Entred upon the Records of the province of
East New Jersey this sixteenth day of March Anno
Dm 1684 in Lib. A in fol— clxiiiij

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Ja Emott Dep Sect

¹ A brief statement of the origin of land titles in New Jersey may not be out of place here: Charles II., King of England, by royal patent, dated March 12, 1664, granted to his brother, James, Duke of York, afterwards James II., King of England, the territory now known as New England, New York and New Jersey, with powers of alienation and of government. By deeds of lease and release, dated June 23-4, 1664, James, Duke of York, conveyed the territory now known as New Jersey, to John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, in fee simple. By deed dated March 18, 1674, Berkley conveyed in fee simple the undivided half of New Jersey to John Fenwick, in trust for Edward Byllynge. On July 30, 1673, the Dutch captured the English fort at New York, and New Jersey and New York came under Dutch rule once more. On February 9, 1674, the Dutch surrendered New Jersey and New York to the English, on the conclusion of peace. To remove any doubts as to the effect, on the former grant, of this change of rulers, King Charles II. gave a new royal grant to his brother James, of New England, New York and New Jersey, under date of June 29, 1674, and the Duke conveyed, by deeds of lease and release dated July 28-9, 1674, to Sir George Carteret the eastern half of New Jersey, and by similar deeds of lease and release dated August 5-6, 1680, conveyed to Edward Byllynge, William Penn and others, West Jersey, which had been previously conveyed by Fenwick and Byllynge to Penn and others. Sir George Carteret, by his will dated December 5, 1678, proved January 28, 1680, devised his property to his executors in trust for the payment of his debts, and they, by deeds of lease and release dated February 1-2, 1682, conveyed East Jersey to William Penn and eleven other persons, who in turn immediately conveyed an equal interest to twelve other persons, so that there were then twenty-four Proprietors of East Jersey, whose title was confirmed by patent of the Duke of York, dated March 14, 1683. All titles to land in East Jersey, with the exception of a few granted by Governor Nicolls, of New York, are derived from these twenty-four Proprietors, who also exercised powers of government until 1702. Contrary to a somewhat prevalent impression, no grants for land within New Jersey were ever made by the King to private individuals. The King never owned a foot of land in New Jersey after he made the grant to the Duke of York, except

¹ Reference is probably here made to the improvements made by some of the patentees, who had been in possession under their Indian deed.

² Gold and silver mines were called "royal mines," and under the English common law belonged to the king, as part of his prerogative of coining. In the grant by King Charles II. of New Jersey to the Duke of York, mines and minerals were included, as also in the conveyance by the Duke to Berkley and Carteret.

The original of this important document is engrossed on a great sheet of parchment, twenty-seven inches wide and seven inches deep; it is in a perfect state of preservation, in the possession of ex-Judge Simmons, of Passaic, who has kindly permitted the above copy to be made from it and carefully compared with the original.¹ The seal of the Lords Proprietors is impressed on a piece of red wax an inch and three quarters in diameter and three sixteenths of an inch thick, enclosed in a round iron box; a stout cord passes through the box and seal, and at the other hand is looped through the parchment, so that the box hangs just free of the document. About a third of the seal is gone.

While the order of the Governor and Council was to grant a patent for 5,520 acres of land, the rent named in the patent implies that 6,720 acres were conveyed. In fact, the tract actually comprised about ten thousand acres, to wit: Acquackanonk township, as it remains at this day, 5,500 acres; Passaic, Second and Third wards, 500 acres; all of the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of Paterson, nearly all of the Sixth and Eighth wards, and about half of the Seventh ward, or about 4,000 of the 5,357 acres in the city of Paterson, being included in this ancient conveyance. The westerly line in Paterson ran from the mouth of a brook near the foot of Prospect street to Garret mountain, or perhaps to the "steep rocks" back of the present upper raceway. In the early deeds it was usual to make a liberal allowance for "highways and barrens;" the number of acres specified referred only to the arable land. The Governor and Council probably considered that the really good land included in the patent was not more than 5,520 acres, the rest being for the most part sandy, swampy or rocky.

It was the custom in those days when a company bought a large tract of land for settlement, to partition off to each partner a home-lot large enough for his immediate use, the remainder lying in common, to be divided up from time to time as necessity seemed to require. This rule obtained in the settlement of Acquackanonk. Fourteen lots were laid off, fronting on the Passaic river, with a breadth of about ten chains, and extending back toward the mountain a distance of one hundred chains. These were called the "Hundred Acre Lots," as appears by numerous references in the old records. Lot Number 1 began near the Yantacaw river, and Lot Number 14 was near the present Main avenue bridge, at Passaic. Subsequently, lots were laid out west of these, ten chains wide and five chains deep, which were allotted to the owners of the "Hundred Acre Lots," so that these fortunate individuals held farms of one hundred and fifty acres each, extending from the river back to the Speer-town road. About 1695, the increase of population calling

of lands under tide-water, or riparian lands, which ultimately fell to the State. Similarly, the State of New Jersey has never owned any lands, except riparian lands, unless by purchase or escheat.

¹ The copy herewith printed follows all the peculiarities of the original as closely as ordinary typography will permit. The patent was printed in the History of Bergen and Passaic Counties, published at Philadelphia in 1882, on p. 378, from a certified copy from the record in 1855, but there are hundreds of variations between the copy as there given and as here printed.

for a new division of the common lands, a second parcel of fourteen lots was laid out, much smaller than the first, and extending north to about the corner of Main avenue and Prospect street. Perhaps about this time fourteen "Dock Lots" were allotted, along the river bank, where the commerce of the neighboring country was concentrated for nearly a century and a half. These "Dock Lots" were especially important to the first settlers, for the shipping of produce and the reception of supplies of all kinds, communication between Acquackanonk and New York being exclusively by water for fully three-quarters of a century after the settlement.¹ Another tract of fourteen lots, very irregular in shape, was surveyed off soon after the last, embracing the territory on both sides of Lexington avenue in Passaic, and beginning about at the corner of Main avenue and Prospect street, and extending northerly to Ackerman's lane, Clifton. According to tradition, which finds a confirmation in occasional references in old deeds, and in a map of Revolutionary date, this new allotment was called "Gotham," or the "Gotham Patent." But it was not a patent, being merely a sub-division of the Acquackanonk patent. Moreover, the "Seven Wise Men of Gotham," who "went to sea in a bowl," as related by the veracious chroniclers of their adventures, were not Dutchmen, but Englishmen, or the gazetteers err in locating that ancient town. As it is not likely that the Dutch settlers would call one of their tracts after a place in England, it is safe to conclude that the name given to the new allotment was *Goutum*, after a village now containing about three hundred inhabitants, an hour's journey from Leeuwarden, the capital of Friesland, in North Holland,² and doubtless endeared to some of them by family associations. *Goutum* would be readily corrupted into *Gotham* by the descendants of the first settlers, or by new-comers of English origin.

When the foregoing lots were partitioned off, there was left an odd triangular plot, which it was concluded to consecrate to religious uses and the interment of the dead, a church being organized about 1693, and a modest building erected in 1698 for public worship.³ Dominie Guiliaem Bertholf was at the time the schoolmaster at the village

¹ For some account of the history of the Dock Lots see the case of Kip vs. Blarcom, N. J. Law Reports, 4 Zabriskie, 854; 2 Dutcher, 351. The management of this *cause célèbre* was assigned, by agreement of the parties in interest, to Henry P. Simmons, of Passaic, and in the course of its tedious progress through the courts to a final successful issue for him, he accumulated an invaluable mass of old documents bearing on the early history of Acquackanonk. They could not have fallen into better hands, for none appreciated their worth as he did.

² Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, voorgesteld in eene reeks van naar de natuur geteekende schilderachtige gezigten, en beschreven door J. L. Tervén, Gouda, 753. "The Kingdom of the Netherlands, set forth in a series of beautiful views, sketched from nature, and described by J. L. Tervén;" printed at Gouda, in Holland. There is no date, but the writer's copy was imported from Holland in 1874 (for use in the preparation of this History, which was already in contemplation), and the book then seemed of recent origin. It is a handsomely-printed large octavo work, of 820 pages, profusely illustrated with fine steel-plate views of towns, buildings and other objects of interest. It is a sort of history, gazetteer and guide-book combined, making a valuable work.

³ The author has the autograph receipt of the mason, Willem Staggs, dated 1698, for stone work in the erection of the church.

("durpe") of "Acquiggenonck," as he writes it, and was called to the pastorate of the congregation in 1693, in connection with the Reformed Dutch church at Hackensack. The quaint old hexagonal church edifice first erected at Acquackanonk has been replaced twice since those days of yore, each time by a larger and handsomer building.¹

In the meantime, the new settlement had been receiving the attention of the Legislature, which in 1688 passed acts establishing a court for the trial of small causes, and also for building a pound, for the benefit of the "out plantations" of Acquackanonk and New Barbadoes.²

About 1701 a new apportionment of lots was called for, and fourteen more lots were laid out, from Goutum northerly to a line in the neighborhood of what is now Twenty-first avenue, Paterson, and extending from the Passaic river on the east to Garret mountain on the west, the lots being ten chains wide and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty chains in depth. This new allotment was called *Wesel*, after a town on the Lippe river, in Westphalia, near the borders of Holland. It is not unlikely that some of the families occupying the new neighborhood had pleasant recollections of the old Westphalian town, which they desired to perpetuate by giving this name to the new locality. The name has been generally, but erroneously, written "Weasel," or "Weazle."

The old trouble with the Newark people, about the boundary line, cropped out again in March, 1709, when both parties appealed to the Governor and Council, who ordered a new survey of the line to be run. On this occasion the people of Acquackanonk were represented before the Governor and Council by May Bickley,³ one of the most eminent lawyers of his day, while Thomas Gordon,⁴ another prominent

lawyer, looked after the interests of Newark. The records fail to enlighten us as to the issue of the dispute.

Most of the patentees having died by 1714,¹ it was concluded in that year to allot the unpartitioned lands among those entitled thereto, a committee being appointed for that purpose. The following is a fac simile of what is apparently a contemporary translation from the original Dutch report submitted by the committee. It is a pity that its English is not as faultless as its chirography. Probably the only way to get at the exact meaning of this important document would be to translate it literally into Dutch, and then make a new translation into modern and intelligible English. However, it is obvious that the committee attempted to make a fair partition of all the lands remaining in common, between the surviving patentees, their heirs and assigns, also confirming the subdivisions already made.²

For some reason not now understood, this last division was not satisfactory to some of the owners of the common lands. It is probable that the matter was under discussion a long time before the partition was made, so that the dissentients were ready to go to law at once, in order to have a partition made that would be more agreeable to them. The suit was instituted in the Essex County Common Pleas, the lands in question then lying in that county. John Bradberrie, John Hendrick Speare, Cornelis De Riemer, Hendrick Speare, Adrian Post, Garret Post and Hendrick Garritson were the plaintiffs, and the defendants were John Courter (possibly an error for Curtis), John Sip, Christopher Steenmets, Harmanus Garretson, Hessel Pieterse, Michiel Vreeland, Jacob Vreeland, Claese Vreeland, Dirck Vreeland, Dirck Vreeland, Jun., Rineer Cornelissen Van Houten (not Van Hood, as given below), Thomas Uriansen, Roelof Cornelissen Van Houten, Symon Jacobs, Cornelis Lubbers, Francis Post and Peter Paulesen. There have been traditions among the descendants of the old families that there was such a lawsuit, but the only evidence of it that has been discovered is the following quaint summons in partition:³

¹ The parsonage originally stood on the same plot. It was leased, April 25, 1772, for the term of six years, to Timothy Day, of Achqueghenonk, for £17 New York money per annum, Day covenanting not to allow on the premises "any Drunkenness or frolicking on any Day of Publick worship during the sd Term."—*Original Lease, Simmons MSS.* This parsonage property was sold in 1798 to Cornelius Van Winkle, of Paterson, for £550. The original parchment deed is among the Simmons MSS. A tract of fourteen acres on the east side of Main avenue, opposite the church, was set apart for the use of the congregation; it was leased for many years, then was divided (prior to 1770) into fourteen narrow lots all fronting on the King's highway, which were leased and ultimately sold.

² N. J. Archives, XIII., 183, 186.

³ May Bickley was Attorney General of New York in 1706-12, being also Recorder of New York city, 1709-12. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1705. Having an uncomfortable way of getting the best of his enemies, they once got him indicted in 1708 for "harratry," but the indictment was not pros'd. He died at New York, April 2, 1724.—*N. J. Archives*, XIII., 324, note.

⁴ Thomas Gordon, a near relative of the Duke of Gordon, was of Pitlochrie, Scotland, where he was the leader of the Gordon clan, and was held in warm regard by James II. Owing to political troubles he came to New Jersey in 1684, having previously acquired a Proprietary right in the soil, to which he subsequently added largely. He settled near the present Scotch Plains, so called because so many of his countrymen settled there with him. In 1692 he was appointed to various judicial and other positions, and six years later was made Attorney General of East Jersey, which office he held until 1703. He was Attorney General of New Jersey 1715-19, and a member of the Governor's Council, 1710-22, dying in the latter year.—*Whitehead's Perth Amboy*, 60-65; *N. J. Archives*, XIII., 273, 425, 561.

¹ A parchment deed in the possession of Henry P. Simmons, of Passaic, dated March 12, 1712-13, recites that Hans Diederick, Garret Garritson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machaelson, Adrian Post, Jurian Thomason, Cornelius Roelofson and Abraham Bouquee were then dead.

² John Verkerk, who made the maps referred to, and many others in this vicinity, was a son of Roelof (Janse) Verkerck, born in 1654, and who came to this country in 1663, and lived in a stone house torn down about 1880, near New Utrecht, Long Island. His son, who signed his name John Verkerk, owned and occupied his father's house on New Utrecht lane. He was employed as a surveyor on Long Island and vicinity.—*Register of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, N. Y.*, etc., by Teunis G. Bergen, New York, 1881, 370.

³ This curious historic relic was found by the writer in 1873 at the bottom of a harrel of waste paper, in a junk-shop in Passaic. The harrel and contents had been sold at the "vendue" of the effects of Richard Alyea, who lived on the Bergen county side of the Passaic river, near the Wesel bridge, and died April 20, 1873. His wife, Rachel, was a daughter of Simeon Van Ruper, a descendant of the "Thomas Urison" named in the summons. The seal affixed to this instrument shows the figure of an Indian's head and arm, with a tomahawk in his uplifted hand—an appropriate symbol in a partition suit.

Achquegenouch y^e. 7th Aprill A^o. 1714.

We underwritten Persons (Simon Jacobsse, John, Spier Frans Post, Hessel Pieterse, Thomas Juriaense) are Chosen of the Inhabitants of Achquegenouch to see every one his Land measured out, or shewing to them, except the first Lots, make also at present a begin as followeth?

Firstly Wee order that every one shall stand by his second Lot, as it already is measured out for them by M^r. John Verkerck, except that Lot of Jacob Freeland, for we order that there shall be laid out a Common Road of a Chain broad, between Hendrick Gerritse, and Jacob Freeland, so as it before hath been ordered of old.

Secondly. That every one according to proportion of his Right shall draw of the Land, (laying on the North point of Wesel, and of M^r. John Verkerck is laid out in lots) his part.

Thirdly The Lots which lay between New-wark and Wesels Land on the Mountains, to know the two Divisions who lay near the Hills, and already is measured out by M^r. John Verkerck, We order that every one shall draw thereof, according to his Right therein.

Fourthly That Land which lays between Herman Gertse and Wesel, we order to be laid out in 14 Lots, except that land whereon Arie Post cometh too short upon his second Lot, which He desireth there to have, and that then each one in Generall may draw thereof according to his Right.

Fifthly

That Land which lays between Dirck Freeland and John Sijp, order We to be laid out in 14 Lots except that land whereon Hendrick Spier cometh too short upon his second Lot, w^{ch} he desireth there to have, that is to say on that hindermost end of that piece; for next on John Sijp We order that there shall Remain a common Road of a Chain broad and on the side of Dirck Freeland order We to be a drift way of Two Roads broad, to know of that end of Thomas Duriaensen his Land till on that end of Dirck Freeland's Lot, and then along the Crofs Line till upon the Road by John Sijp his Land.

Sixthly

That Land which lays between the line of New-wark and John Bradberry's Lot, to know the gore from the Kill off, that order We to be laid out in 14 Lots, and then each one to draw according to what Right he hath in Achquezenouch.

Seventhly

That piece of Land which lays behind Heibel Peterse between Dirck Freeland and Trans Post, we order to lay out in 14 Lots, and then each to draw thereof to what Right he hath therein.

Eighthly

That Land which lays behind the first doubling Lots, from the line of New-wark of, till that Land of John Sijp, We order that it may lay so long, till that every one hath drawn his part of all those before mentioned Land, In case we should see that some body may be, who now already hath but little wood ^{one} in their lots, and not therewith provided in drawing of his part, that the same may be provided thereof, according as we shall find it to be Justly done, and then to lay the Remainder in a equal part, so that every one may draw for it according to his Right.

*This then althus agreed and Resolved to be, amongst us
above-named Persons
at the House of Simon Jacobse van the 7th Day of April Anno 17... 4.
In Witten whereof we have interch... geable put our hands herunto.*

*A true Copy Translated
from the Dutch Original.*

*Simon van Winckel
the Mark
Jan } Spier
of
Thomas Jurianfen
Trans Post
Helsel. Peterfse*

Province of }
New-Jersey }
Essex: ss: Anne by the Grace of God Queen of Great Britain,
France & Ireland Defender of the faith &c: To our Sheriff of
our sd. County of Essex Greeting, Wee Comand you that if John
Bradburry, John Hendrick Spire, Cornelius De Rimer, Hendrick Spire,
Adrian Post, Garrett Post, and Hendrick Garretson, all of sd County
Yeomen shall secure you their suit to prosecute that then you Sum-
monds John Courter John Sip, Christopher Stymers, Harmanus Garret-
son, Hassell Peterson, Michiell Freeland, Jacob Freeland, Clause
Freeland, Direck Freeland, Direck Freeland Jun., Rineer Cornelius-
on Vanhood, Thomas Urison, Rooliff Cornelison Vanhood, Symond
Jacobs, Cornelius Lubbers, Frances Post, and Peter Paulson all of
sd County of Essex yeomen that they & Every of them be & Appear
before our Justices of our Court of Common Pleas to be held at Newark
for sd County Immediately after our Court of Generall Quarter Sessions
of ye Peace which begins on ye second tuesday In August next Doth
End & Terminate, To shew why Whereas the sd John Bradburry, John
Hendrick Spire, Cornelius De Rimer, Hendrick Spire, Adrian Post, Gar-
ret Post, Hendrick Garretson, and John Courter, John Sip, Christopher
Stynmets, Hermanus Garretson, Hassell Piterson, Michiell Freeland,
Jacob Freeland, Claus Freeland, Direck Freeland, Direck Freeland,
Jun., Rineer Cornelison Vanhood, Thomas Urison, Rooliff Cornelison
Vanhood, Symond Jacobs, Cornelis Lubbers, Frances Post, and Peter
Paulson Together and for Individed Do hold A Certaine Tract of Land
with the Appurtenances on Pissaik River In the sd County of Essex
Called Achquickenunck, They ye sd Defendants partition thereof
between them ye sd Defendants and ye Aforesd Plaintiffs According to
Law and ye Custom of Great Britain to be made Do Contradict and
that to be done they do not permitt, lest Justly as is said, and have you
then & there this Writt, witness Isaac Whitehead Esqr: our Judge of
our sd Court at Newark aforesd the nineteentb day of May In the thir-
teentb year of our Reigne.

Gordon¹

He. Norris² Clerk

¹ The attorney of the plaintiffs. The summons is in his handwriting.

² Henry Norris was a resident of Elizabethtown, then in Essex county.
He was clerk of the county for many years, and until his death in 1719.

The records of the Essex Common Pleas covering this era are missing, so that nothing has been learned of the suit beyond what the summons reveals.

The most important division made in 1714 was of the territory now comprising the greater part of the city of Paterson, being all that was left of the original patent, lying north of Wesel and south and west of the Passaic river. This great tract was divided into two nearly equal portions, separated by York avenue, now East Eighteenth street, which was therefore called the *Dwars lijn*, the cross-line or division line. So late as 1892 there was still standing, just east of the Paterson Iron Works, a fence which was the last visible sign of this ancient and historic division. The tract lying east of East Eighteenth street, and extending to the Passaic river, was sub-divided into fifteen parcels, the division lines of which were parallel with what is now Park avenue. In the same manner, the tract west of East Eighteenth street, or the *Dwars Lijn*, was sub-divided into thirteen parcels, Broadway being in the line between two of these farms, and the other dividing lines running parallel with Broadway. The northernmost of these farms west of the *Dwars Lijn* ran west to the river; those south of the present line of Broadway ran to the "steep rocks" of Garret mountain. Each of these farms, on both sides of the *Dwars Lijn*, was estimated to contain seventy-four acres; but it is evident that these acres must have been of the Dutch sort, or morgens, equivalent to two English acres. This apportionment or sub-division was called by the old people the "Bogt Patent," or the Patent in the Bend—of the river, alluding to the fact that the river swept around on two sides of it. As already explained, it was not a patent, but merely

a sub-division of the remainder of the lands lying in common of the great Acquackanonk patent. In time, the name "De Bogt" came to be applied mainly to the land lying directly in the bend of the river, now known as Riverside. The only map of the sub-division of this territory known to exist at the present time is a somewhat crude one, apparently copied from the original about 1745, showing the owners of the several farms about that time, instead of as they were in 1714. As this is the oldest known map of any part of the present city of Paterson it has been thought desirable to reproduce it, and it is given on the next page.

This map, blotched with ink, and corroded with time, is evidently a rough copy of the original. The centre line, running north and south, represents the Dwars Lijn, or cross-line, now East Eighteenth street. A note on the map says "the course of the lots is west 22 degrees northerly." The course now is about sixteen degrees from due east and west. A few notes as to the owners will make the map more intelligible to the reader of to-day. On the east side of the Dwars Lijn, or between East Eighteenth street and the Passaic river on the east, the owners were :

No. 1—Frans (Francis) Post; south of People's Park. This lot afterwards was in the possession of John F. Post. By deed Oct. 26, 1789, for £27, Powles Powlesse conveyed a triangular piece of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the west end of the whole tract to Peter Marselis.

No. 2—Hessel Pieterse. Walling Jacobs, one of the patentees, by deed dated October 14, 1702, conveyed to Hermanus Gerritse a twenty-eighth part of the undivided lands of Acquackanonk ; Hermanus Gerritse by will devised the same to his son Gerrit, who by deed dated March 19, 1747, released to Hessel Pieterse this lot, and other lands.

No. 3—Abram Van Riper. Abraham Van Houten received a half interest in this Lot, and other property, July 1, 1782, from his brother Cornelius, heir-at-law of his mother, Jannetje Van Houten, widow of Helmægh D. Van Houten, and daughter of Abram Thomasse Van Riper. John R. Van Houten, of Totowa, with his wife Elizabeth, conveyed an equal half part of the Lot, June 1, 1791, for £212 (\$530) to Peter Merselis, "bounded east on land of Hartman Jn. Vreeland, westerly on the division line, north and south on Edo Merselis."

No. 4—Elias Vreeland.

No. 5—Arie (Adrian) Post.¹

No. 6—John Van Blarcom ; his northerly line was the present Willis street. He was a descendant of Cornelius Lubbers, one of the patentees.

No. 7—Simeon Van Winkle, eldest son of Symon Jacobs, one of the patentees. This farm extended from Willis street on the south to Thirteenth avenue on the north, and from East Eighteenth street on the west to the river on the east. Simeon appears to have died intestate, leaving a large number of heirs, children and grandchildren. Thereupon, Thomas Smith, Henry Gerritse and John El. Vreeland were appointed commissioners to lay out his lands in

small lots, which they proceeded to do, by a map and report dated May 16, 1782, still in existence.¹ The map was the work of Hessel Pieterse. According to this map and report, Lot No. 7 was divided into eleven farms, each being the full width of the whole Lot, or 10.27 chains. The small lot next to the river, containing 7.33 acres, with the old homestead, was allotted to Albert Ackerman and Rachel his wife ; No. 2, next west, 6.87 chains on Willis street, containing 7 acres, was allotted to Jacob Van Winkle ; No. 3 to No. 10, both inclusive, each had a frontage of 8.79 chains, and contained 8.96 acres. They were allotted as follows : No. 3, to Philip Berry and Catherine his wife ; No. 4, to Sophia Van Dyke ; No. 5, to Gerrit Van Giesen and Helena his wife ; No. 6, to Adrian Van Houten and Mary his wife ; No. 7, to Jacobus Post ; No. 8, to Jacob H. Vreeland and Getty his wife ; No. 9, to Abraham Cadmus ; No. 10, to Peter Mead and Jane his wife. No. 11, next to East Eighteenth street, had a frontage on Willis street of 8.24 chains, and an area of 7.97 acres. It was allotted to Simeon S. Van Winkle.

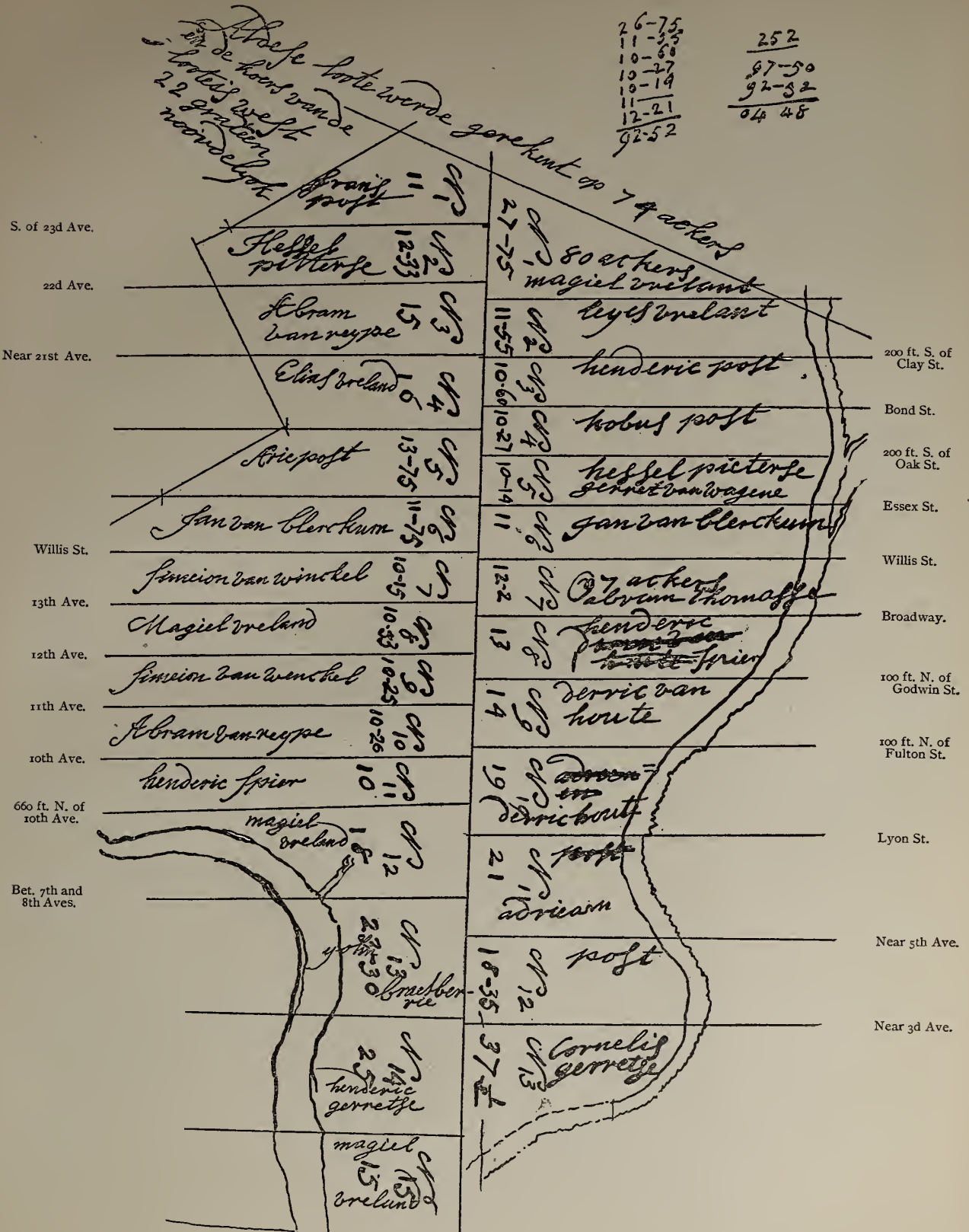
No. 8—Magiel (Michael) Vreeland : from Thirteenth avenue to Twelfth avenue. This farm remained in the family until about 1870.

No. 9—Simeon Van Winkle, eldest son of Symon Jacobs, one of the patentees. This farm extended from Twelfth avenue to Eleventh avenue, and from East Eighteenth street to the river. As stated in relation to Lot No. 7, commissioners were appointed to lay out this farm in small lots, and they divided it into ten such lots, by the map and report referred to above. Beginning on the west, at or near East Eighteenth street, they laid out a lot of 9.56 acres, having a frontage of 9.80 chains on Thirteenth avenue, and a depth, from south to north, of 10.25 chains. This was No. 12, and was allotted to Gerrit Van Giesen and Helena his wife. No. 13 to No. 19, both inclusive, had a width, from east to west, of 9.86 chains, and an area of 10.04 acres. They were allotted as follows : No. 13, to Peter Mead and Jane his wife ; No. 14, to Simeon Van Winkle ; No. 15, to Abraham Cadmus ; No. 16, to Jacob Van Winkle ; No. 17, to Jacob H. Vreeland and Getty his wife ; No. 18, to Jacobus Post ; No. 19, to Adrian Van Houten and Mary his wife. The rest of the farm, 18.20 chains on the south, and somewhat more on the north, was divided from east to west, into two lots, the southern, 10.21 acres, being allotted to Philip Berry and Catherine his wife, and the northern, having a depth of 7.90 chains and an area of 10.21 acres also, was allotted to Sophia Van Dyke.

No. 10—Abraham Van Riper. This Lot was inherited by the two daughters—Jannetje and Elizabeth—of Abraham Thomasse Van Riper. Jannetje and her husband, Helmægh Van Houten, died seized of an equal undivided half interest in this Lot and other lands. Cornelius H., their oldest son and heir-at-law, by deed of bargain and sale, July 1, 1782, conveyed to his brother, Abraham, an equal half part of said real estate, in fee simple. The remaining

¹ These first five lots ended on the east some distance short of Vreeland avenue.

¹ The original map and report were in the possession of the late Judge Henry H. Voorhis, of Paramus, Bergen county ; the author is indebted to William Pennington, Esq., for the use of a copy of the map.



half interest of Cornelius in this Lot was sold by Joseph Crane, Sheriff, to satisfy a judgment of £750 in favor of John Conduct, to Albert Ackerman, by deed, July 7, 1783, for £210. By deed July 10, 1783, Abraham H. Van Houten quit-claimed to Albert Ackerman and Cornelius Van Winkle all his interest in said Lot. Ackerman caused the Lot to be partitioned between him and Elizabeth Van Houten, wife of John Roelof Van Houten, dividing it into two equal tracts longitudinally, from East Eighteenth street to the river. By deed, August 3, 1784, Johannis (John R.) Van Houten and wife, conveyed their half to Albert Ackerman, of Paramus.

No. 11—Henderic (Henry) Spier. In 1783 this Lot was in the possession of Jacob Simeon Van Winkle.

No. 12—Michael Vreeland. This Lot was bought, May 11, 1786, by John Neatie, from Cornelius John Van Riper, Jury Van Riper, John Van Riper and Gerrit Van Riper. By deed April 8, 1795, for £1,600, Neatie and Trintje his wife, he being then of Franklin township, Bergen county, conveyed Lot No. 12 to John H. Van Blerkum, of Paterson.

No. 13—John Bradberry. Cornelis Gerritse, Cornelius Van Riper and Jacob Van Riper bought this lot from Abraham Berry and William Berry, the heirs of Richard Bradberry (probably a son of John Bradberry), by deed April 20, 1772. The grantees partitioned between themselves, Gerritse taking the eastern third. Jacob C. Van Riper quit-claimed, April 15, 1778, to Simeon John Van Winkle and John H. Gerritse. In his will Cornelis Gerritse devised his share of Lot No. 13 to his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Henry John Garrison. The will was lost, but the heirs agreed to carry its provisions into effect. Accordingly, Gerrit John Gerritsen and Margaret his wife (daughter of Cornelis), and Simeon John Van Winkle and Claesje his wife (another daughter of Cornelis), released an equal half part of the share of Lot No. 13 which had been owned by Cornelis Gerritse, by deed dated Oct. 14, 1779, to Henry John Gerritsen (his wife Elizabeth being then deceased) for life, with remainder in fee to his son John Gerritsen, heir-at-law of the said Elizabeth. The same day Henry John Gerritse (Henry Gerritse) and Gerrit John Gerritse and Margaret his wife released their interest to Simeon John Van Winkle and Claesje his wife. The latter joined in a conveyance, June 29, 1781, to John Van Winkle, of Bergen county; the next day he re-conveyed it to Simeon John Van Winkle, in whom the fee was thus vested. On March 12, 1788, John H. Gerritse and Margaret his wife released to Simeon John Van Winkle and Claesje his wife, and on May 15, 1801, for \$45, conveyed to Simeon a plot of an acre and a half, of Lot No. 13, evidently their home-lot. The other two-thirds interest in Lot No. 13 was conveyed, May 2, 1788, by Jacob Cornelis Van Riper and Abigail his wife, to John Neatie; the latter conveyed the same, April 8, 1795, to John H. Van Blarcom.

No. 14—Henderic Gerretse (Henry Garrison): at Riverside. Henry Garrison, Esq., of Wesel, Simeon John Van Winkle and John H. Garrison are declared (recital in a deed) to have stood "jointly possessed of certain tracts of

land in Essex county, by virtue of the last will and testament of Henry Garrison, "deceased, as well as by a deed of release from Garrit Stimas," dated July 23, 1751. Henry John Gerritse and Gerrit John Gerritse and Margaret his wife, by deed Oct. 14, 1779, released this Lot, with other property, to Simeon John Van Winkle and Claesje his wife. The latter released, June 29, 1781, to John Van Winkle, of Bergen county, who the next day conveyed to Claesje, declaring that she was entitled to said lot by virtue of the will of her father, Cornelis Gerritse. John H. Garrison and Margaret his wife released March 12, 1788, and on Feb. 12, 1795, Henry Garritse released to Simeon John Van Winkle and John H. Garrison. It may be easier to understand these conveyances if it is borne in mind that Cornelis Gerritse (b. July 2, 1723) and Henry Garritse, sen., sometimes called Henry John Garritse (b. Aug. 17, 1727), were brothers, sons of Johannis, who was a grandson of Gerrit Gerritse, one of the fourteen patentees. Still another deed for this Lot was given, April 15, 1806, by John H. Gerritse and Margaret his wife, to John S. Van Winkle and Simeon Van Winkle. These several conveyances merged Lot No. 14 in what was afterwards known as the Riverside farm.

No. 15—Michael Vreeland. By deed dated Oct. 14, 1779, Henry John Gerritse and Gerrit John Gerritse and Margaret his wife released to Simeon John Van Winkle and Claesje his wife Lot No. 15, with other property. Simeon John Van Winkle and Claesje his wife released to John Van Winkle, of Bergen county, June 29, 1781, and he conveyed the next day to Simeon John Van Winkle. By deed March 12, 1788, John H. Gerritse and Margaret his wife quit-claim to Simeon John Van Winkle and Claesje his wife. Another deed for this Lot, describing it by metes and bounds, and declaring it to contain 157 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, was given April 15, 1806, by John H. Gerritse and Margaret his wife to John S. Van Winkle and Simeon Van Winkle. Gerritse describes it as "all that my farm and plantation whereon I now dwell." By this deed this Lot was also merged in the Riverside farm. The southern line of Lot No. 15 was between Fourth and Fifth avenues, or thereabout.

The owners of the farms laid out west of East Eighteenth street, and extending to the steep rocks, or to the river, were:

No. 1—Michael Vreeland: in the neighborhood of the Paterson Iron Works. From the shape this was called the *Drie Hoek*, or triangular Lot. It remained in the family until the middle of this century.

No. 2—Elias Vreeland.

No. 3—Henry Post. Frans Post bought of Hans Didericks, one of the patentees, a half interest in the undivided lands of Acquackanonk, by deed dated April 4, 1696;¹ and by deed dated April 26, 1698, he bought a half interest of Cornelius Lubbers,² another of the patentees. He was already settled at Acquackanonk when he bought of Didericks. By his will, dated September 8, 1724, he devised all

¹ E. J. Deeds, Book F, f. 222.

² E. J. Deeds, Book G, f. 107.

his lands to his sons, Adrian, Jacobus, Johannes, and Hendrick, to be equally divided between them. Adrian, Jacobus and Johannes, by deed dated March 14, 1731, released this lot to Hendrick, who by his will, dated May 27, 1777, devised to his son Henry, who conveyed a tract of forty-two acres and forty-one hundredths to the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures,¹ by deed dated June 7, 1792.

No. 4—Jacobus (James) Post; a son of Frans Post, just mentioned. His brothers, Adrian, Johannes and Hendrick, by deed dated May 30, 1740, released this lot to Jacobus, who by will dated October 26, 1765, devised the same or a part to his son, John F. Post.² John I. Post and wife conveyed 122.22 acres of this Lot and Lot No. 3, to the S. U. M., June 27, 1792. The tract so conveyed included Colt's Hill, and extended across the width of the two lots. On April 20, 1793, Post and wife conveyed to the Society 22 acres in the eastern end of these lots, and 12 acres in the vicinity of Vine street.

No. 5—Hessel Pieterse and Gerrit Van Wageningen. Walling Jacobs by deed dated May 6, 1689, conveyed to Jan Harmsse Van Barkeloo a lot of land in Acquackanonk, together with half his interest (one-twenty-eighth part) in the undivided lands. Van Barkeloo and his wife, Grietje Abrams Cornelisse, by deed dated May 20, 1695, conveyed the same to Hessel Pieterse. By these conveyances, and those recorded in the case of Lot No. 2 east of the cross-line, Pieterse and Gerrit Van Wageningen became vested as tenants in common in an equal undivided interest in a fourteenth part of the undivided lands. By deed dated March 19, 1747, Pieterse released to Van Wageningen this lot. The latter, by his will, dated July 17, 1769, proved August 1, 1770, devised to his son Hermanis, "a Lott of Land in the Bought in the Patent of Achquechnonk," the lot in question. In his will, dated August 21, 1789, proved April 8, 1794, Harremanis Van Wageningen does not mention this lot, although many other tracts are enumerated with great particularity; from this it is inferred that he had previously disposed of Lot No. 5.

No. 6—John Van Blarcom; his northerly line was about three hundred feet north of Willis street. It would about pass through the corner of Market and Union streets. John Van Blarcom received this property by deed from his father Guisbert Van Blarcom, who bought it from Cornelis Van Houten, a son of one of the patentees. John devised his property to his sons Henry, Nicholas and Anthony. Henry and Nicholas released to Anthony by deed dated December 14, 1786.³ John Van Blarcom lived in a stone house at the southwest corner of Willis street and Vreeland avenue, afterwards occupied by Cornelius C. Vreeland, and now covered by Chitty's greenhouses.

No. 7—Abram Thomasse; his northerly line was Broadway. He was a grandson of Urian Thomassen, one of the patentees, from whom he acquired the property. His

brothers released to him; he died intestate, leaving two daughters, Jannetje and Elizabeth; the former married Halmagh Van Houten, and the latter John R. Van Houten.¹ After the death of her husband, Jannetje and her oldest son Cornelius, released to Abraham Van Houten (a younger son of Jannetje), by deed dated July 27, 1773, a tract of 24 acres out of this Lot, probably lying next west of No. 92 Broadway, and running to the river at the end of Broadway. By deed July 1, 1782, Cornelius H. Van Houten, as the oldest son and heir-at-law of Halmagh Van Houten and Jannatie his wife, both then deceased, released to his brother Abraham a half interest in all the real estate whereof their parents had died seized. Abraham sold a quarter of an acre (2.26x2.26 chains, or 150 feet) out of the northeast corner of his land to Abraham Godwin, who kept tavern there for some years—the plot of late years known as the "Baptist church block," including Lots 82, 84, 86, 88 and 90 Broadway, and 40 feet more taken for the opening of Washington street about 1869, with a depth of 150 feet. This plot was sold to the S. U. M., November 5, 1792, by Jabes Johnson, administrator of Abraham Godwin, deceased, for £90 N. J. money, equivalent to about \$200. It would fetch more now. Abraham Van Houten, Cornelius Van Houten and John R. Van Houten, and their respective wives, deeded to the S. U. M., July 3, 1792, a tract of 45.29 acres of this Lot. The tract extended from Huntton's mills westerly to the river, and from a line 140 feet south of Van Houten street to the northern boundary of the whole Lot. At the western end it ran to and across Broadway, down to the river west of Mulberry street. John R. Van Houten and wife, by deed July 3, 1792, conveyed to the S. U. M. a tract of 12.57 acres out of this Lot, immediately east of the last mentioned parcel, and extending nearly to Summer street.

When between seventy and eighty years of age, Van Houten married, in 1820, his second wife, Rachel, widow of Adrian J. Post, who at one time kept the "Peace and Plenty" tavern, at the northwest corner of Willis street and York avenue (East Eighteenth street). By will dated February 16, 1825, he devised his real estate to his son Abraham, then three months old. He died May 15, 1825. His son, Abraham, died in 1849, having devised his real estate to his mother, Rachel Van Houten. She died Feb. 22, 1863, leaving her property (by will dated Oct. 20, 1857) to her children and grandchildren—Adrian and Elizabeth, children of John Post (b. 1803), George Post (b. 1805) and Caty (b. 1813), wife of John R. Van Houten. In 1881 the Chancellor appointed John Reynolds and Thomas M. Moore Trustees of the estate, who proceeded to sell the land. Prior to this, no deed had been given for this land, outside of the family owning it, in two centuries. Van Houten owned twenty-seven acres at the east end of Lot No. 7, beginning about 300 feet west of Carroll street. It was enclosed with a post and rail fence until 1881, and cultivated as a corn-field. Covered as it now is with elegant residences, that "farm" is worth several million dollars. Van Houten also owned a piece of this same lot, from about Washington street west-

¹ MS. Notes of Peter Colt, of abstract of titles of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, perhaps about 1794.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

¹ MS. Notes of Peter Colt, ut supra.

erly to within eighteen feet of Prospect street, which he laid out about 1810 in lots 30x100 feet. In 1813 he sold lots on Van Houten street near Main at \$200 each. In 1795 he occupied a stone house on the south side of Broadway nearly opposite Mulberry street. In 1818 he bought and thereafter occupied a stone house (the site now of a large brick house, next to the Broadway Reformed church), on the north side of Broadway, where he had a garden patch of seven acres. No record has been found of the partition between the daughters of Abram Thomasse (Van Riper). Elizabeth, the widow of John Van Houten, conveyed, October 29, 1808, a part of this tract, 24.93 chains (1650 feet) fronting on Broadway, beginning "nearly opposite to the house of Catalyntje Van Winkle," or near Summer street, and running westerly to Huntoon's mills, or nearly opposite Bridge street, with a depth of 12.55 chains for a distance of 612 feet (9.28 chains) west from the beginning, and of 6.50 chains the rest of the way. The grantee was Jane Van Giesen (her daughter), wife of Richard Van Giesen. The same day she conveyed to Elizabeth (another daughter), widow of Adrian Van Houten, late of Totowa, a tract of 13.70 (really somewhat more) acres immediately east of that just described, and extending to Abraham Van Houten's line. This tract was conveyed, June 15, 1835, by Albert Van Saun and Jane his wife (daughter of Mrs. Adrian Van Houten), and Aaron A. Van Houten (a son of Mrs. Ad. Van Houten) and Hannah his wife, to Freeman Dodd, of New York, who sold it off in small parcels and city lots.

Mrs. Ad. Van Houten also received from her mother a deed, Oct. 29, 1808, for a small tract of 4.96 acres, having a frontage of 5.90 chains (or 389 feet) on Broadway, a short distance east of Washington street. This plot she had laid out in lots, 30x100 feet, on April 4, 1814, by Thomas Wills, surveyor, and sold them at first at \$160 per lot. A part of the tract received from her mother was sold by Mrs. Van Houten, March 5, 1825, for \$480, to Albert Van Saun, namely, the wide lot on which the Messrs. Samuel Van Saun Muzzy, Edward H. Muzzy and Henry Muzzy, and their two sisters, great-grandchildren of Albert Van Saun, erected in 1892 the Muzzy building, No. 92 and No. 94 Broadway. This plot has continued for two centuries in the uninterrupted possession of the descendants of Urian Thomasse, one of the patentees of Acquackanonk.

Mrs. Van Giesen divided the first mentioned tract (granted to her) between her two daughters—Elizabeth, wife of Henry G. Doremus, and Mache, wife of Halmagh Van Houten (parents of John R., Richard A., Henry and Ralph Van Houten). Mrs. Doremus received the portion from Straight street nearly to Summer street, and Mrs. Halmagh Van Houten received that part between the Huntoon mills and Straight street. These deeds were dated August 31, 1810.

No. 8—Henderic Spier; immediately north of Broadway, which formed its southern boundary. Hendrick Spier was a son of the patentee, and this lot had been awarded to him at the allotment of 1714, although in all probability it was no longer his when this copy was made. John Hendricksen Spier, the patentee, and Mary his wife, by deed dated Feb.

15, 1708-9, conveyed to Hendrick Jansen Spier, their son, for £150 N. Y. money, a lot at Wesel containing 100 acres, and their interest in a twenty-eighth of the Acquackanonk patent. How the title passed from Hendrick Spier has not been ascertained, but in 1768 the lot belonged to Abraham Godwin, who mortgaged it. In 1772 he conveyed it to William Swan, of Paramus. The tract extended from Broadway northerly to half way between Godwin and Tyler streets. In 1792 it belonged for the most part to Simeon Van Winkle, who was a son of Jacob Van Winkle. Simeon Van Winkle conveyed to the Society, April 30, 1793, a tract of 15 acres on Broadway just east of Bridge street, running along the old brook; also a tract of 20 acres on Broadway, somewhat east of Carroll street. Jacob S. Van Winkle, a son of Simeon, owned a plot of twelve acres, fronting on Broadway and running back nearly to Division street, and from Lake street westerly to the Dickerson property. This plot he mapped out in building lots, April 1, 1794. Simeon conveyed to his son Edo, January 1, 1801, Lot No. 2, containing 9.56 acres, apparently west of Main street, near Bank street; on July 9, 1802, he sold him his store property, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Main street, about 150 feet square, for \$750, say \$100 per city lot. On August 31, 1805, he conveyed to Cornelius S. Van Winkle and John S. Van Winkle, seven acres near Main and Bank streets; to Edo, four acres near Lake street; and to Jacob S., 12 acres probably north of Division street; and on March 5, 1805, to Edo, 15 acres immediately west of East 18th street. Abraham Van Houten owned seven acres near the Erie Railway. Cornelius (Walling) Van Winkle owned several acres near Mulberry street, and Abraham Godwin still owned a plot of several acres about the Passaic Hotel. In a mortgage made by Godwin June 23, 1768, to John Leak, of New York, reference is made to a survey of the Lot, March 14, 1743-4. Was this survey made when Godwin bought the tract? In a mortgage made by Jacob Van Winkle and Caty his wife, to Martin John Ryerson, June 23, 1787, on a part of this Lot, on Broadway, the tract mortgaged is said to have been conveyed to Van Winkle, April 26, 1787.

No. 9 and No. 10—Derrick (Richard) Van Houten. By deed dated April 22, 1696, Abraham Bockee conveyed to Peter Powelse, "late of the town of Bergen," and presumably then of Acquackanonk, a half interest in the patent of Acquackanonk.¹ These two lots were doubtless allotted to Powelse in the new division. His son, Paulus Peterse, of Acquackanonk, yeoman, by deed of bargain and sale, dated June 1, 1741, conveyed them to Derrick Van Houten, for the consideration of £150, proclamation money of New Jersey. The conveyance includes "all and singular the Erections and Buildings houses Outhouses Barns Stables fences," etc.,² from which it is to be inferred that the property had been built upon and occupied previous to this conveyance. No. 9 extended from half way between Godwin and Tyler streets northerly to about half way between Fulton and Lawrence streets; No. 10 extended still further

¹ E. J. Deeds, Book F, f. 230.

² Unrecorded deed, Nelson MSS.

northerly to Lyon street. Dirck Van Houten was the son of Jacob Van Houten. His sister or his daughter Jannetje married Walling Van Winkle, which possibly accounts for the fact that the latter's son, Cornelis, owned most of these two Lots, about 300 acres, in 1792. By deed, May 18, 1793, Cornelis Van Winkle conveyed to the S. U. M. a tract of 100.49 acres in the western end of Lot No. 9, reserving for himself, however, 30 acres out of the plot. By deed dated December 1, 1809, Jerry C. Van Riper conveyed to the S. U. M. a tract of 10.46 acres north of Edo Van Winkle's house-lot; this seems to have been a part of Lot No. 9.

A tract of 14.30 acres, the eastern end of Lot No. 10, was conveyed by Derrick Ja. Van Houten to Jacob Van Winkle, by two deeds, March 16, 1772, and Feb. 21, 1774, and by him devised to his two sons, Simeon and Jacob, who equally divided by releases, dated July 9, 1786. Simeon conveyed his half to Jacob, May 24, 1788, and the latter conveyed, Feb. 24, 1794, to Martin Ryerson, John F. Post, Jr., and Simeon Van Winkle. They conveyed to Rynier Blanchard by deed June 20, 1796, and Blanchard the same day conveyed to Simeon Van Winkle. By deed Jan. 29, 1800, Simeon conveyed the property to Jacob I. Van Houten. Jacob Van Houten (son of Dirrick?) and Yanneke his wife conveyed to their son, Jacob Van Houten, jr., April 12, 1784, the remainder of this Lot. Jacob conveyed a tract of about 30 acres to Isaac Vanderbeck (probably the same tract sold in 1802 by Van Blarcom to Godwin), and an acre and a half to John Toers. He held the rest of the Lot so late as July 12, 1792, when he mortgaged it to John F. Post. Cornelius (Walling) Van Winkle sold to the S. U. M. two parcels of Lot No. 10, by deed May 18, 1793, one of 102.29 acres, and the other of 27.51 acres. The Society also bought of Jacob Van Houten, November 10, 1792, a tract of 55.60 acres, out of Lot No. 10. Abraham Van Blarcom sold to Abraham Godwin, Aug. 18, 1802, 34 acres in the same Lot, extending the whole width of the Lot, from north to south, and from the tract sold by Van Houten on the east to the Passaic river on the west. Part of this Lot was devised by Cornelius (Walling) Van Winkle to his daughter Tiny (Christina), wife of Adrian Van Houten, of West street; her son, Edward Van Houten, still owned part of it at the time of his death, within a few years, and his children remain in possession of a portion at this time.

No. 11 and No. 12—Adrian Post. He was a son of of Frans Post, who was a brother of the patentee. The two lots extended from Lyon street northerly about to Seventh avenue, a distance of just half a mile—forty chains. The two lots were surveyed as one plot, in 1730, as appears from the following document:¹

May the 27th 1730

Att the Request of Adirean Post I have Surveyed a peice of Land Lying at Acquackonogh Beginning at the North west Corner of Peter Poulsons Land by pasaick Revier by the Division fence where formerly stood a stake from thence along pasaick Revier North Eleven degrees east 7 Chains then North Eight Degrees west seven Chains then North seventeen Degrees west seven Chains then North thirty five Degrees west Nine Chains then North Nine Degrees East seven Chains then North forty three Degrees East Eight Chains to a stake standing by an

old tree then East ten Degrees south sixty Chains to asaxefrac¹ sapling marked on four sides then south Nineteen Degrees west thirty Nine Chains and thirty five Links to a stake standing on the midle Rhode then west ten Degrees North forty Eight Chains to the first [place] where it begun. Containing according to Survey one hund[red and] Eighty Acres English measure

Surveyed per me

Richard Edsall

Upon the death of Adrian F. Post, these two lots were partitioned between his two sons—Frans (b. Feb. 26, 1718) and Peter (b. Sept. 6, 1722). The survey was made by Hessel Peterse, probably about 1770. He laid out the entire tract in three parcels: No. 1, at the eastern end, 39.35 chains from north to south, and 21.40 chains from east to west, was allotted to Frans Post; No. 2, extending along the southern line of the entire tract, or of Lot No. 11, from the west line of No. 1 to the river, having a depth from north to south of 10.60 chains for a distance of 16.20 chains, and of 13.90 thence to the river; this was also allotted to Frans Post; No. 3 was allotted to Peter Post. It had most of the river front. Its northern line was on a course E. 10 deg. S. Beginning in the northwestern corner of Lot No. 1, allotted to Frans Post, it ran along his western line S. 21 deg. W. 27.50 ch.; W. 10 deg. N., 16.20 ch.; S. 10½ deg. W., 2.30; W. 10 deg. N., 12.90 ch. to the river; thence down stream to the northern boundary of the whole tract, and along the same E. 10 deg. S. to the beginning.³

No. 13—Cornelis Gerritse (Cornelius Garrison); part of the Riverside tract. This lot was probably apportioned in 1714 to the father of Cornelis. The chain of title is somewhat similar to that of Lots 13, 14 and 15 East. Cornelis Gerritse devised his real estate to his children, and the will being lost they agreed to divide the real estate as therein directed, and executed mutual releases accordingly. Henry Gerritse, Esq., of Wesel (who had married Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelis Gerritse), his son, John H. Gerritse, and Simeon Van Winkle (who had married Claesje, another daughter of Cornelis), being jointly possessed of this Lot and other lands, by virtue of the last will and testament of Henry Gerritse, deceased, as well as by a deed of release from Gerrit Stimas, July 23, 1751: Henry Gerritse, Esq., quit-claimed this Lot to Simeon John Van Winkle and John H. Gerritse, by deed Feb. 12, 1795. Simeon John Van Winkle (known as "Simeon of the Boght," to distinguish him from Simeon Jacob Van Winkle, of Broadway and Lot No. 8 West), was the father of John S. Van Winkle; he in turn was the father of Cornelius Van Winkle (who was named after his great-grandfather), who sold to the Riverside Land Improvement Company in 1867.

An attempt has been made to indicate, by notes on the margin of the map, the boundary lines between the several farms. In many cases these are merely approximations; in a general way they are correct. When we consider that John Verkerk lacked the advantages of modern scientific instruments; that he was plotting more than 4,000 acres into twenty-eight farms of equal size, in a new country,

¹ A sassafras sapling.

² The *dwaars lijn*, or York avenue (East Eighteenth street).

³ These data are taken from the original survey, in the possession of William Pennington.

¹ In the possession of William Pennington.

through which he had to cut his way as through a wilderness; over hills, through valleys and swamps, it is a marvellous tribute to his accuracy to find that the most recent

measurements differ very little from the distances and courses indicated on this ancient map of Paterson.

AN INTERESTING OLD DEED.

In 1712 the surviving patentees of Acquackanonk released to each other the farms then actually in their possession. But one of these deeds is on record—that to Cornelius Machielson (Vreeland). The only one of the original deeds known to exist was found about twenty years ago by Judge Simmons, of Passaic, in overhauling the roof of the old Van Wagoner house near the draw-bridge at Passaic. It was tucked carefully away, as if for concealment, under the ridge pole of the house, and looks as if it had been there for a century or more. It is handsomely engrossed on a sheet of parchment twenty-seven-and-a-half inches wide and twenty-three inches from top to bottom. The two surveys annexed are on sheets of parchment each twelve and a half by ten inches; the diagrams are as clear and distinct as when made. The deed and the surveys have been rotted away at the middle fold, so that many words are missing. In the following copy the missing words are conjecturally supplied in brackets:

THIS INDENTURE made the Twelfth Day of March in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Anne by the Grace of God of Great Brittain France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c Annoq. Domini One thousand Seven hundred and Twelve BETWEEN Johannes Macbielson of Comunapong in the County of Bergen in the Province of New Jersey Yeoman, Cornelius Machielson of Comunapong aforesaid Yeoman, John Hendrick Spier of Achquechenough in the County of Essex in the Province aforesaid Yeoman, and Cornelius Lubbers of Communapong aforesaid, Yeoman, of the One Part And Symon Jacobson van Winkel of Achquechenoung aforesaid Yeoman of the other part WITNESSETH WHEREAS By Indenture of Bargain and Sale bearing Date the Sixteenth Day of March Anno Domini One thousand six hundred and Eighty four and in the Seven and thirtieth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second over England &c. made or mentioned to be made Between the Lords Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey of the One Part, and Hans Diederick, Garret Garretson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Machielson, Adrian Post, Urian Thomason, Cornelius Roelofson, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Spier, Cornelius Lubbers, and Abraham Bouquee of the other part, They the said Lords Proprietors for the Considerations therein mentioned, Did Alien Grant Bargain and Sell unto the said Hans Diedericks, Garret Garretson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Machielson, Adrian Post, Urian Tomassen, Cornelius Roelofson, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Spier, Cornelius Lubbers, and Abraham Bouquee, and to their heirs and Assigns, A certain Tract of Land Situate laying and being upon Pisaick River in the County of Essex and called and known by the Name of Acbquechenung, Beginning at the Northermost bounds of the Town of Newark and so running from the lowermost part to the uppermost part thereof as far as the Steep Rocks or Mountains, and from the said lowermost part along the Pisaick River to the great Falls thereof and so along the Steep Rocks and Mountains to the uppermost Part of Newark bounds aforesaid, as it was more plainly demonstrated by a Chart or Draught thereof made by the then late Surveyor General, TOGETHER with all the Rivers Ponds Creeks Isles Islands (Hartmans Island which particularly belonged to Hartman Machielson only Excepted;) and also all Inletts Bays Swamps Marsbes Meadows Pastures fields fences Woods Underwoods fisheries Hawkings Huntings fowlings and all other Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging and appertaining (half part of the gold and silver mines and the Royalty of the Lords Proprietors also Excepted;) To HOLD the said Tract of Land and premisses and every part and parcel of the same to Them the said Hans Diederick, Garret Garretson, Walling Jacobs, Elias Machielson, Hartman Machielson, Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Machielson, Adrian

Post, Urian Thomason, Cornelius Roelofson, Symon Jacobs, John Hendrick Spier, Cornelius Lubbers, and Abraham Bouquee, their Heirs and Assigns, AND to the uses of Them their heirs and Assigns for ever, To be holden in free and common Socage of them the Lords Proprietors their heirs and Assigns as of the Seignory of East Greenwich YIELDING and paying therefore Yearly unto the said Lords Proprietors their Heirs or Assigns the Cheife or Quit rent of fourteen Pounds of Sterling money or the Value thereof Yearly for the said Tract of Land upon every five and twentieth Day of March for ever hereafter in lieu and stead of the Half Penny per Acre mentioned in the Concessions and in lieu and stead of all other Services and Demands whatsoever, As in and by the aforesaid recited Indenture, under the respective hands of Gauen Laurie the then Deputy Governour of the said Province of East Jersey, Thomas Codrington, William Sandford, Isaac Kingsland, Benjamin Price, Henry Lyon, the then major part of his Council, and James Emott Deputy Secretary of the said Province, and under the the Common Seal of the [Province of East New Jersey and] are Entered upon the Records of the said Province of East New Jersey the Day of the Date thereof in Liber A page (164) the relation being thereunto respectively had may more fully and at large appear AND WHEREAS [the said Johannes Machielson, Cor]nelius Machielson, John Hendrick Spier, Cornelius Lubbers, and Symon Jacobson van Winkel, parties to these Presents are the same Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Macbielson, John Hendrick Spier, Cor[nelius Lubbers and Symon Jacobson van Winkel named] in the before recited Indenture of Bargain and Sale and are now the only five surviving parties to whom the above mentioned Tract of Land and premisses was Granted and Conveyed by the before [mentioned Indenture (all the other of] said Grantees therein named being since deceased;) by means whereof They the said Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Machielson, John Hendrick Spier, Cornelius Lubbers and Symon Jacobson van Winkel are [and have become seized] of or Intitled unto all and singular the before mentioned Tract of Land and Premises Granted and Conveyed by the before Recited Indenture as aforesaid as Joynt Tenants by Survivorship AND WHERE[AS the said Johannes] Machielson Cornelius Machielson John Hendrick Spier Cornelius Lubbers and Symon Jacobson van Winkel being so Seized as aforesaid have severally and respectively taken upon them to Cultivate and Improve [several portions of] the before mentioned Tract of land and premisses which They have allotted to each other separately and respectively by mutual Agreement amongst themselves, and particularly the said Symon Jacobson [van Winkel] has been at great Charges and Expences in Cultivating and Improving two certain pieces or parcels of Land hereinafter mentioned and being the Lotts No. 4. and 13. Part of the aforesaid Tract of Land and premisses, It hath [been agreed by and between the said parties to these Presents That the same pieces or parcels of Land so Cultivated and Improved by him the said Symon Jacobson van Winkel should be layd out Surveyed and divided for him the said [Symon Jacobson] van Winkel bis heirs and Assigns for ever separately as a Part of His Dividend and Share of the aforesaid Tract of Land and Premisses by Vertue of the afore recited Grant from the said Lords Proprietors [and the said] pieces or parcels of Land have accordingly been laid out Surveyed and Divided for him the said Symon Jacobson van Winkel by William Bond Surveyor as followeth vizt. All that Tract piece or parcel of Land Scituate, laying and [Being in the town]ship of Achquechenung in the County of Essex in the Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey Marked with Number Four, Beginning on the Westside of Pisaick River and runs up into the Woods North [Ninety-five] degrees] West Ninety three chains

¹ Doubtless a clerical error for *eighty-five* degrees, which is the course indicated on the map accompanying the survey, although in the return it is given as *ninety-five* degrees.

Sixty four links And is in the breadth Parallell from the ffront to the Rear Nine chains sixty seven Links: And Contains One hundred Acres of Land or thereabouts, Bounded Southerly by the Lott of [Aalt Jurians Nor]therly by John Spieres Lott, Easterly by the River Passaick and Westerly by Land not yet layd out: As Also all that Tract, piece or parcel of Land Scituate, laying and being in the Township County and Province [aforesaid Marked with] Number Thirteen Beginning on and running from the Westside of Pissack River up into the Woods North Forty seven degrees West Ninety seven chains Forty six Links and is in breadth Parallell, Ten chains [forty six Links and contains one] hundred Acres of Land or thereabouts, Bounded Southwesterly by the Lott of John Hendrick Spier, South easterly by Pissack River, NorthEasterly by the Lott of the Widow Post and Northwesterly by Lands [not yet surveyed as by a re]turn of said Survey and Draught or Scheme thereof under the hand of the said William Bond hereunto annexed may more fully appear. Now THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH That for the [reasons aforesaid and] in pursuance of the aforesaid Agreement As also for and in Consideration of the Summ of five shillings apiece Current Money of New Jersey to them the said Johannes Machielson, Cornelius Machielson [John Hendrick Spier and] Cornelius Lubbers respectively in hand paid by the said Symon Jacobson van Winkel at and before the Ensealing and Delivery of these presents the Receipt whereof they Do hereby respectively acknowledge and themselves to be] therewith fully satisfied and of every part and parcel thereof Do acquitt release and discharge the said Symon Jacobson van Winkel his heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns by these Presents [and for certain other] Considerations them the said Johannes Machielson Cornelius Machielson John Hendrick Spier and Cornelius Lubbers hereunto especially moving They the said Johannes Machielson Cornelius Machielson [John Hendrick Spier and] Cornelius Lubbers HAVE Remised released ratified and confirmed And by these Presents Do for them and their respective Heirs remise release ratify and for ever quit-claim unto the said Symon Jacobson van Winkel now in his peaceable possession and Seizin being and to his heirs and Assigns for ever ALL those the aforesaid two several pieces or parcels of Land or Lotts (No. 4. and 13.) so separately layd out Surveyed divided and allotted [unto the said Symon Jacobson van] Winkel as aforesaid according to the Boundaries thereof in the Said Survey hereunto annexed mentioned Containing [in the] whole about Two hundred Acres of Land English Measure be the same more or less Together with all the] Rivers Ponds Pooles Creeks Inletts Bays Swamps Marshes Meadows Pastures fields fences fishings Hawkings [Huntings flowings] and all other Priviledges and Appurtenances whatsoever unto the same or to any [part or parcel thereof belonging or in any wise] appertaining AND all the Estate Right Title Interest Use Possession Reversion Remainder Claim and [Demand whatsoever] which they the said Johannes Machielson Cornelius Machielson John Hendrick Spier [and Cornelius Lubbers or any] of them [now have] or which hereafter They or their Heirs or any of them can or may claime to [have in or to either of] the said two pieces or parcels of Land hereby released and confirmed as aforesaid or any part or parcel thereof with the Appurtenances so that neither they the said Johannes Machielson Cornelius Machielson John Hendrick Spier and Cornelius Lubbers or any of them their or any of their [heirs or assigns shall or may have any] Interest Use Possession Reversion Remainder Claim or Demand to of or in the said Premises or any part or parcel thereof at any time hereafter can or may claim challenge or require But of and from [all manner of] Right Estate Use Interest and Demand thereunto or unto any part thereof to be had they the said Johannes Machielson Cornelius Machielson John Hendrick Spier and Cornelius Lubbers and their heirs be altogether Barred and for ever Excluded by these presents. To HAVE AND TO HOLD the aforesaid two several pieces or parcels of Land or Lotts No. 4. and 13. so laid out Surveyed and divided in Severalty as aforesaid and every part and parcel thereof with all and singular the Appurtenances unto him the said Symon Jacobson van Winkel his heirs and Assigns for ever To the only proper use and behoof of him the said Symon Jacobson van Winkel his heirs and Assigns for ever. AND the said Johannes Machielson Cornelius Machielson John Hendrick Spier and Cornelius Lubbers for themselves severally and respectively and for their several and respective heirs Executors and Administrators Do hereby Covenant promise and grant to and with the said Symon Jacobson van Winkel his heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns and to and with every of them by these Presents in the manner and form following That is to say That he the

said Symon Jacobson van Winkel his heirs and Assigns and every of them shall and lawfully may from time to time and at all and every time and times hereafter for ever freely quietly and peaceably have hold occupy possess and enjoy the said two several pieces or parcels of Land and premisses above mentioned hereby released and allotted or mentioned or intended to be hereby released and allotted as aforesaid and every part and parcel thereof with the Appurtenances without the lawful Lett Suite Trouble Vexation Eviction Disturbance or other Hinderance or molestation whatsoever of them the said Johannes Machielson Cornelius Machielson John Hendrick Spier and Cornelius Lubbers their heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns or any of them or of any other person or persons whatsoever any thing having or lawfully claiming of in or out of the said premisses or any part or parcel thereof by from or under them or any of them AND that they the said Johannes Machielson Cornelius Machielson John Hendrick Spier and Cornelius Lubbers and every of them their and every of their heirs and Assigns and all and every other person or persons whatsoever any thing having or lawfully claiming in the said premises hereby Released and Allotted as aforesaid or any part or parcel thereof by from or under them the said Johannes Machielson Cornelius Machielson John Hendrick Spier and Cornelius Lubbers shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter at the reasonable request Costs and Charges in the Law of the said Symon Jacobson van Winkel his heirs and Assigns well and truly make [do enter into] acknowledge Execute and suffer or to cause to be made done [entered into] acknowledged executed and suffered all and every such further and other reasonable Act and Acts, Device and Devices, Conveyances and Assurances in the Law whatsoever for the further better more perfect Assurance Surety and Sure Making releasing conveying and assuring the said two several pieces and parcels of Land and premisses above mentioned hereby released and allotted or mentioned or intended to be hereby released and allotted with the appurtenances unto the said Symon Jacobson van Winkel his heirs and Assigns for ever as by him the said Symon Jacobson van Winkel his heirs and Assigns or his or their Council learned in the Law shall be reasonably devised advised or required. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Parties above named first to these present Indentures have hereunto Interchangeably Set their hands and Seales the Day and Year first above written.

This is the mark of

X

Johannes Machielson (L. S.)

John Hendrick Spier (L. S.)

Cornelius Machielson (L. S.)

This is the mark of

X

[Endorsed :]

Cornelius Lubbers (L. S.)

Signed Sealed and Delivered

in the presence of

This is the true Mark of

HK

Klaes Hartmanse Vrelant.

John Conrad Codwise.

(Annexed to the Deed.)

The Return and B[oundaries of a certain] Tract of Land Surveyed and Layd out for Symon Jacobson [van Winkel] Scituate laying and being in the Township of Achquechenung in the County of Essex [and] Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey—vizt :

No. 4. Beginning on the [west] side of Passaick River and Running up into the Woods North ninety five degrees¹ West ninety three chains Sixty four links and is in Breadth parallell from the front to the [Rear] nine chains sixty seven Links and Contains one hundred Acres of Land English Measure Bounded Southerly by the Lott of Aalt Jurians North-erly by John Hendrick Spier and Easterly by the River Pissack and Westerly by Land not yet layd out.²

Surveyed October 27th, 1709.

By Wm. Bond Surveyor.

(Annexed to the Deed.)

The Return and B[oundaries of a certain tract] of Land Surveyed and Layd out for Symon Jacobson van Winkel [scituate] laying and being

¹ Ib.

² Apparently one of the Lots at Wesel.

in the Township of Achquechenung in the County of Essex in the Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey—vizt.

No. 13. Beginning on the Westside of Pisaick River and Running up into the Woods North forty seven degrees West ninety seven chains forty Six Links And is in Breadth Parallell ten Chains forty six Links and contains One hundred Acres of Land Bounded Southwesterly hy John Hendrick Spiers Lott South Easterly hy Pissaick River North East-

erly by the Lott of the Widow Post and North Westerly hy Lands not yet Surveyed.¹

Laid out October 27th, 1709

By Wm. Bond² Surveyor.

¹ Apparently one of the first Hundred Acre Lots.

² Surveyor General of New York for some years.

RECEIPTS FOR THE QUIT-RENTS.

In the Patent for Acquackanonk it was stipulated that a quit-rent of £14 should be paid annually hy the patentees. The following receipts (from the originals in the possession of Judge Simmons) are of interest as showing the changes in ownership from time to time:

Achqueckenunck 10 October 1707.

Received then of Hermanus Gerritse, Thomas Juriaanse, Hessel Peterse, John Spier, Cornelis Luhherse, John Sip, Jacob Vreeland, Hendrick Gerritse, Adriaan Post, Peter Pauelse, Christopher Steenmets, Aart Juriaanse, Johannes Marinus, Frans Post, John Juriaanse, Michiel Vreeland, Jacob Van Winkel, Simon van Winkel, Dirk Vreeland, Sanders Egherts, Gerard Post, Ahraham van Giesen, Ahraham Bockee, Claas Vreeland, & Cornelis de Remus, owners of the Achqueckenunck Pattent, & living upon the land therein mentioned, the sum of Seventeen pounds, ten Shillings New York money in full for a years quit rent for the sd Pattent, w'ch is (as hy s'd pattent may appear) fourteen pounds Sterling a year, w'ch s'd years quit rent was due the 25th of March last past to w'ch time all is cleard for the above mentioned pattent. I say recd for the use of the Proprietors of the Eastern division of New Jersey hy me

Peter Sonmans Rec'r. Gen'l. & Agent.

£17: 10: —

Achqueckenunck 3^{mo} September 1709

Received then of Hermanus Gerritse, Thomas Juriaanse, Hessel Peterse, John Spier, Cornelis Luhherse, John Sip, Jacob Vreeland, Hendrick Gerritse, Adriaan Post, Peter Pauelse, Christopher Steenmets, Aart Juriaanse, Johannes Marinus, Frans Post, John Juriaanse, Michiel Vreeland, Jacob van Winkel, Simon van Winkel, Dirk Vreeland, Sanders Egherts, Gerard Post, Ahraham Van Giesen, Ahraham Bockee, Claas Vreeland & Cornelis de Remus owners & Pattentees of the Achqueckenunck pattent & living upon the land therein mentioned the sum of Thirty five pounds New York money heing in full for two years quit rent for the sd Pattent, w'ch is (as hy the sd Pattent appears) fourteen pounds sterling (allowance heing made for 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cto for Sterling money) a year, w'ch sd two years rent was due the 25th of March last past, to w'ch time all is cleard & paid for the above mentioned pattent. I Say recd for the use of the Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey hy me

Peter Sonmans Rec'r. Gen'l. & Agent.

£35: —: —

Achquequenunck 23 June 1711.

Received then of Hermanus Gerritse, Thomas Juriaanse, Hessel Peterse, John Spier, Hendrick Spier, Cornelis Luhertse, John Sip, Jacob Vreeland, Hendrick Gerritse, Adriaan Post, Peter Pauelse, Christopher Steenmets, the Heirs of Aart Juriaanse, Johannes Vreeland, Francis Post, John Juriaanse, Michiel Vreeland, Jacob van Winkel, Simon van Winkel, Dirk Vreeland, Sanders Egherts, Roelof Cornelisse, Gerard Post, Ahraham van Giesen, John Broadberry, Claas Vreeland, & Cornelis de Reinus owners & Pattentees of the Achquequenunck Pattent & living upon the land mentioned therein the Sum of thirty five pounds New York money, heing in full for two years quit rent for the sd pattent w'ch is (as hy the sd Pattent appears) fourteen pounds Sterling (allowance heing made of the 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cto for Sterling money) a year: w'ch sd two years rent was due the 25th of March last past, to wch time all is cleared & paid for the

above named pattent. I say recd for the use of the Proprietors of the Eastern division of New Jersey hy me

Peter Sonmans Rec'r. Gen'l & Agent.

£ 35: —: —

Achquequenunck 25 April 1712.

Received then of Hermanus Gerritse, Thomas Juriaanse, Hessel Peterse, John Spier, Hendrick Spier, Cornelis Luhertze, John Sip, Jacob Vreeland, Hendrick Gerritse, Adriaan Post, Peter Pauelse, Christopher Steenmets, the Heirs of Aart Juriaanse, Johannes Vreeland, Francis Post, Harmen Juriaanse, Michiel Vreeland, Jacob van Winkel, Simon van Winkel, Dirk Vreeland, Sanders Egherts, Roelof Cornelisze, Gerard Post, Ahraham Van Giesen, John Broadberry, Claas Vreeland & Cornelius de Remus owners & Pattentees of the Achquequenunck Pattent, & living upon he land mentioned therein the Sum of Seventeen pounds ten Shillings New York money heing in full for a years quit rent for the sd pattent wch is (as by the sd Pattent appears) fourteen pounds Sterling (allowance being made of 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cto for Sterling money) a year, wch sd years rent was due the 25th of March last past, to wch time all is cleard & pd for the above named pattent. I Say recd for the use of the Proprs of the Eastern division of New Jersey hy me

Peter Sonmans Recr. Gen'l & Agent.

£ 17: 10

NB tho its mentioned yt the Heirs of Aart Juriaanse have pd because a generall receipt ought to be given, the sd Heirs have not pd for this nor five years before.

Achquequenunck 17 April 1713—

Received then of Hermanus Gerritse, Thomas Juriaanse, Hessel Peterse, John Spier, Hendrick Spier, Cornelis Luhherse, John Sip, Jacob Vreeland, Hendrick Gerritse, Adriaan Post, Peter Pauelse, Christopher Steenmets, the Heirs of Aart Juriaanse, Johannes Vreeland, Francis Post, Harmen Juriaanse, Michiel Vreelandt, Jacob van Winkel, Simon van Winkel, Dirk Vreelandt, Sanders Egherts, Roelof Cornelisze, Gerard Post, John Broadbury, Claas Vreeland & Cornelis Doremus, owners & Pattentees of the Achquequenunck pattent, & living upon the land mentioned therein the Sum of Seventeen pounds ten shillings New York money heing in full for a years quit rent of the sd Pattent, heing (as hy the sd pattent appears) fourteen pounds Sterling (the Sterling money heing computed at the rate of 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cto.) a year, wch sd years rent was due the 25th of March last past, to wch time all is cleard & pd for the sd Pattent. I Say recd for the use of the Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey hy me

Peter Sonmans Rec'r Gen'l & Agent.

£17: 10: —

NB tho its mentioned yt the heirs of Aart Juriaanse have pd, because a generall release ought to be given, the sd heirs have not pd for this nor six years before.

Achquequenunck 20th May 1719—

Received then of Hermanus Gerritse Thomas Juriaanse Hessel Peterse, John Spier Roelof Jacobus, Adrian Sip, Jacob Vreelandt, Hendrick.

Gerritze, Adrian Post, Peter Pauelse, Christopher Steenmets, Jurria Altse, Derick Vreelandt, Francis Post, Harman Juriaanse, Michiel Vreelandt Simon Van Winkel Derick Vreelandt Roelof Cornelisz, Gerrard Post, Claas Vreeland Hendrik Doremus, Hendrick Spier Owners & Patentees of Achiquequenunk & liveing upon the Land mentioned in that patent Ninty Seven pounds ten shillings money of New York which when seven pounds ten shillings Due by Sanders Egbert & John Broadberry is paid will be in full for Six Years Quitrents due from the 25th day of March 1713 to the 25 of March last past which said Quitrents being to be paid at the rate of fourteen pounds Sterling a year is computed at the rate of 25¹/₂ Ct into New York money.

Memd. That Jurria Altse has paid the arrears above mentioned due by the Heirs of Aart Jurriaanse.

Mr. Broadberry has pd 3:15:—

Commissioners by Act of Assembly :	John Hamilton
for raising of Money for running:	Geo. Willocks
ye Lines of Division between New :	John Harrison
York & New Jersey &c.	

East New Jersey: Acquackenunk: September 7th: 1726.

Received from Dirck Vreelandt, Arry Sip, Elias vreelandt, Dirck hartman Vreelandt, Jacobus van Winkle, Rolefe Jacobus, Hendrick Speer, Michael vreland, Rolefe Cornelusse van houtten, barmanus Gerrietse, Thomas & harman Jurryson Jerry Altse, Francis Post Hendrick Gerrietse, Peter Paulusse, Hendrick DeRemus Gerrit Post, Jacob Speer &

hessel Peterson one Hundred and Twenty four Pounds Eight shillings &c. money at: 8 pr oz: in full for Seaven years quit Rent for the several Persons above named which be Came Due the 25 of march Last Past I say Received by me for the Use of the Proprietors of Eastern Devission of New Jersey &c.

Richard Ashfield Rec Genl.

£124:8:3—

East New Jersey Acquackenunk May 17th 1727—

Received from Messrs: Harmanus Gerrietse Micbael Vreland Rolef Corneluson van Houten Jacob Vrelandt Harman Jurrison Aderaien Post for bis father frans Post Hendrick DuRemus Arry Sip Dirck Vrelandt Jacob Speer Class Vreland Cbristofell Stymets Elias Vrelandt Gerrit Post Peter Paulusse Dirck hartmans Vrelandt Jacob marrenus Abraham & Simon van Wenkle and Hendrick Speer the Sume of fifteen pounds four shillings it being in full for their several Shares in the Patent of Acquackenunk which became due the twenty fifth day of merch Last past all which perticular Shares being Cleared to that day I Say Received in bebalfe of genaral Proprietors of East Jersey by me

Richard Ashfield Rec'r Gen'll.

£15—4—

By the terms of the patent, these quit-rents are still due. It is probable that none were paid later than 1745. The Proprietors of East New Jersey are not likely to attempt their collection at this late day.

A SURVEY AND RETURN, 1713.

The oldest survey and return by Verkerk in this region is the following,¹ given in his own Dutch, which is not strictly grammatical:

Uyt Geleyt en Gemeeten een Loet Lant Voor Hessel Pitersen no. 12: en begint an dekiel an de suyt sey Van Vrans poest by een berke stratiel an vier seyyen Gemerckt en loept van daer West seisten Graden suyelyck Vyfennegentig kettens en Van daer noerden negen Graden oesteleckyck drie kettens en twintig schalmen en van daer noerden ses en Vertig Graden Westeleckyck 54 kettens en van daer suyeyen 44 Graden Westeleckyck 9 kettens en 80 schalmen en Van daer suyeyen 46 Graden oesteleckyck 60 kettens en Van daer suyeyen 9 Graden Westeleckyck 8 kettens en Van daer oest 7 Graden noerdeleyckyck 97¹/₂ ketten en Van daer tot de plaes daer bet eerst begonnen is en stuyt met de suyt sey thuegen dierk Vrelant en loet en met de noerd bey thuegen Vrans poesten loet ost by de kiel West by Lont dat nek niet Gemeten is En is Groet 200 ackers

Anno 1713

Gemeten by my

Jan Verkercke

[Translation.]

Laid out and surveyed a lot of land for Hessel Pieterse: No: 12: and begins at the river on the south side of Frans Post at a birch sapling marked on four sides and runs from thence West sixteen degrees southerly ninety-five chains and from thence north nine Degrees easterly three chains and twenty links and from thence north forty-six Degrees Westerly 54 chains and from thence south 44 Degrees Westerly 9 chains and 80 links and from thence south 46 Degrees easterly 60 chains and from thence south 9 Degrees Westerly 8 chains and from thence east 7 Degrees northerly 97¹/₂ chains and from thence to the place where it first began and bounded on the south by line of Dirck Vreeland's lot and on the north by line of Frans Post's lot east by the river West by lands not yet surveyed and is 200 large acres.

Anno 1713

Surveyed by me

Jan Verkercke

¹ Simmons MSS.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FIRST FAMILIES OF PATERSON.

When our children turn the page,
 To ask what triumphs mark'd our age—
 What we achieved to challenge praise.
 Through the long line of future days—
 This let them read, and hence instruction draw:
 "Here were the many bless'd,
 Here found the virtues rest,
 Faith link'd with Love, and Liberty with Law;
 Here industry to comfort led;
 Her hook of light here learning spread;
 Here the warm heart of youth
 Was woo'd to temperance and to truth;
 Here hoary age was found,
 By wisdom and by reverence crown'd.¹

It is fitting that we pause for a time to ask who were the men that first dared to plant their rude hamlets in this wilderness? Whence came they? What where they? Thus can we best comprehend the course of the modest settlement as it developed into the prosperous and wealthy agricultural community which occupied the whole of the patent, and had built up a flourishing commerce with distant neighborhoods, ere its first centennial had arrived. The mental traits of those earliest pioneers in this region strongly leaven the character of the population of Paterson and its vicinity today, and thousands who have gone out from old Acquackanonk to distant States have carried with them characteristics inherited from the original fourteen patentees, which have influenced in no small degree communities where the sonorous old Indian name was never heard. Who were the patentees? ²

It may be noted that of all the purchasers of Acquackanonk only three, Post, Spier and Bookey, had proper surnames. At this period patronymics were almost unknown among the Dutch. Children were called by their father's Christian name, adding *se* or *sen* to indicate the fact. This custom, while it had its advantages in tracing family genealogies, is nevertheless often very puzzling to the historian, as it is obvious there might be a dozen men named Michiel, each of whose sons would be called Michielsens.

Among the purchasers of Acquackanonk named in the Indian deed, but not among the patentees from the Lords Proprietors, was

¹ Charles Sprague.

² To those familiar with the admirable and very complete Genealogies given in the History of Hudson County, New Jersey, by Charles H. Winfield, published in New York in 1874, it is but just to the writer of the present work to state that the following genealogical data of the Acquackanonk patentees were compiled, for the most part in December (December 5-30), 1873, and were then written out and laid aside for future use. Mr. Winfield's work was published some months later, or the writer would have been saved a great deal of labor by availing himself of the painstaking industry of that gentleman. Mr. Winfield's book ought to be owned by every member of the Vreeland, Van Wagoner and Van Winkle families in Passaic county.

HENDRICK GEORGE.

Although he did not settle in Acquackanonk, it was evidently his intention to do so, and a brief notice of him will not be out of place. He was the ancestor of the very numerous Brinckerhoff family in this part of the country. According to that very excellent authority, the late James Riker, Jr.:¹

This respectable and extensive family is of Flemish extraction, and was anciently located in the city of Ghent, in the Netherlands, where its members are mentioned as free born citizens or patricians of that city, and among whom Andries Brinckerhoff, senator and syndic in 1307, is particularly noticed in the annals of those times. From Ghent the family extended itself in the sixteenth century to Holland, Friesland, and Lower Saxony, probably compelled to make this remove by the galling severity of the Spanish government, which, during that century, forced into exile thousands of the inhabitants of Ghent and other places in Flanders. In the above mentioned provinces the Brinckerhoffs became established, and their descendants enjoy much distinction there at the present day.

Joris Dericksen Brinckerhoff, the ancestor of the entire American family, was from the county of Drent or Drenthe, in the United Provinces, and having lived some time at Flushing, a sea-port in Zealand, emigrated to this country in 1638, and with his wife Susannah (whose maiden name was Duhhels), settled in Brooklyn, where Mr. Brinckerhoff obtained a grant of land by brief dated March 23, 1646. He was a man of worth, and was an elder in the Brooklyn church at the time of his death, which happened January 16, 1661. His widow survived many years. His children were Derick, Hendrick, Abraham and Aeltie.

Hendrick Jorisse (son of Joris, or George) was a delegate from Flatbush to the convention from the Dutch towns which met July 6, 1663, at New Amsterdam, to encourage resistance to the English, and was a member of a like convention held February 27, 1664, at Flatbush, to send delegates to Holland.² As schepen of Midwout (Flatbush) he witnessed to a declaration, January 15, 1664, regarding the aggressions of the English.³ With a ready adaptability to circumstances, we find him on March 1, 1665, representing his town at Hempstead, in the first Assembly under English rule,⁴ while on the re-occupation of New Netherland he is appointed (August, 1673) by Governor Colve to his former office of schepen of Midwout.⁵ In 1670 he was named in the Indian deed for Flatbush.⁶ In 1675 he was assessed for "1 poll, 3 horses, 11 cows, 3 ditto of 2 years, 5 ditto of 1 year, £124; 17 morgens of land and valley (meadow), £34."⁷ By deed dated May 30, 1677, he bought from Claes Jansen de Backer (Nicholas Jansen, baker) a tract of 47 morgens of land at Communipaw, which had been given by the West India Company (who bought from Michael Pau) to Jan Evertse Bout, by him sold to Michiel Jansen in 1648, (deed 1656) and by his widow to his brother, Nicholas Jansen, December 20, 1667.⁸ He probably settled on this farm at once,

¹ Annals of Newtown, in Queens County, New-York, etc., by James Riker, Jr., New York, 1852, 290.

² History of New Netherland; or, New York under the Dutch, by E. B. O'Callaghan, M. D., New York, 1855, II., 502.

³ N. Y. Col. Docs., II., 480.

⁴ N. Y. Civil List, 1869, 26, 32.

⁵ *Ib.*, 577.

⁶ Bergen's Kings County Settlers, 49.

⁷ N. Y. Doc. Hist., IV., 99.

⁸ E. J. Deeds, Liber No. 1; History of the Land Titles of Hudson County, N. J., 1609-1871, by Charles H. Winfield, New York, 1872, 50.

for in 1683 he was appointed by the Legislature of East Jersey to be one of six tax commissioners for Bergen county, his name being curiously transformed in the records to Ivoriss.¹ He bought a tract of land on the eastern bank of the Hackensack river, at English Neighborhood, June 17, 1685, where he took up his final residence.² He and his wife head the list of members of the Hackensack Dutch church, compiled in 1686 by Dominie Taschemaker, and in the same year he was elected and installed elder of that church, "for the east side," probably of the Hackensack river. He was re-elected to the same office in 1694, at Acquackanonk, when the united congregation of the two places met at the latter settlement.³ The Legislature in 1692 named him as one of the two treasurers to receive Bergen county's quota of public taxes, which were to be paid at his house, indicating his prominence in the community.⁴ The last mention that has been found of him is in a deed dated February 24, 1708, whereby he conveyed his Communipaw property to his son Cornelius.⁵

His children were: I. Geertje, b. Feb. 20, 1670; II. Margrietje, b. June 13, 1671; III. Cornelius, b. —; m. Margrita Sibese (dau. of Siba or Sibes) Banta, Oct. 31, 1702; VI. Jacobus, b. —; m. Angenitje Hendrickse Banta, April 17, 1708;⁶ VII. Dirck, b. —. In uniting with the Hackensack church in 1699, Cornelis and Dirck were both enrolled under the name Blinkerhof. Margrietje and Jacobus joined the church under the same name, the former in 1701, and the latter eight years later.⁷ The word *Blinkert* means a sand-hill, and is applied to the numerous downs along the Holland coast. Near Haarlem is a conspicuous hill of this sort, called distinctively *de Blinkert*, and famous for a great victory won by the Hollanders in 1304.⁸ The termination *hof* means a court or garden; hence the word *Blinkerhoff* means a garden on a sandhill. The name is usually written Brinkerhoff in this vicinity.

I. HANS DIEDERICKS

is the first of the grantees named in the Acquackanonk patent. The notices we have of him are but few, the earliest being on the occasion of his marriage with Grietje Warnarts, the widow of Adriaen Hendr. Zips. Diederick is there spoken of as from Isleven.⁹ Of this union there was born Hester, bap. Nov. 22, 1665,⁹ who m. Dirck Epke

Banta, and was received with him into the Hackensack church May 1, 1689.¹ On the day his daughter was baptized Diedericks took the oath of allegiance to the English, at Bergen, where he held the office of constable at the time.² On March 12, 1668, he received from Gov. Philip Carteret a confirmatory patent for five tracts of land at Bergen and vicinity.³ He was licensed, February 13, 1670-71, to keep a "house of entertainment at Bergen."⁴ On the temporary resumption of the Dutch sway in New Netherland Diederick was appointed, September 4, 1673, lieutenant of the Bergen militia, he being selected by the authorities at New Amsterdam from the number proposed by the community.⁵ He was given his old office of constable again on March 9, 1675-6.⁶ His military efficiency was recognized under the English rule, as he was commissioned lieutenant March 4, 1679, of "a foot company under Capt. Berry within the corporation of Bergen and the out plantations adjacent;"⁷ and again on January 10, 1683-4, he was appointed captain of a "foot company of the trained band, of Bergen."⁸ He was a deputy to the Legislature from Bergen at the session of November 5, 1675,⁹ being re-elected May 22, 1680, and in April, 1686.¹⁰ In the will of Engelbert Steenhuis, dated December 13, 1677, Hans Diederick is named as one of the executors.¹¹ He was one of the purchasers of Acquackanonk from the Indians, March 28, 1679, and was likewise one of those who petitioned the Governor and Council, May 30, 1684, for the granting of the patent. Nevertheless, he does not appear to have removed from Bergen to the new settlement, for in November, 1683, the Legislature appointed him one of the commissioners for Bergen, to "set, lay out and appoint all necessary highways, bridges, passages, landings and ferries" in that country.¹² He was already in the commission of the peace for Bergen, having been appointed by the Governor and Council, March 24, 1682-3, and four days later selected as one of the three persons to hear and determine small causes in the town of Bergen, being reappointed to the latter office December 5, 1683,¹³ on which day he was designated by the Legislature as one of six persons to as-

The citations hereinafter made from the Records of this church will be from this sumptuous volume, or from the current volumes of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, published by said Society, and which has been printing the records of the New York church for the past twenty years, preliminary to issuing them in three separate volumes of Collections, of which only the first has been furnished at this writing.

¹ The Grants and Concessions, and original constitutions of the Province of New Jersey, the Acts passed during the Proprietary Governments, etc., collected by Aaron Leaming and Jacob Spicer, Philadelphia (1758), 275.

² Riker's Annals of Newtown, 297.

³ Records of the Reformed Dutch Churches of Hackensack and Schraalenburgh, New Jersey (Collections of the Holland Society of New York, Vol. I. Part I.), I., 289, 290.

⁴ Leaming and Spicer, 324.

⁵ Winfield's Hudson County Land Titles, 50.

⁶ Winfield's History of Hudson County, 527.

⁷ Hackensack Church Records, 3, 4, 5.

⁸ Terwen, 75.

⁹ Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York (Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Vol. I.), edited by Samuel S. Purple, M. D., New York, 1890.

¹ Hackensack Church Records, 2.

² N. J. Archives, I., 49.

³ Winfield's Hudson County Land Titles, 117.

⁴ E. J. Deeds, Liber No. 3, f. 39.

⁵ N. Y. Col. Docs., II., 597.

⁶ N. J. Archives, I., 177.

⁷ E. J. Deeds, Liber No. 3, f. 165.

⁸ Book C of Patents, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 71.

⁹ Leaming and Spicer, 93.

¹⁰ N. J. Archives, I., 306; XIII., 143.

¹¹ E. J. Deeds, Liber No. 3, f. 142.

¹² Leaming and Spicer, 257.

¹³ N. J. Archives, XIII., 41, 48, 119; Book C of Patents, 9, 15, 21.

sess the munificent total of eleven pounds on Bergen county, to defray the public charges of the Colony, and to be payable in wheat, Indian corn and merchantable pork at specified prices.¹ He was elevated to a Judgeship in the Bergen court, November 28, 1684.² These numerous references all show that up to 1686 he was still of Bergen. By deed dated April 4, 1696, Diedericks, being then of the town of Bergen, conveyed to Francis Post, of the township of Aqueckenonge, consideration £31 5s. current money of the Province, a "certain parcell of Land Lyeing and being in the township of Aqueckenong, betwixt Adrian Post, and Urian Thomas being of the Hundred [acre] Lotts, and is Number two, together with the full and Absolute Right and privilege to the halfe of the fourteenth part of the Comonage according to the whole purchase of Aqueckenonge," etc. He signs his name *Hans Dedrik*. The witnesses were Claes Aarent Toers, Hessel Pieterse and Edward Earle, jun. It was acknowledged March 2, 1696-7, before Enoch Macheilse.³ By deed dated November 6, 1696, Diedericks conveyed to his son-in-law, John Adrianse Sip, of the town of Bergen, consideration £5, New York money, Lot Number Eleven in Achquickenunk, together with his remaining half interest in the fourteenth part of the whole patent.⁴ Diedericks died September 30, 1698, and was buried at Bergen.⁵ He left a son, Wander, whose son Johannis Dideriks was received into the Acquackanonk church March 31, 1726.⁶

The name Didericks means "son of Theodore."

The last recited deed explains the introduction of the numerous Sip family into this neighborhood. John Adrianse Sip was not the husband of a daughter of Diedericks, but was his step-son. He was baptized May 24, 1662, being the son of Adriaen Hendrickszen Sip, of Breda, in North Brabant, and Grietje Warnarts of Schonevelt, who were married February 4, 1656. John m. April 23, 1684, Johanna Idens Van de Voorst⁷ (bap. April 16, 1666, dau. of Ide Van Vorst, of Ahasimus, who is said to have been the first white male child born and married in New Netherland).⁸ He was appointed ensign of the Bergen militia, Nov. 10, 1692, on the nomination of the people of the town.⁹ He had children: I. Arie, b. Oct. 25, 1684; m. Gerritje Helmigse, April 19, 1711; removed to Acquackanonk; II. Hilligond, bap. Aug. 28, 1687; m. Johannis Walingse Van Winkle, Sept. 30, 1710; III. Ide, bap. Aug. 28, 1687; d. in infancy; IV. Margaret, bap. Aug. 17, 1690; m. John Gerritse Van Wagenen, May 22, 1713; V. Annetje, bap. Feb. 22, 1693; m. Gerrit Hermanus Van Wagenen, Oct. 3, 1713; VI. Ide, b. Sept. 3, 1695; m. 1st, Ariantje Cornelissen Cadmus; 2d, Antje Van Wagenen, May 23, 1725; VII. Jo-

annis, b. May 10, 1698; VIII. Cornelius, b. Sept. 27, 1700, d. unm.; IX. Abraham, b. April 11, 1704; X. Hendrick, b. Sept. 30, 1706; XI. Lena, bap. Dec. 1, 1708; m. John Van Horn; d. May 19, 1750.¹

II. GERRIT GERRITSE (GARRISON—VAN WAGONER).

An interesting document relating to this patentee is a certificate of character, still preserved in the family of one of his descendants, in Jersey City, and of which this is a translation:

We, burgomasters, schepens and councillors of the city of Wageningen, declare by these presents, that there appeared before us Hendrick Elissen and Jordiz Spiers, citizens of this city, at the request of Gerrit Gerritsen and Annetje Hermansse, his wife. They have testified and certified, as they do by these presents, that they have good knowledge of the above named Gerrit Gerritsen and Annetje Hermansse, his wife, as to their life and conversation, and that they have always been considered and esteemed as pious and honest people, and that no complaint of any evil or disorderly conduct has ever reached their ears; on the contrary, they have always led quiet, pious and honest lives, as it becomes pious and honest persons. They especially testify, that they govern their family well, and bring up their children in the fear of God, and in all modesty and respectability.

As the above named persons have resolved to remove and proceed to New Netherland, in order to find greater convenience, they give this attestation, grounded on their knowledge of them, having known them intimately, and having been in continual intercourse with them for many years, living in the same neighborhood.

In testimony of the truth, we the burgomasters of the city, have caused the private seal of the city to be hereto affixed.

Done at Wagening, 27th November, 1660.

By the ordinance of the same.

J. Aquelin.²

Wageningen is an ancient town in Gelderland, about three hours (ten miles) from Arnhem. Situated on the banks of the Rhine, in a picturesque country, fertile and thoroughly cultivated, it has been a centre of trade and population, and hence the seat of many a fierce contest, since the ninth century. In 1240 it was fortified by Count Otto II. van Gelder, who provided it with walls and stout gates. Nevertheless, in 1421 it was captured, plundered and burnt. After various vicissitudes it was in 1572 reunited to the States of Holland, and is to this day one of the pleasantest and quaintest towns in Holland. The population is about 5,000, and the growth of the place has necessitated the removal, for the most part, of the ancient fortifications.³ It was from this town that Gerrit Gerritsen and Annetje Hermansse his wife, with one child, Gerrit, two years old, and armed with the above certificate, set sail, in the ship *Faith*, Jan Bestevaer captain, the fare for the three being ninety florins—about thirty-six dollars. They arrived at New Amsterdam December 23, 1660—a remarkably quick passage for those days.⁴ In the same ship were Hendrick Jansen Spiers, wife and two children, and Lubbert Gerritsen, also destined to

¹ Leaming and Spicer, 275.

² Book C of Patents, 90.

³ E. J. Deeds, Book F, f. 222.

⁴ *Ib.*, 303.

⁵ Winfield's Hudson County Land Titles, 118.

⁶ Acquackanonk Church Records, in MS.

⁷ N. Y. Dutch Church Records, *passim*.

⁸ Valentine's N. Y. Manual, 1862, 768.

⁹ Liber C of Patents, 381.

¹ Winfield's Hist. Hudson County, 525.

² Annals of the Classis of Bergen, etc., by Benjamin C. Taylor, D. D., New York [1857], 70-71; Valentine's N. Y. Cor. Manual, for 1861, p. 699, gives the same, but spells the name of the witnesses "Speiers," and the name of the city "Wagennin." The paper was then in the possession of Hartman Van Wagenen, of South Bergen, N. J.

³ Terwen, 568-9.

⁴ Winfield's Hist. Hudson County, 482.

have an interest in Acquackanonk, besides four other men and two small families.¹

Gerritse appears to have settled in Bergen immediately after his arrival, for on October 16, 1662, Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant in council appointed him one of the three schepens (magistrate, or alderman with magisterial and judicial powers) for Bergen.² In the same year Gerritse was one of the petitioners for the settlement of a clergyman at Bergen, and pledged himself to contribute six florins yearly toward his support.³ On June 18, 1663, he was named by the council as one of the three commissioners empowered to enclose the settlement at Gemoenepa with long palisades, for the safety of the houses and barns of the settlers against Indian incursions, and to assess the cost thereof upon the inhabitants.⁴ Twelve days later he received a commission as ensign of the militia at Gemoenepa⁵—not a very imposing array of warriors, we may be sure. We find him recorded as one of the witnesses at the baptism, November 22, 1665, of Hester, the child of Hans Diedericks.⁶ On the same day, he with other inhabitants of Bergen took the oath of allegiance to King Charles II. of England.⁷ Governor Philip Carteret gave him a patent, May 12, 1668, for four parcels of land in and about Bergen, about one hundred acres in all, one of them being at Marion.⁸ On the recapture of New Netherland by the Dutch, Gerritse was again (Aug. 18, 1673) constituted one of the schepens of Bergen, on the nomination of the people.⁹ When Engelbert Steenhuis was making his will, December 13, 1677, he selected his trusty neighbor, Gerrit Gerritse, as one of his executors.¹⁰ As we have seen, he was one of the purchasers of Acquackanonk from the Indians, March 28, 1679. Governor Andros, of New York, having usurped the dominion over New Jersey, in 1680, Gerritse was elected one of the officers of Bergen, and was confirmed by Gov. Andros and his council.¹¹ The patentee never settled at Acquackanonk, but always remained at Communipaw. By deed dated January 30, 1698-9, "Geret Geretse van Wageninge senior of the town of Bergen," for the consideration of £45 New York money, conveyed to Cristoffle Stynmets, of the county of Essex, "a Certaine lott lying in the township of Aquechonenque it being of ye old Lotts & marked number 6 together with ye Just half of all ye right title & privileges belonging or in any wayes pertaining to ye fourteenth part of ye Commonage of ye abovesaid town of Aquoechononque according to ye patent thereof granted & ye several agreements by ye patentees & their as-

sociates as also ye house or home Lot belonging to ye abovesaid lott of Land belonging," etc. This deed was witnessed by Johannes Stymets, Gerrit Gerritse "*de Jongh*" (the younger, or junior), and Edward Earle, jun.¹ According to the Bergen Church Records, the patentee died April 6, 1703; his wife died before him, September 7, 1696.²

Second Generation.

Their children were:

I. Gerrit, b. in 1658; m. Neesje Picterse, of Best, in Gelderland, May 11, 1681. He settled at Pembrepock; was appointed one of the judges of the Bergen court, Aug. 31, 1681,³ and lieutenant in the militia company, Nov. 10, 1692, "having been chosen by the freeholders of Bergen according to their charter as a person fit and capable to serve and bear the office of lieutenant of the foot company consisting of the inhabitants of said corporation."⁴ He was one of the numerous signers to the petition in 1700, to the King, asking to have the Colony of New Jersey taken under the Royal protection, and complaining of the ill treatment of the Proprietors.⁵ By deed dated June 10, 1720, he and his wife conveyed to their son Abraham "a certain small lot of land on Haghuagenonck being lot number 6, as it is delineated on a map made for that purpose."⁶ This was probably one of the small lots laid out in the rear of the Hundred Acre lots. The date of his death is uncertain.

II. Jannetje, bap. March 19, 1662.

III. Fytje, bap. Dec. 30, 1663; m. Cornelius van Vorst, Nov. 27, 1693; d. May 19, 1734.

IV. Hermanus, bap. March 10, 1667, named after his mother's father, which is the origin of this name in this vicinity; m. Annetje, dau. of Waling Jacobs (Van Winkle), Oct. 6, 1690. Through this marriage he came into the possession of a large interest in Acquackanonk. There is in existence⁷ a curious document in the peculiar but distinct handwriting of Dominie Guilaem Bertholf, dated April 10, 1693, in which the Dominie sets out that Walling Jacobs has leased to his son-in-law, Hermanes Gerretse, a lot of land at Acquackanonk, containing four morgens, "beginning on the river east of the King's highway, the full breadth of the lot and so upwards excepting the church yard," and being the lot then occupied by Gerretse. This was the homestead where still stands the old Van Wagoner house, opposite the draw-bridge at Passaic. The rental was to be the tenth schepel (bushel) of all the corn raised, and in case Gerretse or his wife survived the father-in-law, the property was to go to the survivor, at a valuation to be fixed by two of the neighbors. However, by deed dated October 14, 1702, Walling Jacobs

¹ N. Y. Doc. Hist., III., 35.

² N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 231.

³ *Ib.*, 233.

⁴ *Ib.*, 252.

⁵ *Ib.*, 268.

⁶ N. Y. Dutch Church Records.

⁷ N. J. Archives, I., 49.

⁸ Winfield's Hudson Co. Land Titles, 120-121.

⁹ N. Y. Col. Docs., II., 578.

¹⁰ E. J. Deeds, Liber No. 3, f. 142.

¹¹ N. J. Archives, I., 320.

¹ E. J. Deeds, Book G, f. 46.

² The Bergen Dutch Church Records, printed in Winfield's Hudson County Land Titles, 401, 402. The references hereinafter to these records will be as printed in that work, in which eighty-eight pages of births, marriages and deaths are given, arranged alphabetically.

³ Winfield's Hist. Hudson Co., 483.

⁴ E. J. Deeds, Liber C, f. 380.

⁵ N. J. Archives, II., 326.

⁶ Recital in deed in E. J. Deeds, K 2, f. 373.

⁷ Nelson MSS.

conveyed to Harmanus Gerretse a lot lying between the lot of Adrian Post on the southwest and the church lot on the northwest, together with a half interest, or one-twenty-eighth part, of the undivided lands.¹ By deed dated November 27, 1711, he and eight others of the owners of Acquackanonk bought of Peter Sonmans a tract of 2,800 acres of land on the southeast side of the Passaic river, extending from the Falls to Peckamin river,² as we shall see hereafter. Hermanus Gerretse was elected a Deacon in the Acquackanonk church in 1698 and in 1702, and an Elder in 1708, 1715, 1727 and 1732.³ He devised his interest in Acquackanonk to his son Gerrit.

V. Aeltje, bap. April 14, 1672; m. Wander Diedricks, (son of Hans Diedricks), Nov. 27, 1693; d. Dec. 22, 1754.

VI. Hendrick, bap. Oct. 25, 1675; m. Margrietje Straatmaker, April 3, 1701. He was elected Deacon in the Acquackanonk church in 1708, and Elder in 1726 and 1739. His name appears among those who signed the petition to the King for redress against the oppressions of the Proprietors, in 1700. By deed dated June 23, 1718, John Corta and Marietje his wife, of Essex county, conveyed to Henry Gerritse, of the same county, for £100, a tract on the Passaic river on the north side of Gerrit Post, 9.31 chains wide and running back 107 to 109 chains, bounded on the north by Gerrit Juriance' lot; also fifty acres immediately in the rear of the first lot, making 150 acres in all.⁴ He probably lived at Wesel. He had Lot No. 14, East, and Lot 13, West, in the Bogt, assigned to him in the subdivision of 1714. He is doubtless the same Hendrick Garrison who is referred to⁵ in 1761 as the owner of the grist mill and saw mill then standing at the foot of the present Mulberry street, Paterson. He had been dead three years at that time, but the mill still belonged to his heirs. He wrote his name *Hendrick Gerritse*, which, modified into *Garrison*, has been retained by his descendants. His will, dated Sept. 9, 1743, proved Nov. 20, 1758,⁶ gives a very good idea of the form of those instruments in his day:

In the Name of God Amen the ninth day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand Seven hundred & forty three I Hendrick Gerretse of the Precinct of Acquacknong in the County of Essex and Province of New Jersey Yoman being Sick & weak in bothy but of perfect mind & memory thanks be given unto God therefor calling unto mind the mortality of my Body & knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye do make & ordain this my last Will & Testament that is to Say First of all I give & recommend my Soul into the hands of God that gave it and for my Body I recommend it to the Earth to be buried in a Christian like and decent manner according to the discretion of my Executors and as touching Such Worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life I give devise & dispose of the Same in manner and form following. Item I give and bequeath the use and improvement of all my Real & Personal Estate unto my well beloved Wife

Margeriet during the time She remains my Widow and after ber disease I give my Real Estate as followeth. First I give to my Son Garret fifty Shillings current money of New Jersey as a barr for ever to his being Heir at Law Item I give to my Son Garret and to his Heirs & Assigns for ever all that Tract of Land whereon he now lives with the house out bouses barn & all appurtenance thereunto belonging he paying a Legacie of one hundred pounds current money of New Jersey to be equally Devided among my five Daughters hereafter in named. Item I give to my Son John and to his Heirs & assigns forever the one moiety or half of all that Tract or parcell of Land whereon he now lives called & known by the name of the boght with the House outhouses barn and all appurtenances thereunto belonging, The other half or moiety of Said Land I give to my Son Cornelius and to his Heirs & assigns forever with the House outhouses barn and all appurtenances thereunto belonging, the Said John & Cornelius each of them paying a Legacie of forty & five pounds of the like money aforesaid to be Devided among my five Daughter aforesd. Item I give to my Son Henry & my Son Abraham all that Farm or Tract of Land whereon I now live being two hundred acres more or less with all the Houses outhouses & barn with all appurtenances to the Same belonging also I give to my Sons Henry & Abraham that Lot or piece of Land lying over the Mill brook containing about forty & four Acres more or less' also that piece or Tract of Land or Woodland lying in the mountains to be equally Devided between them they paying a Legacie of fifty pounds piece or one hund pounds between them money aforesd. to be Devided among my Said Daughters aforesd. Item all the undivided Land within the Precinct of Acquacknong if any should be or fall to my Share I give to my five Sons Garret, John, Cornelius, Henry & Abraham toe them & their Heirs & assigns for ever to be equally Devided among them. Item all the Legacies aforesaid to be paid by my Sons aforesaid in Six years after the disease of my well beloved Wife my Son Garret one hundred pounds current money aforesd. my Sons John & Cornelius each forty and five pounds of the like money aforesd. and my Sons Henry & Abraham One hundred pounds between them money aforesd. I give to my five Daughters to be Devided in five equal parts, one fifth part thereof to my Daughts Gesie the Wife of Marinus Vanwinkell, one fifth part to my Daughter Antie the wife of Jurie Pieterse, one fifth part to my Daughter Janetie the Wife of Adrian Post one fifth part to my Daughter Margriet and the other fifth part to my Daughter Lena the Wife of Thomas Jurianse or Thomas VnRipe. Item all my Personall Estate after the disease of my well beloved Wife I give to my five Sons and my five Daughters to be equally devided amongst them in ten equal parts, one tenth part thereof to my son Garret one tenth part toe my Son John, one tenth part to my Son Cornelius one tenth to my Son Henry one tenth part to my Son Abraham, one tenth part to my Daughter Gesie one tenth part to my Daughter Antie one tenth to my Daughter Janetie one tenth part to my Daughter Margreit and the other tenth part to my Daughter Lena. And if any Mines should be discovered in any part of any of the aforesd. Tracts or parcels of Land then it is my Will that he have free liberty to brew & make use of all the utensils thereunto belonging with the privilege of the House where said Kittle now stands in. And I do hereby nominate & appoint my sd. dear Wife & my Sons Garret John Cornelius Henry and Abraham Executors of this my last Will & Testament and do bereby revoke all former and other Wills by me heretofore made In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and Seal the day and year above written.

Signed Sealed published & Declared Hendrick Gerretse [L. S.] by the sd. Hendrick Gerretse as & for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who Subscribe our names as Witnesses hereto in his presence, John Low, Abraham Low, Cornelius Low minr.

VII. Johannes, b. January 11, bap. March 16, 1678; m. Catlyntje Helmigse (Van Houten), Nov. 4, 1703; d. Sept. 30, 1756. He was Deacon of the church at Acquackanonk in 1724, and Elder in 1726 and 1733.

Gerrit Gerritse, of Pomerpock, bought, Nov. 6, 1713, for

¹ This deed was recorded (in 1802) in Essex County Deeds, Book F, p. 330.

² E. J. Deeds, Book K small, f. 25.

³ Acquackanonk Church Records.

⁴ E. J. Deeds, Liber B2, f. 22.

⁵ Essex County Roads, A, f. 142; History of Passaic County Roads and Bridges, 15.

⁶ Recorded in Book G of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 19.

£210, a ninth interest in the Saddle River patent, which accounts for the numerous Garrisons in the Slooterdam neighborhood.

Third Generation.

Children of Gerrit Gerritse and Neeltje Pieterse:

I. Elizabeth, b. March 3, 1682; d. Jan. 24, 1707, at Bergen.

II. Pieter, b. Oct. 4, 1684; m. 1st, Vrouwtje Hesselse, March 26, 1709; 2d, Antje Aeltse, both being then of Acquackanonk, June 22, 1733. He was elected a Deacon in the Acquackanonk church, 1726, and Elder in 1728.

III. Gerrit, bap. March 20, 1687; m. Marietje Gerbrants, Dec. 23, 1713; both were enumerated among the members of the Acquackanonk church in 1726, of which he was chosen Deacon in 1727, and Elder in 1728 and 1731; d. Jan. 1, 1737.

IV. Annetje, bap. Nov. 13, 1689; m. Johannes Neesje, of Staten Island, Oct. 9, 1710.

V. Johannes, bap. Feb. 22, 1693; m. Margrietje Sip, May 21, 1713. He was elected Deacon in 1724, and Elder in 1726 and 1733.

VI. Abraham, bap. Feb. 2, 1695; m. Rachel Hesselse, March 14, 1719. As stated above, his father and mother by deed dated June 10, 1720, conveyed to him a "small lot" in Acquackanonk, being Lot No. 6; Dirrick Gerbrants and wife, Peter and Johannes Gerritse, all of Haghquagenonck, by deed dated February 19, 1730, released "to their brother Abraham two small lots of land above Wagraw being known by Number One and Number Eight being part of a tract of land formerly bought of Richard Ashfield, deceased." Abraham, of Haghquagenonck, by deed dated April 8, 1736, conveyed to Jacobus Gerretsen, of Pemperspogh, yeoman, three tracts of land, apparently in the vicinity of Haledon: Lot No. 6, 120 acres; Lot No. 10, 67 acres; and part of Lot No. 8, 72 acres, in all 259 acres.¹ He bought a tract of 600 acres (Lots 9, 10 and 15) near the Ponds, Feb. 14, 1735, where the Berdons, Bogerts and others of his Slooterdam neighbors, had purchased, about 1732, from Willocks and Johnston, two of the East Jersey Proprietors, an extensive tract of land, and had laid it out in 200-acre plots. That whole region was often called Pompton. By the following instrument he appears to have been settled at Pompton in 1737:

Know all Men by these Presents that I Abram gerritse of poumtan In the County of bergen yeoman for In Consideration of the Sum of teen Pounds of Current lawfull Mony of East New jersey to Me In hand paid by Jacob oldwater of Slotter Dam In the County aforesaid yeoman whereof I Do hereby acknowledge the Receipt and My self therewith fully and entirely satisfied have hargained sold set over and Delivered and by these presents In plane and open Marked according to the just and Due form of law In that Caase Made and provided Do bargain set over and Deliver unto the said Jacob oldwater of Slotter Dam at the Dwelling Place of Pieter gerritson the brue house with the Coupper Massing toub and the other utensels belonging to that sd bruehouse to have the Six parth & the Sixth part of working tob and the Malt kiell to have the sevent parth to have and to hold the said bargined premises unto the said jacob oldwater his executors administrators and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the sd Jacob oldwater his executors administrators and assigns for ever and I the sd ahram gerritson for My self My

executors and administrators the said hargined premises unto the sd Jacob oldwater his Executors administrators and assigns against all and all Maner of person shall and will warrant and for Ever Defend by these presents In witness whereof together with the Delivery of the hargeined premises I have hereunto set My hand and seal the twelft Day of april In the teenth year of his Majestys Reign anno Qe Dom. 1737

Sined sealed and
Delivered In the Presence
of

ahram X gerritson
mark

[L. S]

Philip Schuyler
George Ryerse jur.
Arent Schuyler

Note the words sixth parts of
wase interlined before the Delivery

VII. Lea, bap. May 13, 1697.

VIII. Jacob, bap. Nov. 19, 1699; m. Lea Gerritze (Van Riper), May 22, 1719; d. Sept. 23, 1775. Ch. Neesje, bap. Jan. 7, 1722.

Children of Hermanus Gerritse and Annetje Van Winkle:

I. Gerrit, m. Annetje Sip, Oct. 3, 1713.

Hendrick Gerretse and Margrietje Straatmaker had children:

I. Gerrit, m. Jannetje van Houte.

II. John. Was probably the father of Henry, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of Cornelis Gerritse.

III. Cornelius, m. Claesje Peterse, dau. of Hessel Pieterse, in 1737. He lived on Lot 13, West, at Riverside.

IV. Henry. Was probably the father of Henry, b. Aug. 17, 1727, who m. Catharine Paulussen.

V. Abraham.

VI. Geesje, m. Marinus Van Winkle, Sept. 2, 1721.

VII. Antje, m. Jurrie Peterse, June 7, 1729. Ch. Margrietje, b. Aug. 20, 1730.

VIII. Jannetje, m. Adrian Post, Feb. 23, 1739. He was b. in New York.

IX. Margaret.

X. Lena, m. Thomas Jurianse, Jan. 1, 1741.

Children of Johannes Gerritse and Catlyntje Helmigse:

I. Aeltje, b. Sept. 6, 1705.

II. Helmich, b. Feb. 18, 1703; m. Marietje Brinkerhoff, Sept. 26, 1736; d. July 19, 1747. Ch., Cornelis, bap. April 1, 1744.

III. Gerrit, b. Oct. 7, 1710; d. Aug. 21, 1738.

IV. Cornelius, b. —; m. 1st, Catrina Sickels, Oct. 17, 1742; 2d, Helena Prior; d. before September, 1768. By his father's will he received a farm at "Wenaghke," on which he was living in 1752.

V. John, m. Marytje Gerretsen, 1737. Ch., Johannes, b. June 6, 1749.

VI. Jacob, b. —; m. Jannetje Van Houten, Oct. 17, 1742.

VII. Antje, b. —; m. Ide Sip, May 23, 1725; d. Jan. 25, 1749.

VIII. Jannetje, b. Feb. 22, 1721; m. Hendrick DeMott, Oct. 30, 1740.

Cornelius van Wagenen, bachelor, b. and living at Staten Island, m. Helena Bon, spinster, b. in New York and living at Acquackanonk, June 9, 1744.

¹ E. J. Deeds, Book K 2, f. 373.

¹ From Winfield's Hist. Hudson Co., 484.

*Fourth Generation.*¹

Pieter Gerritse and Vrouwtje Hesselse had children :

I. Gerrit, b. Nov. 11, 1711; m. Egje Neefjes, of Acquackanonk, May 22, 1732; he then lived at Iapogh.

II. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 5, 1713.

III. Hessel, b. Dec. 11, 1715; m. Catrina Bon, Oct. 19, 1739. Children: Peter, John and Hessel. They owned and perhaps lived on a large tract of land which had belonged to their father, at the Goffle, afterwards sold by them to Francis Van Winkle, who owned it in 1783.

IV. Peter, b. March 29, 1719.

V. Johannis, b. Nov. 14, 1721; m. Geertje Ryerse.

VI. Neesje, b. March 11, 1724; m. Geurt Claesen, Dec. 8, 1744.

VII. Frouwtje, b. Feb. 6, 1727; m. Jacob Van Winkle, Oct. 8, 1749.

VIII. and IX. Lea and Helena, twins, b. August 10, 1729.

X. Gerretje, bap. March 12, 1732.

The foregoing sons of Peter Gerritse and Vrouwtje Hesselse were called by their acquaintances "Pietem's Gat," "Pietem's Piet," and "Pietem's Hans." Moreover, by reason of his hard-headed obstinacy, "Pietem's Gat" was likewise called *Spijker-kop Gat*, or "Nail-headed Gat," his caput being popularly supposed to be as hard as a nail-head. This family settled on the Slooter dam side of the river. The family tradition is that they owned an extensive tract on the east side of the river, which was divided into Lots. The first lot, somewhat north of the Wesel bridge, was a small one, running northerly to where there was formerly a grist mill, built by Jacobus Post, who married into the Garison family, and sold by him to Zabriskie. Lot No. 2 began at the Van Horn cemetery. Lot No. 3 came next, extending to the Broadway bridge, and was owned by Gerrit Gerritse, grandson of Pieter. Lot No. 4 and Lot No. 5 came next north of the Broadway bridge, and were divided between the three sons of Peter. The division did not suit "Spijker-kop Gat," and he justified his peculiar cognomen by declaring that he would not be called by the same name as the rest of his family, and he accordingly took the name Van Wagoner!² The Berdans had the next two farms; the Bogert farm came next, No. 8, extending to the Small Lots line, where the land was divided into small lots, as distinguished from the Great Lots along the Slooterdam road. Hence the name of the locality known as "Small Lots." As previously stated, however, it was Gerrit Gerritse (second generation), who bought an interest in the Saddle River tract, in 1713. He was the grandfather of "Pietem's Gat."

Peter Gerritse, widower, m. Antje Aeltse, maiden, June 2, 1733. Both were of the Acquackanonk church. It is not

certain that he was the father of the above children, but it seems likely.

Children of Gerrit Gerritse and Maritje Gerbrants:

I. Maritje, b. April 17, 1715.

II. Leeja, b. Jan. 8, 1720.

III. Gerrebrant, b. Sept. 21, 1723. He was small and crooked, and remained an old bachelor so long that his relatives began to think they had a sure lien on his real estate; but to their surprise and disappointment he married, at an advanced age, taking a Van Riper for wife. A compromise was effected with his family, his wife taking a smaller plot than the others.¹

IV. Neesje, b. April 17, 1728; m. Hendrick Van Wageningen, of the Ponds, Dec. 15, 1754.

V. Metje, b. March 2, 1732; m. ——— Jacobus Post.

Children of Johannis Gerritse and Margrietje Sip:

I. Gerrit, b. June 29, 1714.

II. Annatie, bap. Jan. 12, 1718.

III. Johannis, b. Feb. 27, 1721; m. Mareitje Gerrise van Wagenen. Ch. Joannes, b. June 6, 1749.

IV. Cornelius, b. July 2, 1723.

V. Jacobus (van Wageninge), b. April 27, 1725; m. Rachel Van Winkle.

Hendrick Gerritse, presumed to be the son of Henry, son of Hendrick Gerritse and Margrietje Straatmaker, was b. Aug. 17, 1727; m. Catharine Paulussen, December 3, 1747. The record reads: Hendrick Van Wageningen J. m. geb: en woonachtigh op Weesel: met Catha. Pauluszen J. D. geb: en woonachtigh aldaar. That is: "Hendrick Van Wageningen, bachelor, born and living at Wesel, to Catharine Paulussen, spinster, born and living at that place." He m. 2d, Jane Post, March 11, 1761, born and living at Wesel. He always signed his name *Henry Gerritse*. He lived in a stone house still standing, on the west side of the Wesel road just north of the road leading to the Erie railroad station at Clifton. He took an active part in the Revolution, from 1774 onwards, as one of the representatives of Essex county in the Provincial Congress and in the Legislature, being the first member of the Legislature ever elected from Acquackanonk.² By deed dated March 7, 1805, he released to his son, Henry Garritse, Jun., and to John H. Gerritse, son of the latter, Lot No. 4 below the bridge, near Acquackanonk church, Lot No. 9 upon the dock, Lot No. 6 along the river to Adrian Van Houten's, Lot No. 1 to the west of the Van Houtens, with all his interest in the undivided lands in Acquackanonk patent.³ By his will, dated June ———, 1802, proved Sept. 17, 1808, he devised to his son Henry, for life, with remainder to the latter's son, John Gerritse, one-half of his farm at Wesel, where he then lived, 200 acres, known as the homestead lot; also half of his wood and mountain lot, lying near the Great Falls, about 180

¹ These data are gleaned almost exclusively from the Acquackanonk, Hackensack and Totowa Church Records, no attempt being made to trace those who did not remain in this vicinity.

² Conversation with the late Henry D. Garrison, of Hamburg avenue, June 12, 1873. Mr. Garrison was a man of superior intelligence and had a remarkably good memory.

¹ Conversation with Henry D. Garrison, ut supra.

² He was one of the two members elected by Essex county in 1772, that Assembly continuing until the Revolution. He was re-elected in 1776, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788.

³ Unrecorded deed, G. Van Houten MSS., p. 70.

acres; also half of the land at Horseneck; also the part of the house then occupied by his son Henry. The other half of the above real estate he devised to his grandson, John, son of Henry. He gave to each of his granddaughters—Caty, wife of Henry Kip, and Jane, wife of Gerrebrandt Van Houten, all his personal estate, besides \$250 each, to be paid by John. He appointed his son Henry, and his grandson John, executors.¹ From this will it is inferred that his second son, John, was not living at this time.

VII. Abraham, b. July 26, 1729.

VIII. Hermanus, b. March 14, 1731.

Abraham Gerritse and Rachel Hesselse had children:

I. Hendrick, b. March 5, 1729.

II. Neesje, b. Sept. 13, 1731.

Gerrit Hermanusse Gerritse and Annetje Sip had children:

I. Annetje, b. Sept. 12, 1714; m. Joris E. Vreeland; d. Feb. 28, 1782.

II. Hermanus, b. Feb. 4, 1717; m. Geertruy Van Houten, of Totowa, Dec. 29, 1741. He lived at the Notch. He wrote his name Harremanis Van Wagenen.

III. Helena, b. Dec. 3, 1720; m. Arent Schuyler (b. Feb. 23, 1715, son of Philip Schuyler), Oct. 1, 1741. Ch., 1. Philippus, b. Sept. 18, 1743; 2. Gerrit, b. July 31, 1748.

IV. Catrina, b. Dec. 28, 1722.

V. Jenneke, b. Sept. 12, 1725; m. ———; she was dead, leaving children surviving, when her father made his will, July 17, 1769.

VI. Johannis, b. Nov. 18, 1728. He occupied the old Van Wagoner homestead at the Passaic bridge. His father in his will made an equal division of his several farms between Hermanus and Johannis, with the provision that in case John died without issue all the lands devised to him should devolve upon Hermanus in fee simple. John died unmarried, in 1770 or 1771.²

Gerrit Hermanusse Gerritse signed his name *Gerrit Van Wagening*. His will was dated July 17, 1769; proved August 1, 1770. He provided that his wife Sarah should have a good and comfortable support, to be found by his two sons, Hermanis and John, as also a negro wench to wait on her, and also all the goods which belonged to her before her marriage. Hermanis, for his birthright, the choice of one milch cow out of testator's stock of cattle; to each of his daughters, £100; his brewery and utensils to John.

Gerrit Hendricksen Gerritse and Jannetje Van Houten had children:

I. Hendrick, bap. May 31, 1728; m. Annaetje, dau. of Marinus Van Winkle, in 1751 or 1752. Letters of administration de bonis non cum testamento annexo were granted unto Michael Vreeland and Peter Simmons, administrators of the estate of Henry G. Garritse, late of the county of Essex, deceased, under date of Feb. 23, 1791.

II. Klaertje, b. Sept. 29, 1731.

Cornelius Gerritse and Claesje Peterse had children:

I. Margaret, m. Garret John Garritse.

II. Claesje, m. Simeon John Van Winkle.

III. Elizabeth, m. Henry John Garritse.

Hessel Van Wagenen, bachelor, m. Jannetje Post, maiden, Oct. 8, 1747. Both were of the Acquackanonk church.

Gerrit Van Wageninge, widower, m. Saertje van Winkels, maiden, June 11, 1753. Both were of the Acquackanonk church.

Fifth Generation.

Jacob Van Wagenen and Rachel Van Winkle had children:

I. Annatje, b. Feb. 15, 1750.

II. Margrietje, b. March 9, 1754.

III. Geesje, b. Dec. 21, 1756.

Hermanus Van Wagening and Geertruy Van Houten had children:

I. Garret, to whom by his will he gave the choice of one of his (the testator's) cows for his birthright, as the oldest son.

II. Roelof, b. March 17, 1750; he was devised the Notch farm, 200 acres. He m. Saertje Jurians, June 17, 1784.

III. Johannis, bap. Dec. 14, 1755. He died before his father.

IV. Sophia, m. Richard Van Riper, and had children: Richard, Harmanus, John and Ruleff.

In his will, dated Aug. 21, 1789, proved April 8, 1794, Harremanis Van Wagenen devised to his son Garret his farm at the Notch, and to Ruleff the farm he then lived on (near the Passaic draw-bridge); to Garret, Ruleff and Sophia a tract of land on Onion river, near Lake Champlain; to Ruleff his weaving loom and wheelright's tools. The rest of his real estate he seems to have divided equally (specifying each tract) between his two sons, Garret and Ruleff.

Henry Gerritse and Catharine Paulussen had children:

I. Henry, bap. at Hackensack, February 12, 1749. He was appointed by the Legislature to the office of Collector of Essex county, in 1781, at a time when great energy, diligence and prudence were required in the discharge of the duties of the office. The currency was fluctuating in value from day to day, and the money-chest was eagerly sought by British soldiers and their sympathizers. It was years after the war before he could exact an accounting from his subordinates, for whose delinquencies he was responsible to the State.¹ He was an active business man, in various lines. His neighbors selected him to attend to their affairs while living, and to administer upon their estates after their death. In 1770 (deed dated March 12) he bought from John J. Ludlow the south half of Lot No. 10 to the southward of Wesel brook, on the Wesel road.² He was called Henry Garritse, jun. He was appointed by the Legislature one of the justices of the peace of Essex county, Nov. 25, 1783, Dec. 14, 1784, June 1, 1786. He m. 1st, Hille-

¹ Essex County Wills, Book A, f. 69.

² Will, as cited; also Opinion of David Ogden, a famous lawyer of his day, dated August 28, 1771, in Simmons MSS.

¹ His papers relating to the office—correspondence, etc., are carefully preserved among the G. Van Houten MSS., pp. 38-46.

² Unrecorded deed, Ib., 88.

gont, dau. of Walling Van Winkle; 2d, Annaatje (Hannah) Lisk, wid. of Marynus Gerretse, Nov. 22, 1801. In his will, dated Oct. 20, 1809, proved Nov. 9, 1809, he devises all his real estate in Acquackanonk, with the dwelling house, barn and outhouses appertaining thereto, also his salt meadow in Bergen county, to his wife Hannah, for and during her widowhood. "Item. I give and devise unto my beloved wife Hannah Garritse the best feather bed and bedding with the best suit of curtains, Chest of drawers, Tea-table, small chest with legs, half doz. linin sheets, one doz. pillow bears (cases?), two of the best milch cows, four sheep, all her wearing apparel together with all the household furniture she now possesses that she had at the day of her marriage with me to be disposed of by her in any manner she may think proper and that for her own use." All the rest of his property he gave to his wife Hannah, and to his two daughters—Caty, wife of Henry Kip, and Jane, wife of Gerrebrandt Van Houten—share and share alike. After his wife's death, all his real estate was to be divided between his two daughters. To his "beloved son John H. Gerritse," he left \$5, probably because he was already amply provided for by his paternal grandfather.¹ His personal estate was inventoried, Nov. 8, 1809, at \$2,170.06.²

II. Johannes. b. Nov. 9, 1752; probably died young and unm.

The Acquackanonk and Totowa church records give the following additional entries:

Gerrit Van Wagenen, bachelor, b. and living at Pemre-pock, m. Margrietje Van Winkle, of Acquackanonk, April 24, 1746. Ch., 1. Lea, bap. Dec. 13, 1747; 2. Helena, b. March 18, 1759.

Gerrit G. Van Wagenen m. Rachel Westervelt of Sloomterdam, Dec. 17, 1758. Ch., Antje, b. August 13, 1759.

Abraham Gerritse, bachelor, b. at Sloomterdam, and living at the Ponds, m. Annatje Roome, maiden, living at Pompton, Sept. 24, 1753.

Hendrick G. Gerritse (he wrote his name *Henry G. Garritse*) and Annaatie Van Winkle (dau. of Marinus) had children:

I. Garret, b. Jan. 14, 1753.

II. Marinus, b. Dec. 19, 1754.

III. John, b. March 12, 1759.

IV. Abraham, b. Sept. 26, 1762.

In his will, dated Jan. 28, 1775, proved May 13, 1775, Henry G. Garritse gave his "oldest son, Garret Garritse, three pounds New York Currency for his Primogeniture"; to John, £100 New York currency; to Abraham, his (testator's) dwelling house and barn with ten acres adjoining Peter Paulsesse's west line; to Garret and Marinus, the rest of his real estate. Robert Drummond, Michael Vreeland and testator's wife, executors.³

Johannis Gerritse and Geertje Ryerse had children:

I. Johannes, b. Nov. 12, 1769.

II. Antje, b. Aug. 20, 1772.

III. Gerrit, b. Aug. 22, 1777; d. in infancy.

IV. Jacob, b. Aug. 22, 1777 (twin with Gerrit); supposed to have m. Grietje Cadmus. Ch. John, b. Jan. 19, 1812.

V. Gerrit, b. Feb. 18, 1780; m. Mary Romaine (dau. of Ralph Romaine). Ch. Bregie, b. Dec. 5, 1815; John G., Ralph, Abram, and four others.

Sixth Generation.

Roelof Van Wagoner and Saertje (Sarah) Jurians had one child:

I. Hermanus, b. May 8, 1795; m. Jane Edsall, Dec. 17, 1812. During the war of 1812 he joined the American army at Sandy Hook, caught the camp fever and died there in the fall of 1814, at the early age of 19.

Henry Garritse, jun., and Hillegont Van Winkle had children:

I. Catharina, b. April 7, 1772; m. Henry P. Kip, jun., of Rutherford, Dec. 11, 1790.

II. Jannetje, b. Dec. 19, 1774; m. Gerrebrandt Van Houten, of Water street, Paterson, Jan. 30, 1791; d. in 1855. When she was a child between five and six years old Washington called at her father's house, and attracted by the remarkable beauty of the little girl, took her on his knee and told her he would fetch her "a doll with bright black eyes just like her own." Alas! the doll never came. She was a woman of very superior ability. A portrait of her, taken about 1820, is in the possession of her great-granddaughter, Mrs. William Nelson.

III. Johannes, b. March 2, 1780; m. Polly, only child of Elias J. Vreeland, of Wesel, June 19, 1800. He was generally called and wrote his name John H. Garritse; sometimes John H. Garritse, jun., to distinguish him from John H. Gerritse, born and living in the Bogt, son of Henry Gerritse who m. Elizabeth, dau. of Cornelis Gerritse. He died intestate, and letters of administration were granted, May 6, 1817.

Seventh Generation.

Hermanus Van Wagouer and Saertje Jurians had one child:

I. Johannis, b. January 13, 1815, three months after his father's death in the army.

John H. Garritse (son of Henry Garritse, jun.) and Polly Vreeland had children:

I. Hillegont, b. Nov. 6, 1801; m. John Merselis, of Market street. Among her descendants this ancient Germanic name is contracted into Hiley or Hillette.

II. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 22, 1803.

III. Jenneke, b. May 31, 1806.

IV. Catharina, b. Sept. 28, 1810.

John H. Gerritse (son of Henry John Gerritse and Elizabeth, dau. of Cornelis Gerritse) m. Nov. 11, 1787, Margrietje Van Rypen, a maiden b. and living at Sloomterdam. Children:

I. Elizabeth, b. July 16, 1789.

II. Simeon, b. Dec. 9, 1791.

III. Hendrick, b. Nov. 19, 1793, d. in infancy.

¹ Essex County Wills, Book A, f. 218.

² G. Van Houten MSS., 14.

³ Liber L of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 396.

IV. Hendrick, b. Nov. 20, 1796.

V. Margrietje, b. Sept. 6, 1799.

John H. Gerritse, widower (perhaps the man just mentioned), m. 2d, Maragrietje Post, widow, April 3, 1803, and had one child, Susanna, b. April 25, 1812.

Gerret G. van Wagenen, b. and living at Slooterdam (a grandson, it is understood, of *Spykerkop Gat*), m. Helena Schoonmaker, maiden, b. at Esopus and living at Wesel, Jan. 5, 1791. She was a daughter of the Rev. Henricus Schoonmaker, pastor of the Acquackanonk church at the time. Children:

I. Helena, b. Jan. 30, 1792.

II. Cornelius Schoonmaker, b. July 8, 1798. He was for many years the leading surveyor in and about Paterson. He was the father of Isaac Van Wagoner, a prominent lawyer, Surrogate of Passaic county, 1870-75; of Garret Van Wagoner, Judge in St. Louis, Mo., many years; and of Mary A., wife of Abraham A. Fonda, City Surveyor of Paterson, 1872-78.

III. Fytje, b. Dec. 17, 1800.

IV. Garret, b. Aug. 15, 1805; Judge of the Passaic County Courts, 1866-71, and member of the Assembly in 1865 and 1866.

In the church records the surname of the same person was entered sometimes Gerritse and sometimes Van Wagenen; occasionally with, and more frequently without a distinguishing middle initial, indicating whose son he was. Thus we have Gerret Van Wagenen, Gerrit Gerritse and Garret H. Garretse, husband of Catharina Van Bussen, whose children were: 1. Annaetje, b. Jan. 13, 1775; 2. Abigail, b. Oct. 25, 1777; 3. Annatje, b. Dec. 1, 1782. The old Dutch people were persistent in trying to keep certain names in the family; it is not unusual to find three children, one after another, given the same baptismal name, the first and second having died. Here are some other extracts from the records:

Johannes Van Wagenen and Rachel Traphagen, m. July 23, 1876. Children—1. Gerret, Nov. 13, 1786; 2. Fytje, Sept. 7, 1793.

Hendrick M. Gerritse and Thyna Doremus, m. Dec. 27, 1804: Children—1. Annaetje, Dec. 1, 1805; 2. Hendrick, June 18, 1811; 3. Catharina, July 21, 1813.

Henricus I. Gerritse and Myntje (Jemima) Hopper, m. June 21, 1806. Children—1. Antje, Feb. 27, 1807; 2. John, July 9, 1809; 3. Gerrit, Dec. 15, 1811.

Marynus Gerretse and Annaatje Lisk: Children—1. Hendrick, April 8, 1780; 2. Johannes, Dec. 14, 1781; 3. Tryntje, July 24, 1793.

Pieter Gerretse and Priscilla Cadmus: Children—1. Gerret, bap. Jan. 22, 1769; 2. Jannetje, b. July 16, 1780.

John Garretse and Antje Toers, m. May 1, 1783. Children—1. Annaatje, June 11, 1784; 2. Cathalyntje, Feb. 15, 1786; 3. Hendrick, Oct. 27, 1787.

Johannes Gerritse and Antje Van Winkel: Child—Johannis, Dec. 7, 1790.

Gerret Gerritse and Grietje Gerritse: Child—Marritje, Sept. 27, 1791.

Pieter Gerritse, widower, m. Jannetje Van Vechten, wid. of Ad. Post, Aug. 5, 1781.

Helmich Van Wagenen m. Fietje Van Duyn, Jan. 15, 1792.

Helmich Gerritse m. Maria Van Aalen, Feb. 25, 1792.

Gerrit Gerritse m. Maragrietje Van Rypen, July 12, 1794.

Peter Van Wagenen m. Sarah Plum, Sept. 25, 1796.

Jacob Gerritse m. Lea Wesselse, Feb. 6, 1803.

John G. Gerritse m. Elizabeth Van Giesen, Mar. 31, 1811.

Jacobus Van Wagenen m. Grietje Cadmus, Sept. 21, 1811.

Henry G. Gerritse m. Margerit Blair, Feb. 9, 1812.

John I. Gerritse, jun., m. Mary Brouwer, Mar. 21, 1813.

Peter H. Gerritse and Eva Romyn had children: 1. Geertje, b. April 30, 1789; 2. Joannes, b. Aug. 24, 1791.

Garret G. Garretse (probably a son of Gerrit G. Van Wagenen and Rachel Westervelt, and a grandson of Gerrebrant, son of Gerrit Gerritse and Maritje Gerbrants) m. Marritje Doremus, April 17, 1791. Children—1. Gerrit, b. Nov. 5, 1791; 2. Rachel, b. Oct. 15, 1794; 3. Maragrietje, b. Jan. 1, 1797; 4. Hendrick, b. Aug. 30, 1799; 5. Cornelius, b. Nov. 24, 1801; 6. Gerrebrant, b. Nov. 19, 1805; 7. Simeon, b. Nov. 19, 1809.

Garret Joh. Gerritse and Margrietje C. Doremus had child: Marretje, b. Sept. 3, 1784.

III. AND XI. WALLING JACOBS AND SYMON JACOBS (VAN WINKLE).

According to the Dutch system of nomenclature in the seventeenth century, it is proper to infer that these two men were sons of a man whose Christian name was Jacob. It is also safe to assume, from the customs of the time, that Walling and Symon were the names of members of the family of a preceding generation. In the annals of that century we have two men living in the neighborhood of Bergen, one called Jacob Waling, and the other called Simon Waling, and in the generation after them we find their names perpetuated among a family known in later years as the Van Winkles. In view of these facts, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the writer assumed twenty years ago, that Jacob Waling was the common ancestor of this family in this vicinity.¹ It is true, that Jacob Waling is spoken of as from Hoorn, and that Simon Waling is referred to as from the Bilt—van de Bilt; but the Van Horns of Hudson

¹ The author submitted these conclusions in January, 1874, to the late Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, who, in a very kind letter in reply, doubted their correctness, taking the view that Jacob Walingen van Hoorn could not have been the ancestor of the van Winkels, nor could Simon Waling van de Bilt have been related to either Jacob Waling van Hoorn, or to the van Winkels. After the publication of Winfield's History of Hudson County, the author informed Mr. Winfield of the above views regarding the ancestry of the van Winkels, but Mr. Winfield was of the same opinion as Dr. O'Callaghan. At that time the records of the Dutch church in New York had been very imperfectly published; since then, they have been printed with great care in the N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record, and we have the dates of baptisms of three of the children of Jacob Waling, as will be seen hereafter. These baptisms establish beyond all reasonable doubt the fact that Jacob Waling was the founder of the van Winkel family in this region.

county do not trace their ancestry to the former, nor do the Vanderbilts claim Simon Waling as their progenitor. Assuming that the two men were brothers, it is not unlikely that Simon may have migrated from Winkel—a small village in the northern part of North Holland—to Hoorn, one of the principal seaports of the same province, on the Zuyder Zee, and thence down to de Bilt, another little village, near Utrecht. Jacob perhaps made his way to Hoorn at the same time, and as both brothers became somewhat identified with the places where they had made new homes, the one was called Jacob, *van Hoorn*, and the other Simon, *van de Bilt*. In later years, desiring to be identified with their ancestral home, their descendants took the name or were called *van Winkel*, after the little village whence Jacob and Simon originally came. Simon was one of a large party of settlers who came out from Holland, in the ship *Rensselaerswyck*, in which they sailed October 1, 1636, and located at Rensselaerswyck, New York, under the direction of the Patroon of that colony.¹ He was still there in 1644, when he was assessed 24 schepels of wheat and 26 schepels of oats for the tenth due to the Patroon.² He entered into an agreement, October 7, 1648, to purchase Peter vander Linden's plantation on Manhattan island, for 175 guilders (about \$70).³ A few months later he appears to have been settled at Pavonia, about Paulus Hoeck, where he was found dead, on March 9, 1649, and from the arrows and wounds in his head he was naturally supposed to have been killed by the Indians, probably by the Raritans, or by some of a more southern tribe. His house was plundered of about 300 guilders in string sewant, four beavers and five otters, with some cloth and friezes. It was conjectured that this theft drew him from his house in pursuit of the marauders, as he was found lying dead on the ground, with a small ladder in his hand, about a pistol shot from his door. The body was carried across the river to Manhattan, where the affair created so much excitement that the Governor and Council decided to make no further stir about it, and to do what they could to reconcile the whites and the Indians. Still, it was included as one of the counts against the natives in justification of the massacre of 1655, it making the deeper impression because it was the first fatal affair following after the peace of 1645.⁴ These are the only notices we have of Simon Waling. His life in the New World was brief, and his end a tragic one.

The first mention we have of Jacob Walingen is under date of January 12, 1639, when he made a declaration that David Peterson (de Vries), of Hoorn, skipper, had in the year 1636 threatened to leave Cicero Pierre at Cayenne and Virginia.⁵ This suggests that Jacob may have accompanied de Vries on the voyage in question, or that they were ac-

quaintances at Hoorn. In 1641 he and Jan Evertsen Bout were appointed on a committee of twelve men to suggest to the authorities the best means to punish the Indians for murders they had committed.¹ He appears to have made an unsuccessful attempt to locate a colony at the Fresh River (the Connecticut), the English refusing to grant the petition of his company to take up land, of which the New Englanders afterwards took possession themselves.² A patent was granted to him, October 23, 1654, for "25 morgens of land across the North River, between Gemoenepae and the Kil van Kol."³ He was admitted to the rights of a small Burgher of New Amsterdam, April 17, 1657.⁴ He must have died soon after, for his widow, Tryntje Jacobs, married Jacob Stoffelsen (widower of Vrouwtje Ides), August 17, 1657, by whom she had two children—Stoffel, *bap.* December 19, 1660, and Tryntje Jacobs, *bap.* Jan. 28, 1665. On June 17, 1668, she was again married, this time to Michael Tades, (widower of Annetje Eduwarts).⁵ Surviving him, she for a fourth time entered the state of matrimony, on March 15, 1671, Casper Steenmets, a widower, being her next choice. She died May 11, 1677, and Steenmets succeeded to her rights, as the widow of Stoffelsen, to a tract of land on Erie, Grove and South streets and Jersey avenue, Jersey City.⁶ She was the third wife of Steenmets, his first having been Dorothea Aestens, and his second, *m.* March 31, 1651, Jenneken Gerrits, spinster, from Zutphen. His son, Christopher Steenmets, subsequently became interested in Acquackanonk, and his descendants are numerous in this region.

Second Generation.

Jacob Waling and Tryntje Jacobs had children :

I. Grietje, *b.* about 1645; *m.* Elias Michielse (Vreeland), of Gemoenepa, Aug. 30, 1665. Her descendants will be found under her husband's name, on a subsequent page.

II. Jacob, *bap.* Oct. 16, 1650; *m.* Aeltje Daniels, *wid.*, Dec. 15, 1675; 2d, Grietje Hendricks Hollinge, March 26, 1695, who *d.* Sept. 20, 1732; he *d.* Nov. 20, 1724.

III. Waling, *b.* about 1651; *m.* Catharina Michielse (Vreeland), March 15, 1671. He never seems to have held any public office, and the notices of him are but few in the records. The belief is that soon after 1700 he located on the east bank of the Passaic, opposite and below the draw-bridge, where he had an extensive farm, embracing much of the present Rutherford, which he had bought in 1682, or earlier, from John Berry.⁷ In 1707 a road was

¹ N. Y. Civil List, 1869, 5.

² Remonstrance of New Netherland, 28; N. Y. Col. Docs., I., 332.

³ N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 381; O'Callaghan's New Netherland, II., 588.

⁴ The Register of New Netherland; 1626 to 1674. By E. B. O'Callaghan, LL.D.; Albany, 1865, 182; N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1885, 24.

⁵ N. Y. Dutch Church Records, *passim*.

⁶ Winfield's Land Titles of Hudson County, 46, 349, 402. At a meeting of the Governor and Council at Newark, May 28, 1673, "A committee had examined the petition of Casper Steenmets in behalf of Trenica Wallens his wife to the second farm at Harsimus, granted March 5, 1665, to Jacob Stoffelsen then husband of Tryntje Wallings."—*E. J. Deeds, Liber 3, f. 82.*

⁷ Recital in E. J. Deeds, Liber A, f. 40.

¹ O'Callaghan's New Netherland, I., 436.

² *Ib.*, 472.

³ N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 335.

⁴ Valentine's N. Y. Manual, 1863, 547-8; A Brief and True Narrative, etc., 1655-6, reprinted at Albany, 1873, 5-6; Remonstrance of New Netherland, 28; N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 49.

⁵ N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 5.

laid out from "the place called the Pole-Fly to Wallen Jacobson's," indicating that he was then on the east side of the Passaic. Some of his descendants occupy part of this Bergen county tract to this day. Although he is spoken of as "of Acquackanonk in the county of Essex," it is to be borne in mind that the bounds of Acquackanonk were sometimes construed to extend across the river into the present Bergen county. However, while Waling may have established a home with his brother Symon and their neighbors, along the western shores of the Passaic river, upon one of the Hundred Acre Lots, we find him, as stated on a previous page, conveying away a half of his interest in Acquackanonk, by deed dated May 6, 1689, to the heirs of Abram Cornelisse van Waggim. As this is the oldest document known to exist, next to the Patent itself, relating to the conveyance of land within the bounds of Acquackanonk, it is given herewith in its quaint and somewhat peculiar Dutch. The commas at the end of words indicate a contraction, usually for the letter e or the letter n :

Compareerde voor my Claes Arentse toers Klerck jn d' Jurisdicy' Bergen jn oost nieu Jarsey d' Eersame Walingh Jacobse van Winkcl woonachtich op Achquackanonck jn d' County van essex d' welck' By desen bekend' opdraege' geceedeert' en getranspoorteert' t' hebben, aend' Erfgenaemen van Wylen Abram Cornelisse van Waggim Salr: een Lott Landt geleegeen jn d' Buurte van Achquackanonck jn d' nieu' Lotinge geteeckt No. 8 synd' d' Helft van het Veertiend' gedeelt jn d' Buurte van Achquackanonck Welck' Lott Landt hy voor desen Bekend' verkoght te hebbe' aend' voorn. Abram Cornelisse voor d' Somm' van vyftich £ of tweedingsent gulders en d' Bekend' van alles ten dancke voldae en Betaelt t' weisen d' Laetst' penninck met den Eersten, soo dat d' Comparandt het voorn: Lott Landt by desen Cedeert e' transporteert e' opdraegaend' gemelte Erfgenamen van Abram Corneliss' van Waggim ofte aen desselfs successuers ofte die naemaels dese haerlieden acty mocht' verkrygen, in een Volkomen possessy e' Eygendom met alle d' Lasten e' gerechtigeden tot het selve Lott Landt Verhaarend' haerde' dat de Comparandt daer Ewich recht of acty, of tytel of pretensy aen is Behoudend' maer desis daer van voor hem selfs of successuers oft' di' namaels syn acty mochte verkrygen van nu en ten Eeuwigen daegen beloovend' dit transport vast e' onverbreekeyck te houden doen houden alles ondert verbandt' van alle Rechten e' recht' In oiccord' deses heeft Comparandt dit met syn Eygen handt onderteykent e' gesegeelt Actum Bergen jn oost Nieu Jarsey den 6 mey 1689

Getekent en gesegeelt jn onse presenty walin Jacobsen [L. S.] Als getuygen

R. Van: Giesen In kennis van my Claes Arentse
Jan Arent toers klerck

[Endorsed:]
transportd en opdraght
van Walingh Jacobse
aende Erfgenamen
Wylen Abram
Cornelisse van Wag[gim]

(Translation.)

Appeared before me, Claes Arentse Toers, Clerk in the jurisdiction of Bergen in East New Jersey, the Hon. Waling Jacobsen van Winkel, living at Acquackanonk in the county of Essex, who by these presents acknowledges that he has transferred, assigned and conveyed unto the heiress of the late Abram Cornelissen van Waggim, deceased, a lot of land lying within the precinct of Acquackanonk, in the new allotment, marked No. 8, being the [or "his"] Half of the Fourteenth share in the precinct of Acquackanonk, which Lot of land he acknowledges to have heretofore sold unto the aforesaid Abram Cornelissen for the sum of fifty pounds or two hundred guilders, and he also acknowledges the said obligation to be paid and satisfied, the last penny with the first, so that the grantor by these presents assigns, transfers and conveys the said Lot of land unto the said heiress of Abram Cornelissen van Waggim or to her successors or to her heirs after her, so that they may be vested with the complete possession and ownership, with

all of the appurtenances and rights in, of and to the said lot of land pertaining, so that, the appearer forever hereafter shall have no claim, or deed, or title or pretense to ownership therein, but for himself and his successors binds himself and them, from now to eternity, that by no act of his can or may this conveyance be challenged, but shall be observed, done and kept by everyone bound by every right and justice. In accordance therewith the appearer has with his own hand subscribed and sealed this instrument. Done at Bergen in East New Jersey the sixth of May 1689

Signed and sealed in our presence Walin Jacobsen [L. S.]
As witnesses

R. Van: Giesen In the cognizance of me Claes Arentse
Jan Arent Toers, Clerk

[Endorsed:]
Assignment and Transfer
from Walingh Jacobse
to the Heiress
of the late Abram Cornelisse van Wag[gim]

Abram Cornelissen van Waggim was doubtless a son of Cornelis Abrahams, an agriculturist from Gelderland (and probably from Wageningen), who migrated to this country in the *Gilded Otter*, which sailed from New Netherland April 27, 1660.¹ The Grietje Abrams, or Grietje Cornelis mentioned below, was in all likelihood his daughter and sole heiress. She and her husband—the first Barkalow occurring in the history of this neighborhood—joined in the following deed :

Compareerde voor my Claes Arents' toers Klerck jnd' Jurisdicy' van Bergen jn oost nieu Jarsey d' Eersame Jan Harmiensen van Borkeloo en grietje abrams ge eghte [woonacht de eygenaer een stuck] Landt' synd' wettige Erfgenamen van wylen: Abram Corn[eliss] van Waggim en By deses Bekende' en verklaert' opgedraegen [gecederten getrans]poorteert' te hebben, gelyck sylieden [opgedr]jaegen, cedeeren' en transporteeren by desen Aen en ten behoef' van Hossel Pieterse woonachtich op Achqueghanonck jnd' County van essex, een stuck Landt, geleegeen jnd' Buurte van Achqueghanonck jnd' County van essex jnd' nieuwe Looting', geteekend' No. 8 synd' de Helft van het veertiend' gedeelt' jnd' gemelte Buurte sodanick als het d' Comparant' van d' Eerst' Eygenaer Walingh Jacobse de 6 mey 1689 getranspoorteert is, welck' Lott Landt sylieden Bekenne voor desen verkoght te hebben aend' gemelte hessel pieterse voord' somme van tweentsestigh pont tien schelling', oft' vyfentwintigh gulden hondert Nierlants gelt volgens Coop-brief gedateert den 12 maert 169½ e' Bekenne' By desen van alle' ten dancke voldae' en Betaelt te weesen, de Laetste peninck met de eerste soo dat Comparant' het voorn: Lott Landt, By desen opdraegen', cedeeren en transporteeren aend' gemelt Hessel Pieterse, en aen syn successuers en erfgenamen, ofte die namaels dese syne Acty mochte verkrygen, in een ware volcomene' possessy, en eygendom met alle de Lasten en gerechtigheede, tot het selve Lott Landt Behooren sonder dat sy cedent' daer Eeuwige Acty Recht, of tytel, of pretensy aen syn Behoudend', maer desisteerende dae' van, voorhaerlieden selfs en voor haere successuers, en erfgenamen, voor nu en ten eeuwigen daegen, Beloovend' dit transport vast bondich en onverbreekeyck te houden en doen houden, alles ondert verbandt van alle' Rechten, en Rechteren, In oiccord' deses hebben de Comparant' dit met haer eygen handen onderteykent, Actum Bergen In oost nieu Jarsey den 20 Mey 1695

Jan Harmiensen van berkello [L. S.]
Getekent, en gesegeelt, en geleesert
jn onse presenty als getuyg' dit ist merck van

Johanniss thomassin Grietje X Cornelis [L. S.]
dit ist merck van

X
Cornelis Thomasse In kennis van myn
jan arent den[to]ers Claes Arentse toers Clerck

[Endorsed:]
Transport van [Jan]
Harnese van Borkeloo
Ten
Hessel Pieterse
den 20 mey 1695

¹ N. Y. Doc. Hist., III., 37.

MEMORANDUM, on the 11 day of february in the Year of our Lord One Thousand [Seven Hundred & fifty Three] Jobannes Thomasse one of the [subscribing] Witnesses to the within Deed, being duly Sworn before [me Uzal] Ogden one of the Judges of the Inferiour Court of Common Pleas for the County of Essex, maketh Oath that he Saw John [Harmien]sen van Berkeloo, and Grietje Cornelius otherwise called Grietje [Ahram]s his Wife Seal & Deliver the within Instrument as their Voluntary Act and Deed.—

Taken & Acknowledged & Sworn
the Day & Date above
before me—

Uzal Ogden

(Translation.)

Appeared before me, Claes Arentse Toers, Clerk in the jurisdiction of Bergen, in East New Jersey, the Honorable (or bonest) Jan Harmienssen van Berkeloo¹ and Grietje Abrams, his wife [the owner of a piece of] land being the lawful heiress of the said Abram Cornelissen van Waggim, and by these presents acknowledges and declares that she has transferred, given and conveyed unto and in behalf of Hessel Pieterse, living at Acquackanonk in the county of Essex, a tract of land lying within the precinct of Acquackanonk, in the new allotment, known as No. 8, and the half of the fourteenth share in the said precinct, in the same manner as was conveyed to the appearer by the former owner, Walingh Jacobse, the 6 May, 1689, which lot of land by these presents she acknowledges to have sold unto the said Hessel Pieterse, for the sum of sixty-two pounds ten shillings, or one hundred and twenty-five gulden, Netherlands money, pursuant to a contract dated March 12, 1693^{1/2}, and she acknowledges by these presents to have received full satisfaction and payment, the last penny with the first, so that the grantor by these presents conveys, gives and grants the aforesaid lot of land to the said Hessel Pieterse, and to his successors and heirs, so that henceforth by this his deed may be acquired, in a true, perfect possession and ownership, with every custom and right, so that the said lot of land thus granted, shall belong forever, with every right, title or claim to him hereon, without the let or hindrance of her, or her successors and heirs, from now to the day of judgment, promising this conveyance to keep firmly and inviolably, and to do and fulfill everything herein obligated, with every right and justice. In pursuance whereof the grantor has subscribed these presents with her own hand. Done at Bergen in East New Jersey the 20 May, 1695.

Jan Harmienssen van berckello [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and read
in our presence as witnesses

Jobannis Thomasse

this is the mark of

this is the mark of

Grietje Cornelis [L. S.]

X
Cornelis Thomasse

In the cognizance of

jan arent den [to?]ers

Claes Arentse toers Clerk

[Endorsed:]

Transfer from Jan
Harmienssen Van Borcoloo
to
Hessel Pieterse
the 20 May 1695

It is a curious fact that these deeds seem to have been lost sight of within half a century after their delivery, and in 1756 Peter H. Peterse, son of Hessel Peterse, the grantee in the deed named from Van Berckelloo, took legal steps to

¹ Jan Harmansen van Berckelloo was doubtless a son of Harman Janse, who emigrated to this country, with his brother, Willem Janse, in 1662, and bought a house and lot in New Utrecht, Long Island, Feb. 17, 1667, where he resided thereafter.—*Bergen's Kings County Settlers*, 21. The family derive their surname from Borculo, in Gelderland, Holland, a town and district where a magnificent court was established as early as 1190, which was maintained with varying fortunes so late as 1850, when it was sold by the crown to various individuals. Borculo proper has a population of about 1200, but with three villages embraced in the district, about 4,000.—*Terwen*, 593.

perpetuate such testimony as was available, regarding his right to the lands so bought by his father. The following papers¹ tell the story of this proceeding, being now brought into place with the original Dutch deeds, for the first time in nearly a century and a half:

Mr. John Van Winckle

You are hereby desired to take Notice, that I intend to examine Michael Van Winckle and John Walense Van Winckle upon Oath, before Samuel Nevill, Esq., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Jersey, concerning what they know or can declare touching their Father, Walense Van Winckle's Selling and Conveying a Tract of Land at Aquahenonck to Abraham Cornelius Vanwackum, and what they further know relating to the said Land; at the House of John Walense Van Winckle, To-morrow Morning, about Seven of the Clock being Saturday the 12th Day of June, 1756. This Notice is therefore given to you, that you may be present, and ask them any Questions you think proper: They being very antient men, and their Testimony, as I believe, material in that Affair.

Peter H. Peterse.

June 11th
1756.

[Signature of]

Hessel Peterse

Be it Remembered, That on the Twelfth day of June, 1756, personally appeared before me, Samuel Nevill, Esq., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New Jersey, Hessel Peterse,² who being first duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, declareth and saith, That he served a Copy of the within Notice upon John Van Winckle Son of Jacob Walense Van Winckle upon Friday the 11th Day of June 1756, at the House of the said John Van Winckle. In Witness whereof I have bereunto set my Hand the Day and Year above written.

Samuel Nevill

New Jersey, Ss.

Michael Van Winckle, of New Barbadoes Neck in the County of Bergen, and Province of New Jersey, Yeoman Aged Seventy Nine, deposeth and saith, That Walling Jacob Van Winckle was this Deponent's Father; That he this Deponent very well remembers, That his said Father Walling Jacob Van Winckle sold to one Abraham Cornelius Van Wagum One Eight and Twentieth Part or one Half of his the said Walling Jacob Van Winckle's Right to the Aquahenonck Patent, together with a Lot of Land Numb. 8. in the New Allotments now lying in a Place called Weeselle, as also all his Right, Claim, and Title to the said Eight and Twentieth Part of the said Patent, the same in Twenty Eight Parts to be divided. And this Deponent further saith, That he hath often heard his said Father say, and declare, That he had sold to the said Van Wagum all his Eight and Twentieth Part or One Half of his Right to the Aquahenonck Patent aforesaid; and that the said Patent lies in the County of Essex in the Province aforesaid. And this Deponent further saith, That since the said Bargain and Sale between the said Walling Jacob Van Winckle and the said Abraham Cornelius Van Wagum as aforesaid, he this Deponent never heard his said Father lay or pretend any Claim to the said Eight and Twentieth Part of the said Patent, or to any Part or Parcel thereof. And further this Deponent saith not.

Sworn this Twelfth }
Day of July, 1756. }
Before

Samuel Nevill.

New Jersey, Ss.

John Van Winckle, of New Barbadoes Neck in the County of Bergen, and Province of New Jersey, Yeoman, Aged Seventy Three, deposeth and saith, That Walling Jacob Van Winckle was this Deponent's Father; That he this Deponent hath often heard the said Walling Jacob Van

¹ From the Nelson MSS. These papers are all in the handwriting of Judge Nevill.

² Son of Peter Hessel Peterse.

Winkle say and declare, That he the said Walling had sold to one Abraham Cornelius Van Wagum One Eighth and Twentieth Part of the Aquackanonk Patent, or One Half of his said Father's Right to the said Patent, together with the Lot of Land Numb. 8. in the New Allotments, now lying in a Place called Weeselle in the County of Essex, and Province aforesaid. And this Deponent further saith. That he never heard his said Father lay or pretend any Claim to the said Eighth and Twentieth Part of the said Patent, or to any Part or Parcel thereof, after the said Bargain and Sale as aforesaid. And further this Deponent saith not.

Sworn this Twelfth }
Day of July, 1756. }

his
John X Van Winkle
mark.

Before Samuel Nevill.

It has been previously stated that Walling Jacobs conveyed the other half of his Acquackanonk patent, including the Lot which may have been occupied by him, to his son-in-law, Harmanus Gerritse, October 14, 1702, the particular Lot being "between the lott of Adrian Post on the south west and the Church Lott on the northeast."

It is not clear where Walling lived after he had sold the tracts mentioned above. In his will, dated November 1, 1707, proved Sept. 12, 1729, he describes himself as of Acquackanonk; he appoints his wife, Catharina Van Winkle, to be sole executrix, and gives her all his estate, real and personal, during her life; after her death, his oldest son, Jacob, to have twenty shillings, New York money, and to inherit and hold the house lot of six acres then occupied by him; his second son, Machael Van Winkle, to have the second house lot of six acres, being "the middle side of the three house lots;" the third son, Johannes, to have "the third or northeast house lot, whereupon the house, barn and orchard stands, containing also six acres, the overplus value of the house and barn to be appraised and divided among his brothers and sisters;" Jacob also to have the third of testator's lands, being the southwest side of said land; the other two-thirds to be divided between Michael and Johannes. "The positive appraisement of all the abovesaid land and immovable property to be £375. The mention of the abovesaid land shall be understood only for the five hundred acres of land lying on Passaic river between the lands of Tades Machielson and the King's land."¹ Walling Jacobs was elected an Elder in the Acquackanonk church in 1696, and again in 1701.

IV. Symon, *hap.* Aug. 24, 1653; *m.* Annetje Sip, Dec. 15, 1675. Symon had barely attained his majority ere he appeared in court to vindicate his reputation, the proceedings being thus recorded:

1674, July 7: Symon Jacobse complaining by petition that he is grossly calumniated by the false accusation of Dirck Gerretse, as if the petitioner had committed a very shameful and scandalous action, requesting justice against the accused, etc.—

Ordered: The Magistrates of the town of Bergen are ordered legally and publicly to summon Dirck Gerretse within 14 days, and to proceed against him according to law, on petitioner's complaint, or else to put their previous judgment against him into execution.²

As the records are silent regarding the outcome, we may hope that the difference between neighbors was am-

¹ Book B of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 133. The reference is doubtless to the tract bought of Berry in 1682. What is meant by the "King's land" is not clear. There was no vacant land in that neighborhood at this time.

² N. Y. Col. Docs., II., 729; N. J. Archives, I., 151.

icably adjusted. In 1709 Symon was chosen Elder in the Acquackanonk church. By the recitals in the deed given on pages 76-77, it appears that Symon Jacobs had been allotted two tracts of land out of the Patent—No. 13, apparently just north of Van Houten's lane, near Passaic Bridge; and No. 4, apparently at Wesel. Symon lived on the former farm. By deed dated May 18, 1722, he conveyed to his son Marinus, nearly all of this farm, describing it as a tract "at the rear of the lot on which I now dwell, beginning four chains from the rear of the said house lot, thence running north 40 degs. westerly 93 1-2 chains; south 44 degs. westerly 10.26 chains; south 46 degs. easterly 93 1-2 chains, and thence to the beginning, containing 96 acres; bounded southerly with John Spier, easterly with my own land, northerly with Arie Post." By the same deed he also conveyed to his son Marinus an equal half of all his interest in the undivided lands within the patent. It is probable that he divided all his lands among his sons the same day. By deed bearing the date just mentioned he conveyed certain lands to his son Abraham, together with "one-half of all the undivided lands and rights of lands in the limits of Aughquakenunk."¹ To his son Simeon Van Winkle, of Wesel, he gave a deed the same day for £80, 10 s., for "all that tract or tracts of land, scituate lying and being at Wezel aforesaid already divided or to be divided lying on the northward side of Hendck Spiers land at Wesell aforesaid esteemed 150 acres be the same more or less."² About a month before he attained to the age of seventy-five years, Symon executed another deed, July 29, 1728, in which he sets out the interesting fact that he is the last survivor of the fourteen patentees, and accordingly claims to be entitled to all the undivided lands in Acquackanonk, by right of survivorship, the patentees having been joint tenants. In this deed he releases to his four sons—Jacob, Simeon, Marinus and Abraham—all his interest in the undivided lands of Acquackanonk. There is no deed on record from him for lands in the Bogt, or within the present limits of Paterson. It is probable that he gave to his son Jacob, by deed bearing date May 18, 1722, Lot 9, East, in the Bogt subdivision, and to Simeon a deed for Lot 7, East, in the Bogt, as Simeon was occupying the latter Lot in 1719. Jacob probably had a farm given to him at Wesel, adjoining that given to Simeon, and subsequently effected an exchange, by which Jacob got two farms at Wesel, and Simeon had two farms in the Bogt—Lot 7 and Lot 9, East. The venerable survivor of the Acquackanonk patentees had not much longer to live after the conveyance of 1728. His will, dated June 19, 1722, was proved February 24, 1732, which indicates approximately the time of his death. Having previously conveyed all his real estate to his several sons, he

¹ Recital in unrecorded parchment deed, dated January 1, 1795, from Francis Van Winkle, son of Abraham, son of Symon. Unfortunately, the precise lands conveyed to Abraham are not described, and the deed to him has not been found. The parchment deed referred to is in the possession of Judge Simmons. With a view to increase its interest, someone has clumsily changed the date to 1695, but the fraud is transparent.

² Unrecorded deed formerly in the possession of the late Judge Henry H. Voorhis, of Paramus, Bergen county.

simply disposed of his personal estate by will, and after the usual pious formula provides:

Item, I give and hequeath unto my dearly heloved Wife Anna hy Name the sole use and Improvement of my whole Estate during her Naturall Life Item My Will is that after the Decease of my said Wife all my personall Estate (Excepting my wearing apparrell which I dispose of Equally Among my Seven Sons) be Equally Divided among my Twelve Children (vizt.) Jacob Aria Johannes Gideon, Simeon Marinus Abraham Margaret Trintie Rachell Altie and Leah the Same Equall Twelfth part to be received possessed and Enjoyed hy them and Each of them Respectively and to their heirs and Assigns forever And I do hereby Authorize Constitute and appoint my Sons Johannes Van Winckle Gedieon Van winckel Johannes Cowman Joint Executors of this my last Will and Testament.¹

He signed his name *Symon Van Winckel*. His sons Johannes and Gideon only qualified as executors, his son-in-law, Johannes Koeiman, either declining, or perhaps being dead or out of the Province.

V. Annetje, the youngest child of Jacob Walings and Trintje Jacobs, was baptized Jan. 2, 1656, and m. Johannis Steynmets, Dec. 1, 1676.

Marritje Jacobse Van Winkel, wife of Jan De Maree, joined the Hackensack church, on certificate from the French church, April 5, 1696. Query: Was she a daughter of Jacob Walings? or of Jacob Jacobse Walings?

Third Generation.

Jacob Jacobse had children:

I. Jacob, b. Sept. 19, 1676; m. Egie Pauls, March 6, 1703.

II. Margrietje, b. Oct. 22, 1678; m. Abraham Vreeland, Oct. 28, 1699.

III. Daniel, b. July 28, 1681; m. 1st, Rachael Straatmaker, of Hoboken, May 16, 1707; she died March 12, 1708; he m. 2d, Jannetje Cornelisse Vreeland, Sept. 3, 1709; he died Jan. 10, 1757.

IV. Johannis, b. June 25, 1686, at Bergen; m. Sitske Hendrickse Banta, April 19, 1712; removed to Belleville.

V. Simeon, b. Jan. 22, 1689; m. Jannetje Alger, of Hackensack, May 27, 1710.

VI. (Son), b. April 11, 1692; d. in inf.

VII. Hendrick, b. Jan. 20, 1696; m. Catrintje Waldron, May 26, 1726; d. May 28, 1767.

VIII. Trintje, b. Jan. 4, 1697; m. Meyndert Gerbrantse, May 26, 1715; d. July 21, 1753. Ch., Jacob, bap. Jan. 12, 1718.

IX. Teunis, b. Dec. 21, 1698; d. in inf.

X. Samuel, bap. Jan. 5, 1705; d. May 2, 1754.

Waling Jacobse and Catharina Michielse had children:

I. Annetje, m. Hermanus G. Van Wagenen, Oct. 6, 1690.

II. Jacob, m. Geertruyt Brickers, of Albany, Oct. 30, 1697. Jacob was elected Deacon in the Acquackanonk church in 1704 and 1711.

III. Michael, bap. June 13, 1677; d. unm.; his will was dated May 21, 1748.

IV. Trintje, bap. March 25, 1680; m. Egbert Sandersen (b. at Staten Island, but living at Acquackanonk), Sept. 16, 1710; his name was sometimes written Xanders. His

children were called Egbertse. In his will, dated Feb. 16, 1748, "alias nine," (that is, 1749, New Style), proved Aug. 7, 1749, he describes himself as of Newark, and names his children—Waalens Egbertsen, John Egbertsen, Peter Egbertsen, Elsie, wife of Cornelius Doremus, Antje Egbertsen.¹

V. Johannis, m. Hillegont Sip, Sept. 30, 1710. He was elected Deacon in the Acquackanonk church in 1723 and 1732, and Elder in 1737 and 1743.

VI. Sarah, m. Gerrit Van Vorst, May 22, 1714.

VII. Abraham, bap. April 22, 1690; his name is not mentioned in his father's will of Nov. 1, 1717.

Jacob, Michael and Johannes divided the tract of 500 acres of land on the east side of the Passaic river, by mutual releases. By deed dated Feb. 28, 1707, Bartholomew Feurt and Magdalena his wife conveyed to Jacob Walingsen Van Winckle a tract between Berry's patent and Kingsland's patent, running back to Berry's creek.² In 1717 the road on the east bank of the river was laid out, from Jacob Waling's southerly to Arent Schuyler's; also a road between the farms of Jacob and Johannes; the former of the two brothers objected, and induced the Legislature to pass an act in 1719, vacating the latter road³—a fact indicating the influence of the family, and the development of the settlement.

Symon Jacobse and Annetje Arianse Sip had children:

I. Margrietje, bap. 1676; m. Martin Winne, Oct. 30, 1697. He was b. in Albany in 1675; d. at Bergen, July 8, 1737. His widow m. Cornelis Breyhandt (Bryant), of Hackensack, Dec. 7, 1700. Children—I. Annaetje, bap. June 28, 1702; 2. Johannis, bap. Aug. 27, 1704 (removed to Springfield, N. J.); 3. Hendricktje, bap. April 24, 1709; 4. Simon, bap. April 2, 1710; 5. Andries, bap. Jan. 3, 1714.

II. Jacob, b. Aug. 9, 1678, bap. April 18, 1682; was a member of the Acquackanonk church in 1726; m. 1st, Jacomyntje Mattheuse Van Nieuwkerck, April 21, 1701; 2d, Catharina Bekling, maiden, of Acquackanonk, Nov. 24, 1734. He probably dwelt upon one of the lots of 150 acres, at Wesel, with a 44-acre lot in the rear, as the land was laid out that way in that neighborhood. His will, dated March 28, 1750 (witnessed by John D. Vreelant, John Van Veghten and James Billington), was proved May 9, 1750. All the executors qualified. This instrument is unusual in its provisions:

My Will is that all my Estate hoth Real and Personal he put up to Sale at Publick Vendue in three weeks or thereabouts (if found convenient) after my Decease and the Effects arising therefrom to be put into the hands of Mr. Samuel Bayard Junr: of the City and Province of New York one of my hereafter named Executors who Shall put the Same to Interest which Interest shall be equally Divided the one half to my true and loving Wife Catheren and the other one equal half part to my

¹ Book E of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 319.

² Unrecorded deed, which in 1874 was with many other papers in the possession of the late Daniel Van Winkle, of Boiling Spring (now Ruthersford). Among the papers were five letters, from 1736 to 1743, written in Dutch, from Hester Slinerlant to her brother (probably Michael Slingerland), and sent from Holland.

³ History Passaic County Roads and Bridges, 11; N. J. Archives, XIV., 88, 89, 92; Nevill's Laws, I., 91.

¹ Book B of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 492.

Daughter Hannauche to them their Heirs and Assigns for ever as also the Principal Sums arising as aforesaid if they my Said Wife and Daughter their Several Heirs and Assigns Should Stand in need who is also hereby Impowered to Call their Several Shares out of his the Said Samuel Bayards Hands And he the Said Samuel Bayard to Detain for himself and for his own use Ten pounds per year and every year yearly So long as he Shall continue putting the aforementioned Principal Sums out at Interest for his Trouble for so doing and if my said Daughter should Die before She arrives to lawful age then and in such Case my said loving Wife Catherine to receive the full Principal and Interest of the whole of my said Estate to her my said wife her Heirs and Assigns for ever Also my Will is that my Executors or either of them that takes the Trouble to Gather or Collect the Several Sums for which my said Estate was Sold to be allowed three Shillings per day for every Day he is about the Said Collection. But should my said Wife and Daughter Dye before and without Bequeathing their Several Shares to any one Then and in Such Case my Will is that the aforesaid Effects to be Enjoyed and Possessed by the Eldest Daughter of my Brother Simion Son Ahraham Van Winkle named Ann her Heirs &c And I do also Constitute Ordain and appoint my said true and loving Wife Catherine the aforementioned Mr. Samuel Bayard and my loving Brother Marinus Van Winckle the Sole Executors of this my last Will and Testament¹

The following advertisement shows that the executors were punctual in carrying out the testator's directions:

To be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 7th of June next ensuing, at the Dwelling-House of the late Jacob Van Winckle, deceased, at Weesel, in the Precinct of Acquachenong, in the County of Essex, East New Jersey:

A Dwelling-House and Barn, with two Allotments of Land, adjoining to each other, containing about 194 Acres, with a good Orchard, allowed to be of the best Lots in Acquachenong Patent, and lying upon the main County Road, from Newark to the Highlands; the most part being clear'd, and is extraordinary good tillable and pasture Land, well water'd; the Remainder well wooded, sufficient for maintaining Fence, and support of Fire-wood, and other Uses of the said Farm; situate very pleasantly upon Pasayck River, and about two miles and half from Acquachenong Church, and a Landing: There is also three or four Grist-Mills, and as many Saw-Mills, within about a Mile and half of said Farm. The Title for said Lands is good and indisputable. Also at the said Time and Place, will be sold at public Vendue, Horses, Cows, Sheep and Hogs, and all sorts of Utensils for farming, a Dutch Waggon, and Turner's Tools, and several sorts of Household goods, &c. The Conditions of Sale, may be seen at the said Time and Place of Vendue. The Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock Aforenoon, and continue the next Day, or Days following, until ended.

Marinus Van Winckle, and
Katherine Van Winckle. } Exrs.

N. B. All Persons having any Demands upon the Estate of the said Jacob Van Winckle, deceased, are desired to bring in their Demands to the said Executors, in order to be adjusted, and paid as soon as possible; and all Persons that are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make Payment, and save Trouble.²

III. Johannis, b. Aug. 18, 1682; m. 1st, Antje Sanders, Oct. 14, 1704; 2d, Magdalena Spier. About 1720 he removed from Acquackanonk to the new settlement of Springfield, west of Elizabethtown, being the first Dutchman to settle among the New Englanders in that region.³ Some of his children appear to have been pioneers also in the settlement of New Britain, still further west of Elizabethtown, and it is probable that others were among the first settlers at Gansegat,⁴ or Fairfield, where the Van Winkles were numerous in the middle of the last century. For taking an

active part on the popular side, in the dispute with the East Jersey Proprietors, he was indicted with a score of others by the Essex county grand jury, in 1745, for rioting. The indictments were removed by certiorari to the Supreme Court, where they still slumber.¹ His will was dated at Elizabethtown, June 13, 1759, that ancient borough at that time including Springfield within its limits. The instrument was proved August 4, 1759. By it he disposed of his property as follows:

Imprimis it is my will and I do order that in the first place all just debts and funeral charges be paid and satisfied. Item I give and bequeath unto Magdalen my dearly and beloved wife the sum of one hundred pounds current lite money of the province aforesaid. Item I give unto my son Simeon Vanwinkle the sum of five shillings current lite money of the province aforesaid. Item I give unto my two sons Alexander and Jacob Vanwinkle the sum of five pounds each current money as aforesaid. Item I give unto my two sons Abraham and Merrinus VanWinkle the sum of five shillings each. Item I give unto the children of my son John Vanwinkle deces'd the sum of five pounds current money as aforesaid to be equally divided amongst them. Item I give unto my grandson John Tunis the sum of fifteen pounds current money as aforesaid. Item I give unto the children of my daughter Catharine Marsh deces'd the sum of five pounds current money as aforesaid to be equally divided amongst them. Item I give unto my four daughters Hannah, Mary, Leah and Rachel the sum of five pounds each current money as aforesaid. Item I give unto my [wife] Magdalen the sum of one hundred pounds current money as aforesaid. Item I give unto my daughter Sarah Daley the the sum of fifty pounds current money as aforesaid. Item my will is and I do ordain that after what I have given as aforesaid is all settled and paid the then remainder of my estate shall be equally divided amongst every legatee as mentioned in the above will and testament part and part alike, lastly I ordain and appoint my trusty friends Simeon Briant and Joshua Horton the executors of this my last will and testament.²

IV. Simeon, bap. Aug. 6, 1686; m. 1st, Prientje Van Giesen; 2d, Antje Pietersen, wid., March 3, 1734.

Simeon lived on Lot No. 7 East, in the Bogt or Paterson subdivision. His house was of stone, whitewashed on the outside—some say it was plastered outside also—whence it was known far and wide as *De Witte Huis*—the White House—and is so referred to in deeds and other records of that day. This house was one story high, 103 feet long, and was situated on the west bank of the Passaic river, at the foot of the hill, where there was a ford across the river, safe for the passage of horses and vehicles for more than a century. There was a "driftway" allowed in the apportionment of 1714, to be opened between Simeon and his next-neighbor on the south, Jan Van Blarcom, and on September 18, 1719, this was formally laid out as a public highway, the Essex surveyors viewing "a spot of Ground allowed by the owners of Aquikonong for a road, and the surveyors finding the sd land to be sufficient, lay the sd Road beginning at the River near the house of Simon Vanvincle Junr, running by the side of his Land to the Pompton Road; all this road to be two Rods wide."³ This was the east end of Willis street. The "Pompton Road" referred to was Vreeland avenue. Simeon availed himself of a fine spring

¹ Liber F of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 26.

² The N. Y. Gazette Revived in the Weekly Post Boy, May 14, 1750.

³ Hatfield's History of Elizabeth, 567.

⁴ Gansegat—Goose-gut, or place where the wild geese were wont to gather in great flocks.

¹ N. J. Archives, VI., 245; VII., 457.

² Liber G of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 276.

³ Bergen County Roads, A, 36; History Passaic County Roads and Bridges, 11.

near his house to establish a tannery¹ and currying shop, which he carried on for many years. Simeon was the father of twelve children by his first wife, and of eight by his second wife, who moreover had three of her own. If they all lived in the one house, there must have been a good deal of "bundling" in those narrow quarters. Whether from pride, or as a matter of convenience for a man who might be excused if he occasionally failed to recall the names of so numerous a brood of children, Simeon inscribed the initials or the names of his progeny on the door-posts, and when that space gave out he set in the front wall of his house a broad square stone, with smooth surface, on which he carved the initials of eight more of his children. And what a roll-call there was as he summoned his troop at dusk, to see that none were missing: Abraham, Johannes, Simeon, Jacob, Antje, Feytje, Saertje, Trientje, Rachel, Janneke, Leena, Marregrietje, Geertje, and others who died young and whose names have not come down to us. Even in those days, when big families were common, Simeon's great brood was unusually large, and gave him an added reputation. The situation of his house, at a public ford across the river, and his occupation, also made him widely known throughout this region. He died in 1775. The house was occupied for some years later, but early in the present century was abandoned, and left to go to decay, and the school-boys who attended the "Old Bellows" near the present Wesel bridge, persuaded themselves that it was haunted, and feared to go near it at night. About 1828 it was torn down by Henry Doremus, and the material was used in the building of a new house on the other side of the river, the stones being carried over on the ice during the winter. The broad flat stone having the initials of eight of Simeon's children was set in the wall of the new house, and until within a few years was plainly visible; but in making an addition to the residence some time ago, the stone was brought within the sitting room, and Mr. Peter Doremus,² the present owner, son of Henry Doremus, had it plastered over. It is said that the door-posts of the ancient White House were built into the cellar walls of the Doremus house. The will of Simeon is as follows:

In the name of God Amen I Simeon Van Winkle of Achqueghenonck in the County of Essex being Weak in Body but of perfect Mind and Memory (blessed be God therefore) do this nineteenth Day of April in the fifteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third by the Grace of God King of Great Britain &c. and in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven Hundred and Seventy five make and Publish this my last Will & Testament in manner following (that is to Say) Imprimis I Recommend my soul into the Hands of Almighty God who gave

¹ The tannery was at the foot of the hill, directly in the line of Willis street extended, the road making a slight detour to the north, down the side of the hill, and striking the river a short distance north of where the street would have reached the river if continued directly east. The remains of the old tan vats may yet be discerned. The White House was on the north side of the road, at or near the foot of the hill. It had an open attic, and a kitchen and chimney at each end. It was not deep, probably only one room from front to rear. There was a wide hall in the centre.

² Mr. Doremus says the initials had dates appended as follows: A Dec. 1711; A 1712; S 1714; I 1715; F 1717; L 1719; S 1720; I 1723. These initials would seem to stand for Abraham, Antje, Simeon, Jacob, Feytje, Lena, Saertje, Johannes.

it me and my Body to the Earth from Whence it came in hopes of a Joyful resurrection through the Merits of my Saviour Jesus Christ and as for that Worldly Estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this Life I Give and Dispose thereof as follows First my Will is that all my Just Debts and funeral Expenses be well and truly Paid and Discharged Item I Give to my well beloved Wife Antye one of my Beds Bedsteads with all the furniture thereunto belonging also all the Wearing Apparel belonging to her Body also the one equal fourteenth Part of all my Household furniture also one Hundred pound New York Money to be Paid to her by my Executors herein after Named out of my Movable Estate Item I Give and Bequeath to my Son Abraham ten shillings for his Birth right Item I Give to my Son John also ten Shillings out of my Estate Item it is my Will and Order that all my Real Estate whether in the County of Bergen Essex or Elsewhere Shall be equally divided between all my Children hereinafter Named to wit Abraham, Simion, and Jacob and my Daughter Antye, Feytje, Saertje Trientje, Rachel, Yenneke, Leena, Marregrietje, Geertje and my Grand Daughter Marritje the Daughter of Abraham Cadmus Share and Share alike that is to Say I Give and Bequeath to each of them & to their Heirs and Assigns forever the one equal thirteenth part of all my Real Estate abovesd. Item it is my Will and Order that all my personal Estate (Except such part as is hereby Given to my sd. Wife Antye) shall also be equally Divided among all my Children to Wit Abraham Simion Jacob, Antye, Feytje Saertje, Trientje Rachel Yenneke Leena Marregrietje Gurtye and my sd. Grand Daughter Marritje Share & Share alike that is to Say I Give to each of them & their Heirs the one equal thirteenth part of all my Personal Estate abovesaid (Except as before Excepted) and I do Nominate Constitute and Appoint my friends Jacobus Post & Hessel Peterse Executors of this my last Will & Testament & do hereby Disannul and Revoke all former Wills by me made Ratifying and confirming this to be my last Will & Testament IN WITNESS Whereof I the sd. Simeon Van Winckel have hereunto Set my Hand and Seal the Day and Year first above Written. ¹

Signed Sealed Published & Declared
by the said Simion Van Winkle as and
for his last Will & Testament Cornel-
ius Van Riper, Hendrick Post Michael H.
Vreeland

his
Simion Van X Winckel
mark
SEAL.

V. Trintje, b. April 2, 1688; m. Isaac Enogse Vreeland, March 23, 1706. Ch.—Simon, bap. June 5, 1709; Annetje, bap. March 30, 1712.

VI. Rachel, bap. Oct. —, 1690; m. Johannis Koeiman (b. at Albany, but living at New York), March 6, 1708.

VII. Arie, b. at Constable's Hoeck; m. Annetje (b. at Wyhaecke—Weehawken), dau. of Tades Michielsse, Oct. 27, 1705.

VIII. Aeltje, m. Jurian Tomasse Van Ripen, June 12, 1714.

IX. Gideon, m. Jannetje Koeiman (b. at Albany, living at N. Y.), March 13, 1708.

X. Abraham, m. Maritje Van Dyke, of Second River, Nov. 2, 1732.

XI. Leah, m. Isack Tomesen, Aug. 4, 1722.

XII. Marinus, m. Geesje Hendrickse Van Wageninge, Sept. 2, 1721. His will, dated May 10, 1762, was proved Sept. 28, 1767. He devised all his real estate to his wife Geesje, and his daughters—Rachel, Margaret, Annatie, Jannetje and Catrientje; the four daughters first named released, Dec. 23, 1767, to their mother, and to their sister Catrientje, and her husband, Abraham T. Van Riper, the farm on which their father had lived, being Lot No. 13, which had belonged to Symon Jacobse, the father of Marinus.

¹ Liber L of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 378.

Geesie, by deed Oct. 28, 1771, released her interest to her daughter Catrientje and the latter's husband.

Fourth Generation.

Daniel Jacob-Jacobse had children :

I. Metje, b. Dec. 31, 1710.

II. Aeltje, b. April 13, 1712; m. Cornelius Van Ripen, June 29, 1728; d. July 19, 1776.

III. Son, bap. Dec. 12, 1714; d. in inf.

IV. Jannetje, m. Jacob Diedricks, Nov. 26, 1738. Ch., Daniel, b. Oct. 14, 1740.

V. Margaret, m. Johannis Van Ripen, Sept. 5, 1742; d. Sept. 18, 1754.

VI. Fitje.

VII. Rachel, m. Zacharias Sikkels, widower, of Bergen, June 29, 1734.

VIII. Antje.

Johannis Jacob-Jacobse had children :

I. Hendrick, b. March 20, 1714; m. Maritje Jurianse, Aug. 22, 1739.

II. Jacob, b. March 9, 1716.

III. Johannes, b. July 3, 1719; m. Mareyte Gerritszen, dau. of Gerret Tomasse (Van Ripen), Aug. 22, 1739.

IV. Agnietje, b. Dec. 16, 1723; bap. March 16, 1724.

V. Daniel, b. Dec. 16, 1723; bap. March 16, 1724; m. Sarah Brass, of Acquackanonk, June 29, 1757.

VI. Aeltje, b. Nov. 25, 1726.

Hendrick Jacob-Jacobse had children :

I. Jacob, m. Rachel Cammenga, April 28, 1753; d. Dec. 17, 1778; she d. Sept. 18, 1772.

II. Joseph, d. in inf., Nov. 22, 1738.

III. Daniel, b. Jan. 1, 1735; m. Aeltje Van Ripen, marriage license dated Jan. 28, 1760; d. Dec. 19, 1823.

IV. Hendrick, b. Jan. 23, 1736; m. 1st, Jannetje Brower, May 18, 1759; 2d, Sarah Speer; d. Dec. 19, 1827.

V. Johannis, b. May 9, 1739; d. before his father, without issue.

VI. Joseph, b. June 4, 1740; m. Jenneke Vreeland, wid. of Henry Newkirk, May 26, 1798; d. Aug. 4, 1809, without issue.

Jacob Waling-Jacobse had children :

I. Wyntje, m. Gerbrant Gerbrantse.

II. John, his heir-at-law, who was living in New York in 1753.

Johannis Waling-Jacobse had children :

I. Catrina, m. Pieter Hessels Pieterse, Oct. 31, 1733; d. March 23, 1783, aged 69 years, 1 mo., 25 days; he d. just two days later, aged 75 years and 2 days. They are interred in a family burying ground adjacent to the Wesel road, a few hundred feet north of Cedar Lawn cemetery.

II. Annatje, m. Johannis Sip, Dec. 12, 1744.

III. Waling, m. Jannetje Van Houten (bap. Feb. 24, 1719, dau. of Jacob Van Houten, of Totowa), June 8, 1743. His will, dated May 29, 1774, was proved March 23, 1784.

Johannis Symon-Jacobse had children :

I. Simeon, m. Annatje Bosch (b. at Tappan), Oct. 19, 1738.

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II. Alexander, m. Antje Van Winkle; probably removed to Ganseget.

III. Jacob, m. Annatje Van Noostrand; d. Aug. 5, 1834, aged 86 years, 4 months, 24 days; she d. Feb. 18, 1829, aged 75 years, 2 months.

IV. Abraham, m. Jacomyntje Newkirk, of Acquackanonk, June 2, 1739; d. Jan. 23, 1796, in his 85th year.

V. Marinus, m. Maria Evertson (b. at Hackensack), Jan. 15, 1742; d. April 28, 1802, aged 86 years; she d. June 29, 1820, aged 102. He was a private in Major McDonald's company in the French war of 1761.

VI. John, m. Jannetje Van Ripen, July 3, 1745; he d. before his father, leaving issue, but not in this vicinity.

VII. Catharine, m. ——— Marsh.

VIII. Hannah.

IX. Mary.

X. Leah.

XI. Rachel.

XII. Sarah, b. July 14, 1735; m. ——— Daley.

Simeon Symon-Jacobse (Simeon of the White House) had children :

I. Abraham; he is not mentioned in the partition made by the heirs, through commissioners, in 1782, as related on page 70; it is said that he released to the other heirs, which would explain the absence of his name from the map and report of the commissioners. His eldest daughter was named Ann.

II. John, b. 1723; m. Janneke Reyersen (b. at New York, living within the bounds of the Acquackanonk church), Dec. 5, 1746. The Gerretses bought of Richard Ashfield a tract of land at Wagaraw, and by deed dated Feb. 9, 1739, released a large part of the tract to Gerrit Gerritse, who on June 8, 1743, conveyed 212 1-2 acres to Simeon Van Winkle, of Essex county, for £215. It is understood that this Simeon was he of the White House, father of John. The latter having married one of the Reyersens at Wagaraw, naturally settled in that neighborhood. By deed Oct. 26, 1774, Simeon conveys to John, for £144, "the tract where said John now lives, at Wagaraw, containing 212 1-2 acres," being the same tract bought by Simeon from Gerritse. It may be added here that Johannes S. Van Winkle, of Bergen county (the same John, son of Simeon), by deed dated May 24, 1783, conveyed the said tract to Simeon J. Van Winkle, of Essex (his son). The conveyance by Simeon to John probably accounts for the fact that by his father's will John had no share in the real estate devised by his father. He had been already provided for liberally in that respect. John lived to the great age of 93 years, dying in January, 1816.

III. Simeon.

IV. Jacob, m. Froukje Gerritsen, Dec. 8, 1749. (She was b. Feb. 6, 1727, dau. of Gerrit Pieter-Gerrit-Gerrit-Gerritse. The name Froukje, Vrouwtje, etc., is the Dutch for Sophronia). Soon after his marriage he bought Lot No. 8, West, in the Bogt or Paterson subdivision, lying on the north side of Broadway, and lived in the old stone house now known as the Passaic hotel. Like his father, he was a tanner, and established himself in that business in a favorable swamp through which flowed the Dublin spring brook.

The vats were in the middle of what is now Main street, near Fair, and along the east side of the present Main street, between Fair and Division streets. It is related that a belated and somewhat befuddled wayfarer one night, years before the Revolution, in making his way home fell into one of the vats, and spent the night floundering around in the fragrant depths, under a vague impression that he was swimming across the river. The story mightily amused the Dutch people for many a long day. It is here preserved as a specimen of the humor that tickled the fancy of our predecessors of a century and a half ago. In excavating for a sewer in Main street, about 1869-70, some of the framework of one of the ancient vats was brought to the surface, as sound as when it was put down. The tannery is no longer in existence, but the sale of leather is still carried on upon its site.

V. Antje; she is not mentioned in the partition of 1782, and probably had died before then.

VI. Feytje (Sophia), m. — Van Dyke.

VII. Saertje; not named in the partition of 1782.

VIII. Trientje, m. Philip Berry. Children—John, Philip, Elenor, m. Arie Van Vorst. Trientje lived until the beginning of this century. — Her husband died in 1788.

IX. Rachel, m. Albert Ackerman, of Paramus, June 17, 1748. She had outlived him when she joined the Hackensack church, Aug. 3, 1801.

X. Janneke, b. Oct. 9, 1728; m. Peter Mead.

XI. Leena, b. Feb. 24, 1730; m. Gerrit Van Giesen.

XII. Marregrietje, m. Henry Doremus, who learned his trade as tanner and currier with her father. Children—I. Geertje, b. Aug. 22, 1775; 2. Hendrick, b. March 21, 1781.

XIII. Geertje, m. Jacob H. Vreeland.

As the will of Simeon mentions Marritje, dau. of Abraham Cadmus, and the partition of 1782 allots parts of Simeon's farm to Jacobus Post, and to Adrian Van Houten and Mary his wife, it is evident that there were other daughters who had died, leaving issue.

Arie Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Tades (Theodorus), m. 1st, Catharina Bord (b. at Raritan, but living at Acquackanonk), Dec. 17, 1736; 2d, Theodosia Earle, wid. — Van Buskirken, June 30, 1760. She m. 3d, Thade Van Eydestyn, widower, Jan. 19, 1783.

II. Antje, m. Joris Bord, Jan. 10, 1730. Children—I. Helena, b. June 29, 1730; 2. Arie, b. June 14, 1732; died young and unm.; 3. Catherine; 4. Jannetje.

III. Johannes, m. Jane [sister of Michael Slingerland]. In his will, dated March 27, 1778, he describes himself as a "Farmer of the county of Bergen." The will was proved March 27, 1779. He gives to his wife "all my Moveable Estate Excepting four Negroes Wenches Quack Pol Nance Prince also one large dutch Bible, I also give her the whole use of all my lands and Effects During her Widowhood." After her decease, his house and four acres of land to Michael Slingerland, with a span of horses and his loom; the remainder of his estate he devised to his brothers and sisters, and to the children of such as were dead. "Note, the Bible & Blacks to be Equally divided Among my

Brothers and Sisters Children." Adrian Post, miller (at Sooterdam), Hessel Peterson and his wife Jane, executors and trustees.¹ The testator seems to have had no children.

IV. Michael.

V. Marinus.

VI. Casparus, m. Lidia Van Winkle.

VII. Hannah, m. — Bush.

Gideon Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Lidia, m. Casparus Van Winkle. Ch., Gideon, b. May 27, 1756.

II. Maritje.

III. Ariantje.

IV. Annatje, m. Samuel Stivers.

V. Rachel, b. 1727; m. Jedediah Dean.

Abraham Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Simeon.

II. Francois, m. 1st, Susanna, dau. of John Forester, Oct. 3, 1777; 2d, Elizabeth Douwe, wid., Feb. 5, 1785.

III. Feytje.

IV. Antje.

Abraham devised his lands to his children; the others released to Francis.

Marinus Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Annatje, b. Feb. 20, 1730; m. Hendrick G. Van Wagenen, whose children have been named on a previous page.

II. Margrietje, bap. Feb. 9, 1725; m. Cornelius E. Vreeland.

III. Rachel, m. Jacob Van Wagenen.

IV. Jannetje, m. Michael E. Vreeland, Dec. 28, 1755.

V. Catrintje, m. Abraham T. Van Ripen, Nov. 16, 1763.

The various church records give these additional data:

Antje Van Winkel m. Peter Van Woegelum, on certificate from Bergen, Dec. 14, 1709.

Geertruy Van Winkel and Johannis Diedricks had ch., Jacob, b. Feb. 12, 1728.

Joanna Van Winkel m. Staets Bos (both of Acquackanonk), Jan. 8, 1726. Children—I. Josua, b. Nov. 1, 1727; 2. Catrina, b. Sept. 4, 1729; 3. Joanna, b. Jan. 1, 1731; 4. Isaac, bap. Dec. 19, 1736; 5. Machiel, bap. Sept. 5, 1742; 6. Johannis, b. Dec. 5, 1749.

Simeon Van Winkel m. Elizabeth Degraw, March 21, 1738. Children—I. Simeon, bap. Nov. 19, 1738; 2. Jan, bap. July 6, 1740.

Magiel Van Winkel, of Acquackanonk, m. Zietske Van Horn, Sept. 23, 1743. Ch., Arie, bap. March 25, 1750.

Simeon Van Winkel, living at New Brittanje, m. Geertruy Kuuk, maiden, of Acquackanonk, June 5, 1727. Children—I. Marynus, bap. June 5, 1741, at Ganseget; 2. Geertruy, bap. Feb. 15, 1747.

Marytje Van Winkel and Gerrit Van Wagenen had ch., Leah, bap. Dec. 13, 1747.

Johannis Van Winkle, of Acquackanonk, m. Jennike Van Bos, Dec. 8, 1748.

Eghie Van Winkle m. Henry Fielding, April 2, 1752.

¹ Liber 21 of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 66.

Claesje Van Winkel m. Jacob Banta, at Schraalenburgh, Sept. 29, 1754. Children—I. Hendrick, b. Jan. 17, 1755, d. Feb. 7, 1757; 2. Tryntje, bap. Dec. 3, 1758, d. Nov. 7, 1759; 3. Annaetje, b. March 23, 1763, m. Frederick Mabie; 4. Tryntje, bap. June 2, 1765, d. Sept. 8, 1772; 5. Rebecca, b. Jan. 10, 1768, m. Henry Clapp; 6. Jakob, bap. Aug. 30, 1772, d. Nov. 1, 1772.¹

Antje Van Winkel, of Acquackanonk, m. Dirck Bourdan, of Hackensack, June 9, 1738.

Jacob Van Winkel, bachelor, b. and living at Second River, m. Margaretha Heyl, b. at Ramapo, and living in Hanover county (Hanover, Morris county, N. J.), 1736.

Abraham Van Winkel, bachelor, m. Rachel Van Rype, maiden, Feb. 17, 1753.

Helena Van Winkel, b. at Second River, m. Gysbert Peek, b. in New York, Nov. 9, 1754.

Fifth Generation.

Hendrick Johannis-Jacob-Jacobse had child:

I. Jurian, b. April 22, 1740.

Jacob Hendrick-Jacob-Jacobse had children:

I. Daniel, b. July 21, 1758; m. Antje, dau. of Johannis Winne, Oct. 26, 1802; d. June 13, 1830; she d. Aug. 25, 1843.

II. Abraham, m. Antje Clendenning, Sept. 9, 1780; he was then living in New York; d. at Bergen, Nov. 24, 1823.

III. Catrintje, b. June 1, 1763; d. Sept. 8, 1793, unm.

IV. Joseph, b. May 18, 1768; d. Jan. 27, 1775.

V. Leah, b. Nov. 7, 1770; d. Sept. 18, 1772.

Daniel Hendrick-Jacob-Jacobse had children:

I. Jurriaen, b. Feb. 22, 1761; m. Antje Sip, marriage license dated Aug. 31, 1783; d. May 3, 1837.

II. Catrintje, b. Jan. 30, 1765; m. Jacob Merselis.

III. Hendrick, b. Nov. 27, 1774; m. Catlyntje Van Wagenen, Jan. 10, 1801; d. Dec. 13, 1848.

Hendrick Hendrick-Jacob-Jacobse had children:

I. Catrina, b. Jan. 26, 1772.

II. Raegel, b. March 29, 1775, d. in inf.

III. Raegel, b. Feb. 13, 1777; m. Martin Winne, April 1, 1797.

IV. Johannis, b. Nov. 7, 1778; m. Geertje, dau. of John Diedricks, Jan. 3, 1800.

V. Jacob H., b. Feb. 20, 1789; m. Mary Smith.

Waling Johannis-Waling-Jacobse had ch.:

I. John, m. Eva Kip, Oct. 24, 1747.

II. Hillegont, b. Sept. 25, 1749; m. Hendrick Gerritse Van Wagenen, jun.

III. Jacob, m. Elsie, dau. of Henry Kip.

IV. Cornelius, bap. Nov. 1, 1747; m. Annaetje Van Rypen. He removed to Paterson about 1773, and lived in the old stone house still standing, in River street, a short distance west of West street. He owned six acres of land from the river southerly to Broadway, also the grist and saw mills at the foot of Mulberry street, which he operated for

twenty years or more. He also kept a country store in a red frame building, about thirty feet long and twenty feet deep, on the north side of the road, next to the mill.¹ It was used at one time by Chauncey Andrews as a turning shop, but was afterwards converted into a dwelling-house, and removed to the south side of the road. Cornelius was familiarly known as "Walling's Case."

V. Waling, b. Sept. 22, 1753; m. Pietertje, dau. of Derrick Van Ripen, Feb. 7, 1783; d. Jan. 17, 1832; she was b. Nov. 16, 1758; d. Jan. 4, 1846.

VI. Maritje, b. Sept. 11, 1757; m. 1st, Isaac Housman; 2d, Christian Zabriskie.

VII. Helmich, b. June 22, 1761; m. Marritje, dau. of Adrian Post, Jan. 3, 1784; d. May 5, 1822; she d. April 13, 1821, aged 61 years, 8 mos., 1 day.

Jacob Johannis-Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Johannis, b. Sept. 1, 1772.

II. Jacob, b. Oct. 17, 1774.

III. Jannetje, b. March 6, 1782.

IV. Isaac, b. April 30, 1786.

Abraham Johannis-Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Geertruy, b. Feb. 15, 1747.

II. Jacob, b. Jan. 9, 1751.

III. Simeon, b. Dec. 22, 1755.

IV. Helena, b. Feb. 28, 1758.

Marinus Johannis-Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Arie, m. Margaret Van Wagenen; d. Dec. 3, 1828, aged 84 years.

Johannis Simeon-Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Simeon, b. Dec. 12, 1749;² bap. Jan. 11, 1750; m. Claesje, dau. of Cornelis Gerritse. He was called "Simeon of the Bogt," to distinguish him from Simeon of Broadway. He lived in a stone house at Riverside, destroyed by fire about 1880. He died in 1828.

II. Frans, m. Esebel Archebel (Isabel Archibald), an Irish girl, a marriage that was regarded with surprise and disfavor by the Dutch girls generally. He lived at the Goffle, where he bought a tract of 31.71 acres from Peter, John and Hessel Gerritsen, heirs of Hessel Gerritsen, north of his father's place, along the Deep brook. In 1784 he built a saw mill in partnership with John C. Garrison, John I. Ryerson and Jacob Snyder, the last named being a carpenter living at the Goffle, who probably did the carpenter work on the mill, in consideration of which he received a three-eighths interest in the mill, which he released to Van Winkle, March 9, 1792, for £21. This mill was on the Deep

¹ These particulars about the store kept by Cornelius Van Winkle were communicated to the author about 1876, by the late Smith Kinsey, son of Judge Charles Kinsey, of Paterson. Mr. Kinsey had a very clear recollection of what he had seen, and of what he had heard from older persons.

² This date was obtained in a curious way. When the First Reformed Dutch church was built on Main street, in 1827-8, John S. Van Winkle, one of the most influential members of the church, placed in the corner stone a memorandum of the date of his father's birth, and of his children. When the old church was destroyed by fire in December, 1871, this paper, discolored by fire and badly frayed by water, was found in the box that had been in the corner stone.

¹ A Frisian Family. The Banta Genealogy. Descendants of Epke Jacobse, who came from Friesland, Netherlands, to New Amsterdam, February, 1659. By Theodore M. Banta. New York, 1893, 66.

brook; the Van Blarcom mill is on the same site. Frans was a pewholder in the Totowa church. He appears to have been a soldier, for in his will, dated July 22, 1826, proved July 24, 1830, he bequeaths to his son David his "holster pistols and sword and brown mare's colt." He devised two-thirds of his estate to his wife Isabel, for life, and the remainder to his four children.¹

Jacob Simeon-Symon-Jacobse had children :

I. Simeon, b. April 4, 1752; m. Antje, dau. of Edo Merselis; she was b. March 28, 1755. He continued his father's business as tanner and currier, perhaps moving the tannery a little further up Main street, and extending it across to the present West street. He lived in a stone house on the northeast corner of Main street and Broadway, standing about eighteen feet back from both streets, with a picket fence in front, and a row of poplar trees before it along Broadway. The dwelling was one story high, with large open attic under a high pitched roof; the hall was in the centre, facing Broadway, with two rooms on each side. This was called the "homestead," and perhaps had been built by Simeon. In addition to the tanning and currying business, he ran a distillery, between the house and the tannery. After the founding of Paterson, and the opening of lower Main street, he started a store in a frame building north of his house, for the convenience of the people of the town and his own profit, which he carried on for some years. He was also a harness-maker and farmer—altogether, a man of many parts.

II. Pieter, bap. December 25, 1754. He was one of the most remarkable men of his day, and his fame spread far and wide. This was because of the extraordinary size of his head, which was so monstrous, that he was unable to support it unaided. A chair was fashioned especially to relieve him as much as possible from the great weight—a rocking-chair, with arms, the seat a foot high; a board stood up from the back, on the top of which was fastened a hickory half-hoop, like a barrel hoop, and as he sat in his chair his head rested within this support, so that he was fairly comfortable. He could not move about, but was fain to content himself sitting in his chair. His mother had brought with her, when married, a colored slave, and after Peter's birth this woman was assigned to wait upon him constantly. She died about 1833, at the age of 107 or 108 years. His deformity attracted the more attention, as he was a man of good faculties, intelligent, and able to take part in any discussion on the affairs of the day.² It was said that he could repeat a chapter in the Bible, after hearing it read once. Surgeon James Thacher, of the American army, who saw him in July, 1780, after a trip to the Passaic Falls, thus describes him :

In the afternoon we were invited to visit another curiosity in the neighborhood. This is a monster in the human form. He is twenty-seven years of age, his face from the upper part of the forehead to the end of his chin, measures twenty inches, and round the upper part of his head is twenty-one inches, his eyes and nose are remarkably large and

prominent, chin long and pointed. His features are coarse, irregular and disgusting, and his voice is rough and sonorous. His body is only twenty-seven inches in length, his limbs are small, and much deformed, and he has the use of one hand only. He has never been able to stand, or sit up, as he cannot support the enormous weight of his head; but lies constantly in a large cradle, with his head supported on pillows. He is visited by great numbers of people, and is peculiarly fond of the company of clergymen, always inquiring for them among his visitors, and taking great pleasure in receiving religious instruction. General Washington made him a visit, and asked, "whether he was a whig or tory?" He replied, that "he had never taken an *active* part on either side."¹

Washington was greatly pleased with this felicitous reply, and some years later, when the Baron Steuben had invited him to dine with him, in company with a gentleman from New York, whose loyalty during the Revolution had been very questionable, upon the Baron making some apology for his guest, General Washington laughingly declared, "Oh, Baron, there is no difficulty on that point. Mr. ——— is very like the big headed boy at Totowa, *he never has taken an active part.*"²

When Gen. Lafayette revisited Paterson, in 1825, he stopped for a moment at the Passaic hotel, to greet Gen. Godwin, and inquired about the "big headed man," remarking that he recollected the house solely on account of having there seen that remarkable phenomenon.

Samuel Dewees, of Pennsylvania, who served in the Revolutionary army as a fifer boy, gives the following account of Peter. As he was writing from recollection, sixty years after the event, his narrative must be taken with allowances for errors and exaggerations :

When we lay 4 or 5 miles from (I think it must have been the) Passaic Falls, in Jersey (although it is possible that it was near to Trenton Falls in York state) the soldiers went frequently to see the falls, and then a great curiosity which was not far from the falls. There was a poor family that had in it a son, who was said to be upwards of thirty years old, I went with some of the soldiers to see him, and beheld the most wonderful sight that I ever did behold in all my life. His body was chunky and about the size of a healthy boy of ten or twelve years old and he laid in a kind of cradle, but his head (although shaped like to a human head), was like a flour barrel in size, and it was common for one soldier to describe it to others by comparing it to a flour barrel. It had to be lifted about (the body could not support it) whenever and wherever it had to be moved to. His senses appeared to be good, and it was usual for us to say, "he can talk like a lawyer." He would talk to every person that visited him. All the soldiers that visited him and that had any money, would always give him something. It was said that General Washington when he went to see him gave his father the sum of four or five hundred dollars as a present to aid in his support. Although I have here attempted a description of his person and appearance, it begged every description I can give, as no person can conceive truly his appearance but those that seen him.³

The value of this account is in its description of what Dewees *saw*. He was very young, illiterate and credulous.

¹ A Military Journal during the American Revolutionary War, from 1775 to 1783, describing interesting events and transactions of this period, with numerous Historical Facts and Anecdotes, from the original manuscript, etc., by James Thacher, M. D., late Surgeon in the American army, Boston, 1823, 243; 2d ed., Hartford, 1854, 233. In copying the above extract into the Historical Collections of New Jersey, published in 1844, the compilers of that work have added seven inches to the length of Peter's face. Dr. Thacher says it was twenty inches long.

² *Ih.*, 528; 2d ed., 433.

³ A History of the Life and Services of Captain Samuel Dewees, a native of Pennsylvania, and Soldier of the Revolutionary and last Wars, etc., by John Smith Hanna, Baltimore, 1844, 174.

¹ Bergen County Wills, D, 44.

² Conversation with the late Cornelius H. Post, of Water street, in 1874; also with the late Samuel A. Van Saun, of Church street.

Peter was not the object of charity that he imagines, as his family was well-to-do, and he had every care and comfort. It is no wonder that *Grootkop Pietem*, or Big-Headed Peter, as he was commonly called, should have been considered quite as much an object of curiosity, by visitors to the Falls, as the famed cataract itself. His extraordinary affliction, accompanied by his cheerful disposition, won him friends, and the admiration of all who saw him. He was naturally an object of the tenderest solicitude on the part of his parents, brothers and younger sister. His father made special provision for him in his will. As the will was proved June 6, 1785, and Simeon and Jacob divided the real estate July 9, 1786, it would seem that Peter died between these two dates, having lived more than thirty-one years. He was probably buried in the Totowa churchyard, between Ryle avenue and Hamburg avenue.

III. Vrontje, bap. Oct. 30, 1757; m. Martin I. Ryerson, son of Johannes Ryerson, of Pompton, Aug. 16, 1778. They were married by license dated Aug. 8, 1778. A portrait of her is in the possession of her descendants, at Bloomingtondale. She used to say that she was born in the Passaic hotel.

IV. Jacob, m. Catelyntje Neeffe. He lived on the north side of Broadway, near the west side of Summer street, which was described in a deed in 1795, as "the middle cross street that runs from Jacob Van Winkle's well northerly." "Jacob's well" had the usual old-fashioned sweep attached, near the Broadway front of the premises. He died in 1790, intestate, and his widow, Caty, was appointed administratrix, March 25, 1790.¹ She continued to occupy the place until her death, between 1830 and 1836. In June, 1850, the house was struck by lightning and partially destroyed. By a curious freak, the lightning passed around a stove in the house, killing a boy on one side, while a lad on the other side was unhurt.

The will of Jacob Van Winkle, senior, was witnessed by Abraham Van Houten, Cornelius Van Winkle (the owner of the grist mill at the foot of Mulberry street), and Hessel Peterse. The two first named proved it at Newark, June 6, 1785. Simeon Van Winkle, Jacob Van Winkle and John P. Garretson qualified as executors; his daughter Vrontje failed to qualify. The will is as follows:

In The name of God amen I Jacob Van Winkell of the Township of Achqueghenonck in the County of Essex and state of New Jersey Cordwainer being in Good health of Body and perfect mind and memory blessed be God therefore do this fourteenth day of March in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Eight make and publish this my last will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say. Imprimis I Recommend my Soul into the Hands of Almighty who Gave it me and my Body to the Earth from whence it Came in hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection through the Merits of my Saviour Jesus Christ and as for that worldly Estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this Life I Give and dispose thereof as follows. First my will is that all my Just Dehts and funeral Expenses be paid and Discharged by my Executors hereinafter named out of my Estate. Item I Give and Bequeath to my Eldest son Simion five Pounds for his Birth Right. Item I Give to my beloved Wife Vrontye one of my Beds Bedsteads with all the furniture thereunto belonging to her her Heirs and Assigns forever. Item it is further my will that my said Wife Vrontye shall possess and enjoy all my Estate both Real and personal during the

time she doth Continue to be my widow And after the death or remarriage of my said Wife I Give and Bequeath all my Real Estate whether in the County of Essex Bergen or elsewhere unto my three sons namely Simion Peter and Jacob, that is to say I Give and Bequeath to my said son Simion to him his Heirs and Assigns forever the one Equal third part of all my Real Estate aforesd. Item I Give and Bequeath also to my said son Peter the one equal *third*¹ part of all my Real aforesaid during his Lifetime. Item I Give and Bequeath also to my said son Jacob the other Equal third part of all my Real Estate abovesaid which I Give to him my said son Jacob his Heirs and Assigns forever. Item I Give to my said son Simion and to his Heirs and Assigns one of my Negroes. Item I Give to my said son Peter One of my Negroes, and also one of my Negroe Wenches. Item I Give to my said son Jacob one of my Negroes to him his Heirs and Assigns. Item I Give to my daughter Vrontye her Heirs and Assigns One of my Negro Wenches. Item it is also my Will that if in Case my said Daughter Vrontye shall Joine in Wedlock that then my said Wife shall Give to my said Daughter a Suitable Dowry out of my personal Estate and further it is my will and order that after the death or Remarriage of my said Wife all the Remainder of my Personal Estate shall be equally Divided Amongst all my Children to wit Simion, Peter, Jacob, and my Daughter Vrontye share and share alike, and further it is my Will and order that my said Wife shall possess and enjoy all the Real and Personal Estate herein above mentioned and Given to my said son Peter during her lifetime and shall also possess and enjoy all the personal Estate belonging to her Sister Lecya² during her lifetime. And further it is my will that my said Wife shall find my said son Peter and her said Sister Lecya a Suitable Decent and Comfortable Support of Life, during her Natural Life, and after her Decease it is my Will and order that my two sons to wit Simion and Jacob shall find the said Peter and Lecya a Suitable Decent and Comfortable Support of life during their Lifetime, and after their decease all the Estate Real and Personal belonging to my said son Peter and the said Lecya shall then Devolve to my said sons Simion and Jacob to them their Heirs and Assigns forever to be equally Divided between them share and share alike. And further it is my Will and order that my two sons Simion & Jacob and each of them shall pay unto my said Daughter Vrontye her heirs or assigns the sum of One Hundred Pounds New York Currency and that on or before the Expiration of two Years after the Death of my said Wife, but in Case it should so happen that my sons Simion and Jacob should be Debarred of their Real Estate hereby Given to them by virtue of a former Survey or otherwise, then and in such Case my said Daughter her Heirs shall be Debarred of all Claim and Demand of the said One Hundred Pounds of each of my said sons which is to be paid to her by virtue of this my Last Will. And I do hereby nominate Constitute and Appoint my two sons Simion and Jacob, and my Brother in Law John P. Gerritse Executors, and my Daughter Vrontye Executrix of this my last will and Testament. And do hereby Revoke & Disannul all former wills by me made Ratifying and Confirming this to be my last will and Testament. IN WITNESS whereof I the said Jacob V. Winkell have hereunto set my hand and Seal the day and Year first above Written. The Word (Third) between the Sixteenth and Seventeenth lines from the top was Interlined before the Sealing hereof.³

JACOB VAN WINKEL [L. S.]

Sixth Generation.

Daniel Jacob-Hendrick-Jacob-Jacobse had children:

I. Cornelius, b. Aug. 6, 1783; m. Margrietje Van Ripen, Aug. 16, 1807; d. Aug. 4, 1852. Children—I. Garret V. R., b. Dec. 30, 1807, m. Ann Westervelt; d. Jan. 18, 1857; 2. Ann, b. Dec. 24, 1809; m. John G. Van Winkle, April 6, 1826; 3. John, b. July 3, 1812; m. Sarah, dau. of George Tise, Nov. 27, 1834; 4. Daniel, b. April 19, 1817; d. Aug. 31, 1868; 5. Cornelius, b. Dec. 25, 1819; d. Oct. 7, 1821; 6. Catherine V. R., b. Jan. 22, 1823; m. — Chandler; 7. Rachel, b. Jan. 12, 1826; m. Lewis Chandler, Aug. 22, 1848.

¹ Interlined in the original.

² A clerical error in the record, for Leeya, h. Aug. 10, 1729.

³ Register of Wills No. 27, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 354.

¹ Liher 36 of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 41.

II. Aeltje, b. April 11, 1786; m. 1st, John Mandeville, March 29, 1807; he d. March 28, 1815; she m. 2d, Stephen Vreeland, Nov. 29, 1828; d. March 4, 1846.

III. Jacob D., b. Oct. 8, 1788; m. Antje Vreeland, Dec. 31, 1812; d. Dec. 6, 1864. Children—I. Rachel, b. Dec. 1, 1813; d. Jan. 12, 1815; 2. Jacob, b. Oct. 6, 1815; m. Maria Sip, Nov. 6, 1834; 3. Michael, b. March 27, 1817; m. Ann Robinson, Oct. —, 1838; 4. Ann W., b. March 7, 1820; m. Peter Sip, April 25, 1839; 5. Daniel, b. June 27, 1822; 6. Gitty, b. Oct. 15, 1823.

IV. Rachel, Jan. 25, 1791; d. Oct. 20, 1821, unm.

V. John, b. Jan. 10, 1795; d. Aug. 1, 1801.

VI. Daniel, b. May 18, 1798; d. April 23, 1818.

Abraham Jacob-Hendrick-Jacob-Jacobse had children:

I. Joseph, m. Ann Cubberly, Nov. 23, 1805; d. Nov. 28, 1827, without issue, aged 46 years, 3 mos., 21 days.

II. Jacob, m. Sarah, dau. of Jasper Cadmus, Feb. 7, 1808; d. Sept. 7, 1869, aged 86 years. Children—I. Abraham, b. June 11, 1808; m. Harriet, dau. of Joseph Budd; d. April 2, 1870; 2. Catherine, b. Feb. 22, 1810; m. James Holmes, Oct. 5, 1827; 3. Jasper, b. May 24, 1812; 4. Rachel Ann, b. Feb. 2, 1814; m. 1st, Henry Doremus, Dec. 25, 1832; 2d, Dyer Williams, June 18, 1837.

III. Walter, b. March 26, 1787; m. Phebe Tuers, May 21, 1807; d. Feb. 7, 1868.

IV. Abraham, b. Feb. 6, 1791; m. Mary Gordon. Children—I. Joseph, b. July 9, 1810; 2. Hannah, b. July 29, 1811; 3. William G., b. Jan. 27, 1815.

V. Eleanor, b. Feb. 6, 1791; m. 1st, Abraham Tuers, Jan. 29, 1809; 2d, Benjamin F. Welsh; d. Feb. 17, 1859.

VI. Rachel, b. July 22, 1793; m. Peter Prine, Feb. 11, 1819.

VII. Nancy, b. July 16, 1795; m. 1st, Peter Garabrant, Feb. 15, 1814; 2d, John Metzger.

VIII. Catherine, b. Jan. 11, 1798; m. Daniel Welsh, Feb. 13, 1815.

Jurriaen Daniel-Hendrick-Jacob-Jacobse had children:

I. Garret, b. Dec. 16, 1783; m. Cornelia Vreeland, Oct. 3, 1801; d. Aug. 30, 1814.

II. Daniel, b. May 13, 1787; d. July 3, 1798.

John Waling-Johannis-Waling-Jacobse had children:

I. Jacob, bap. March 26, 1749; m. ———. Children—I. Jacob; 2. Isaac. Their father's father devised to them (by will dated March 17, 1808, proved Aug. 20, 1808) his homestead, in Bergen county, near the Passaic draw-bridge, with 100 acres of land, besides other land, comprising half of his estate; Isaac's share to be charged with the board, washing, clothes, etc., of his father Jacob for life, Jacob to pay £16 and Isaac £3 yearly toward their father's support. 1 Isaac m. Caty Oldis, and died in 1831, without issue, devising all his estate to his wife during her widowhood; then half to John Van Stay Van Winkle, son of his brother John, and in case of his death before 21, then to testator's uncle's son, Isaac Van Winkle, jun.; the other half to his brothers in law, Francis Oldis and Garret S. Oldis, and his brother

Jacob's son, Isaac Jacob Van Winkle. His will was dated March 30, 1830; proved Sept. 15, 1831.¹

II. Willemtyntje, bap. June 2, 1751.

III. Isaac, bap. Dec. 25, 1753; d. in inf.

IV. Catrina, b. May 16, 1759.

V. Antje, b. Sept. 15, 1761; d. in inf.

VI. Antje, b. Feb. 6, 1765.

VII. Isaac, b. Dec. 7, 1767; m. Hester Van Gieson. Children—I. Helena, b. May 12, 1800; 2. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 10, 1801; 3. Eva, b. Oct. 28, 1803; 4. Jannetje, b. Dec. 7, 1805; 5. Catharina, b. Oct. 1, 1807; 6. Joris, b. Dec. 12, 1809; 7. Isaac, b. Sept. 18, 1811; 8. Salome, b. Sept. 4, 1813; 9. Daniel, b. March 9, 1816: Daniel lived in a stone house on the road leading from the Rutherford station southerly along the edge of the Hackensack meadows. He owned most of the land on which Rutherford is built. He afterwards lived where the village of Garfield now is.

VIII. Eva, b. Oct. 11, 1772.

IX. Waling, b. July 2, 1784; m. Sally Garabrant. Children—I. John; 2. Peggy, m. John Jerolamon; 3. Jennie, m. Garret Jurianse.

X. Myrtie.

XI. Gertye.

John in his will also names a grandson, Henry Winstay Van Winkle.

Cornelius Waling-Johannis-Waling-Jacobse had children:

I. Waling, b. Dec. 2, 1774; m. Jannetje Post, Feb. 23, 1800. Ch., Cornelius, b. Dec. 1, 1800; m. a dau. of the Rev. Wilhelmus Eltinge; ch., Wilhelmus, who m. a dau. of Garret Van Wagoner. Jannetje Post, wid. of Waling, m. 2d, Cornelius Bogert of Paramus.

II. Stynne (Christina), bap. Feb. 16, 1777; m. Adrian Van Houten, May 3, 1801. They lived on the southwest corner of West and River streets.

III. Johannes, b. May 26, 1779; m. Arreyauntje Merselis. Ch., Johannes, b. May 20, 1807.

IV. Jannetye, b. Aug. 12, 1787.

V. Yannetye, b. Feb. 21, 1790.

Waling Waling-Johannis-Waling-Jacobse had children:

I. Waling, b. Dec. 30, 1783; m. 1st, Catharina Van Voorhees, who d. April 28, 1826; 2d, Eunice Lingford; d. Sept. 29, 1832.

II. Claasje, b. Nov. 25, 1785; m. John M. Ryerse, March 2, 1806; she was his widow in 1822.

III. Jannetje, b. Oct. 5, 1790; m. John Kip, Dec. 22, 1811.

IV. Fitje, b. Jan. 26, 1793; d. Dec. 17, 1793.

Waling, the father of these children, devised to his daughters, Claasje and Jane, his farm of 68 acres, part of the real estate of Derick Van Riper, his father-in-law, situate in Acquackanonk and Bloomfield; his homestead farm of 250 acres in New Barbadoes, he devised to his son Waling. His will was dated June 15, 1822; proved June 13, 1832.²

¹ Bergen County Wills, D, 144.

² Bergen County Wills, D, 258.

¹ Bergen County Wills, A, 215.

Helmich Waling-Johannis-Waling-Jacobse had children :

I. Waling, b. July 2, 1784; m. Margrietje Ackerman, Sept. 6, 1805. Ch., Helmich, who lived at Clifton, and had three children.

II. Geertje, b. Sept. 28, 1786; m. John I. Sip; d. April 19, 1808. Ch., John.

III. Jannetje, b. March 19, 1789; m. Samuel H. Berry.

IV. Elizabeth, b. April 7, 1792; d. Aug. 27, 1818.

V. Adrian, b. Oct. 1, 1794; d. Oct. 20, 1818, unm.

VI. John, b. Aug. 17, 1797; m. Rachel Ann, dau. of the Rev. Peter D. Froeligh, pastor of the Acquackanonk church, 1816-25, and of the Seceder church at that place, 1825-27.

VII. Michael, b. at Lodi, Oct. 13, 1800; m. Agnes, dau. of Henry I. Kipp, June 20, 1822.

In his will, dated Aug. 28, 1821, proved May 25, 1822, Helmich devised to his son John the "farm known by the name of the Post farm lying at Wesel"; also eight acres of woodland out of his homestead farm; and to his son Michiel "all the residue of my homestead farm on which I now live which was bequeathed to me by my father Waling Van Winkle, deceased."¹

Arie Marinus-Johannis-Symon-Jacobse had children :

I. Marinus, b. Feb. 1, —; m. Grietje, dau. of Jurie Jurianse. Children—I. Jurie, d. unm.; 2. Mary Ann, m. 1st, John Snyder; 2d, Richard Riker.

II. Jacobus, b. Feb. 7, 1776; m. 1st, Jannetje Van Winkle, Dec. 25, 1799; 2d, Maria Demarest, March 20, 1834. Ch., Jacob, b. May 6, 1802; m. Ann Van Blarcom, June 4, 1823.

III. John, b. April 30, 1780; d. in inf.

IV. Helena, b. Jan. 23, 1782.

V. John, b. April 30, 1784; m. —. Children—1. Jacob; 2. Benjamin; 3. Hannah.

VI. Maria, b. Oct. 17, 1793; m. Edo Merselis, Aug. 5, 1829.

Simeon Johannes-Simeon-Symon-Jacobse had children :

I. Johannes, b. Nov. 12, 1784; m. Jannetje Kip, March 24, 1805. (She was b. Jan. 1, 1788, daughter of Pieter Kip and Willemijntje Van Winkel, of Boiling Spring.) John S. Van Winkle lived on his grandfather's place at the Goffle, replacing the old house in 1811 by a larger stone dwelling, still standing, on the north side of the Godwinville road, a mile or two from Paterson. He also carried on the grist mill near his house. Early in the morning of Wednesday, January 9, 1850, his residence was the scene of a dreadful tragedy—a double murder, the first that had occurred during the thirteen years of the existence of Passaic county. The story of the shocking crime was thus told in a local newspaper of the day :

At last our County has been the scene of a wilful and most atrocious murder. Last Wednesday morning our citizens were astounded by the intelligence that John S. Van Winkle and his wife had been the victims of some murderous hand, at their farm house, some three miles from this place, in the adjoining township of Manchester. Crowds of our citizens went to the spot, and those who saw the horrid sight, represent it as awful beyond degree.

The circumstances of the case appear to be as follows: About 2 or 3 o'clock on that morning, Judge Van Winkle was aroused from his sleep by a scream from his wife, and raising up and stretching out his hand, he touched the face of a man standing by his bedside, from whom he received a blow on the face with a hatchet. Mr. V. W. got out from his bed and grappled with the fellow on the floor, and succeeded at last in wresting the hatchet from him and struck him several blows about the head, when the villain grasped him around the neck and inflicted a stab under the arm and another fatal one in the abdomen, nearly severing the intestines. Mr. V. W. then fell on the floor, his howels protruding, and his cries of murder having aroused the rest of the inmates of the house, the assailant fled. Mr. V. W. heard him ascending the stair leading to the garret, after leaving the room where the victims lay. A boy from the house aroused several of the neighbors, who immediately came to the house and found Mrs. V. W. lying on the floor dead, having one stab in the left breast, and another in the thigh, severing the crural artery, and Mr. V. W. laying also on the floor with the stabs as we have above described, and several bruises on the face as if from a heavy blow. He was perfectly calm and sensible, and described the murderer as a short, thick set man, wearing a shirt over his clothes.

Upon examining the premises, a ladder was found standing against the house at the north end, (which had been carried several rods from Mr. V. W.'s grist mill,) and reaching within a few feet of a window.—In the snow which fell in the early part of the night, were seen fresh tracks indicating that one person alone had been engaged in the murderous foray. Upon consultation, the persons present determined to separate and search in every direction for the assailant.

A man named John Johnson was captured near the scene of the murder on his way to the railroad station at Godwinville (now Ridgewood on the Erie railroad). The paper goes on to say :

Johnson denies all knowledge of the murder, and pretends that since Sunday night he knows nothing, and recollects nothing of his doings until his arrest. On that Sunday night he was at the house of James Van Blarcom, a mile or so from this town,¹ and on this side of the river, but he left that place about 10 o'clock. On Monday morning the inmates of Mr. Van Blarcom's house missed a pair of boots, a vest, a shirt, a pair of spectacles, a hatchet, and a knife; all of these were found on Johnson's person marked with blood, except the knife and hatchet which were found at Judge Van Winkle's house. The knife had been sharpened and used by Mr. Van Blarcom's son-in-law on that Sunday morning.

Johnson had worked for Mr. Van Blarcom, and was in the employ of one of his sons-in-law up to the Saturday night before the murder. He had worked for Judge V. W. some time ago, and we have heard that about that time he was taken from Jail (where he was lodged on some complaint) by Judge V. W., who felt and acted toward him with friendly sympathy. It is rumored that when the articles were missed at Mr. V. B.'s, Johnson was suspected of the theft, and that the depot was watched for the purpose of detecting him should he attempt to leave the place.

Johnson told the woman at the station that he was an Irishman, but in his examination he said he was an Englishman, as his dialect proves him to be. We understand that he hails from Liverpool, and says that he is 34 years of age. He claims that he is innocent, and declares that he will be out of Jail in a few days. To this hope there will be a fatal disappointment.

Judge Van Winkle was one of our oldest citizens—long a Judge of the Common Pleas: and a man of prudence and wealth.

The wealth has probably been the murderer's object.

This is the first murder ever committed in our county, and we trust that such feelings of horror as this has excited may never again exist among us for any cause whatever. The deed is done; the two murdered victims are in their graves and circumstances indicate a fearful retribution for the suspected prisoner.²

The county courts did not convene until Tuesday, March 5, after the tragedy. Johnson was indicted the following Saturday, tried on Monday and convicted after twenty minutes' conference by the jury, and on Monday, March 18, was

¹ In East Eighteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

² Paterson Intelligencer, Wednesday, January 16, 1850.

¹ Bergen County Wills, B, 365.

sentenced to be hanged on April 30. He persisted to the last in declaring that he had no recollection of the murder. He made the curious observation that he was the only man in the county who knew the day of his death—a quaint reflection that seemed to divert him not a little. The execution took place on April 30, 1850, in the jail yard, in full view of thousands who gathered on Garret Mountain and on house-tops to witness the gruesome spectacle.

II. Elizabeth, b. ———: m. John Post, miller, just below the Dundee dam; she died young, before 1805.

Simeon Jacob-Simeon-Symon-Jacobse had children, all born in the house corner of Broadway and Main street:

I. Jacob, b. Dec. 6, 1776; removed to New York, where he was living in 1805.

II. Edo, b. Oct. 14, 1779; m. 1st, Jannetje Vanderhoof, May 26, 1805; 2d, Jannetje Van Houten, wid. of Henry H. Post, Dec. 1, 1811.

III. Peter, b. June 27, 1782; m. Phebe, eldest dau. of Gen. Abraham Godwin, Oct. 20, 1805. He went to New York before 1805 and engaged in mercantile business. He passed the remainder of his life in that city, and died there, in 1820 or 1822, after which his family returned to Paterson.

IV. Cornelius, b. Jan. 13, 1785. He went to New York prior to 1805, and became a printer noted for the excellence of his work. His printing office was in Greenwich street, and afterwards in Liberty street. In 1818 he published a *Printer's Guide*,¹ which is a model typographical production—good paper, clear type, superior ink, perfect “register,” and in every respect a first-class piece of work. He also published, 1819–20, the first American edition of Irving's *Sketch Book*, in seven numbers, which is also a typographical gem.²

There is a tradition in the family to this effect: Cornelius was in the habit of taking a nap in his office after his noon-day lunch. One day, as he was sitting in his chair, enjoying his post-prandial doze, his head thrown back and his cavernous mouth wide open, Washington Irving dropped in, and with the familiarity of an old acquaintance roused him from his slumbers, with some humorous allusion to the appearance of his countenance, his wide open jaws suggesting a great *rip* across his face. Some desultory conversation followed about Irving's work, particularly his legend of the *Dans Kammer* in the Catskills; Irving said he was still puzzled as to the name to be given the hero of the tale. “Well,” said the printer, “Why don't you name him after

¹ The title is: *The Printer's Guide; or, an Introduction to the Art of Printing; including an Essay on Punctuation, and Remarks on Orthography.* By C. S. Van Winkle, New York: Printed and published by C. S. Van Winkle, Printer to the University of New York. 1818. 16mo. Pp. xii., 13–230, and 54 pp. of specimens of type.

² The title of the first number reads thus: *The Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. No. I. [Quotation, three lines.]* New York: Printed by C. S. Van Winkle, No. 101 Greenwich street. 1819. The copyright is dated May 15, 1819, and is in Van Winkle's name as proprietor of the book. No. II was copyrighted July 26, 1819; No. III on Aug. 11; No. IV on Oct. 12; No. V on Dec. 16; No. VI on Feb. 10, 1820; No. VII on Aug. 12, 1820. The preface to No. I is dated London, 1819. It would appear that the modest author had so little confidence in the success of his work that he sold (or gave) the copyright to Van Winkle, who assumed the risk of the venture.

me—“Rip” Van Winkle?” “Do you mean it?” cried the author. “Of course I do,” replied the good natured printer. And hence the name of the most popular of Washington Irving's characters in the “Sketch Book.” So Cornelius S. Van Winkle had in more senses than one a proprietary interest in this work.

V. Johannis, bap. Oct. 14, 1787. He likewise removed to New York city before 1805. He always dressed in the quaint style of the colonial days.

VI. Yannique, bap. March 27, 1791.

Jacob Jacob-Simeon-Symon-Jacobse had child:

I. Jacob, b. Nov. 21, 1784; m. Elizabeth Vanderhoof, March 2, 1806. Ch., Catherine, b. Oct. 5, 1806.

Johannes Simeon-Johannis-Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Catharine, b. June 9, 1777.

II. Sarah, b. Nov. 11, 1779.

III. Benjamin, b. Jan. 22, 1781.

IV. Marytje, b. April 5, 1783.

Jacob Abraham-Johannis-Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Abraham, b. Dec. 2, 1792.

II. Jacobus, b. April 17, 1796.

III. John, b. March 12, 1799.

IV. Josua, b. June 20, 1801.

V. Stephanes, b. Dec. 15, 1803.

VI. Paulus, b. March 31, 1806.

VII. Rachel, b. April 9, 1809.

VIII. Selly, b. July 20, 1811.

IX. Maria, b. July 4, 1814.

Theodorus Theodorus-Arie-Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 13, 1783.

II. Theodosia, b. March 25, 1785; m. Andreas Boskerck, July 17, 1803.

III. Catherine.

IV. Jenneke, b. May 1, 1789.

V. Rachel.

VI. Annaatje, b. March 8, 1794.

VII. Thina, b. Sept. 30, 1796.

VIII. Pieter, b. Aug. 21, 1801.

The will of Theodorus was dated Nov. 9, 1808, and proved Feb. 25, 1809. He was unusually considerate of his wife, for those days, providing that in case of her re-marriage she should share equally with his children in his estate.¹

Johannis Jacob-Johannis-Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Benjamin Vanderlinda, b. Dec. 29, 1793.

II. Annaatje, b. Sept. 27, 1797.

III. Jacob, b. Sept. 8, 1800.

IV. Johannis, b. Jan. 22, 1806; bap. March 2, 1806, at which time his father was dead.

The following data are gleaned from the Acquackanonk, Totowa and Hackensack church records:

Lucas Van Winkel m. Lena Van Wagenen, Oct. 29, 1780. Children: 1. Sietje, b. Aug. 7, 1784; 2. Rachel, b. Sept. 15, 1781; 3. Lena, b. June 18, 1787; 4. Rachel, b. Feb. 21, 1790; 5. Jacobus, b. March 26, 1797.

¹ Bergen County Wills, A, 239.

Joseph Van Winkel and Lea (or Lidia) Wood had children: 1. Pryntje, b. April 24, 1794; 2. Egbert, b. Sept. 29, 1801.

Isaac Van Winkel m. Helena Schoonmaker, Aug. 21, 1796. Ch., Johannes Wanshair, b. March 4, 1797.

Jacob Van Winkel, sen., bachelor, m. Jenneke Van Winkel, June 11, 1780. Children—1. Simeon, b. Sept. 26, 1783; 2. Lena, b. May 8, 1785; 3. Jenneke, b. June 9, 1788; 4. Myntje, b. April 19, 1793.

Jacob Van Winkel and Elsyee Keep had ch., Jannetje, b. Dec. 9, 1776.

Johannes Van Winkel, jun., m. Sarah Van Winkel, April 15, 1787.

Jacobus Van Winkel and Margrietje Toers had children—1. Annetje, b. Oct. 24, 1788; 2. Jacob, b. June 11, 1790; 3. Tietje, b. Jan. 15, 1794; 4. Lena, b. May 7, 1797; 5. Margrietje, b. March 23, 1801.

Johannis Van Winkel and Gerritye Sip had children—1. Waling, b. June 6, 1772; m. Selly Gerrebrantse, Oct. 29, 1797; 2. Helmigh, b. Dec. 14, 1777; m. Antje Van Houten, Aug. 19, 1804; ch., Johannes, b. Feb. 22, 1805.

Johannes Van Winkel and Cattelyntje Ryerson had ch., Cattelyntje, b. Nov. 5, 1777.

Johannes Van Winkel and Elizabeth Ryerson had children: 1. Maria DeBoos, b. April 5, 1793; 2. Johannes Jores Ryerson, b. Nov. 1, 1795.

John Van Winkel and Tiesje Vreeland had ch., Annatje, b. March 29, 1800.

Seventh Generation.

Waling Helmich-Waling-Johannis-Waling-Jacobse had children:

I. Helmich, b. Feb. 16, 1806; m. Catharine Campbell, dau. of Donald McIntyre, of New York, ———. He gave the writer the following sketch of his life, on June 1, 1881:

Before I was married I started a grocery and general country store at Franklin, Essex county, near Kingsland's paper mills. Most of Kingsland's operatives dealt with me, but it was not a "mill store." About this time the Duncans had a small hat shop along the river, about two miles below Belleville; they then engaged in the cotton business at Franklin, where they subsequently failed. I remained at Franklin about four years. Then I went into the paper business with Kingsland at the old Curtis Mill, which was subsequently burned down. Kingsland sold out to Curtis and rebuilt his paper mills where the Kingslands now are. I was with him two or three years until he rebuilt. I then, in April, 1833, came to Paterson, and bought out Lemuel White, who had a grocery in Van Houten street, where Nathaniel Lane was later. I remained on that site two years, removing thence to where Henry Van Gieson subsequently kept store for so many years, on Main street, east side, near Broadway. It was then an old frame building, a mere shanty. It was kept by Samuel B. Hazard at that time; I bought him out. I occupied that stand for about ten years, when I removed to the south-west corner of Main and Ellison streets, where I remained until I went out of business.

Mr. Van Winkel was alderman from the east ward of Paterson, 1864-68; he was deputy tax receiver for about ten years before his death, which occurred Feb. 15, 1885. His widow died Nov. 11, 1886. He lived for many years on the north-west corner of Church and Van Houten streets.

II. Richard, b. Jan. 21, 1811.

III. Marritje, b. Aug. 3, 1813.

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Waling Waling-Waling-Johannis-Waling-Jacobse had children:

I. Dirck, b. March 28, 1805.

II. Jannetje, b. Sept. 11, 1807.

III. Sophia, b. Feb. 6, 1810.

IV. Nicasie, b. Nov. 17, 1812.

V. Richard, b. Oct. 16, 1816.

VI. Petrina, b. 1818.

VII. Rachel Ann, b. 1820.

VIII. Catharine, b. 1822; d. in inf.

IX. Claertje, b. 1823.

X. Catharine Jane, b. 1826.

John Simeon-John-Simeon-Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Cornelius, b. Sept. 9, 1806; m. Catharine Leah Van Dien, of Paramus, March 4, 1809; he d. May 25, 1873; she d. August 5, 1879, aged 70 years. He owned the Riverside farm, where he lived until he sold it to the Riverside Land Improvement Company, after which he resided on the south-west corner of Ellison and Hamilton streets. He was greatly interested all his life in the First Reformed church, of which he was a zealous and generous supporter. Children—1. John H., b. Feb. 11, 1827; d. July 27, 1828; 2. Anna, m. Helmas Romaine; 3. John H., b. Sept. 29, 1846; d. April 6, 1851; 4. Simon Peter.

II. Peter, b. June 23, 1810; he was killed, April 29, 1828, by being thrown off a horse he was leading to water near his father's mill.

Frans Simeon-John-Simeon-Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. David, m. Brache (Bridget) Decker, of Macopin, and died at the age of 85. Children—1. John, d. in inf.; 2. Lettie, m. John Smith, and lived in Passaic street, Paterson, many years; 3. Jennie, m. Chauncey Andrews, jun., Paterson; 4. John; 5. Margaret, m. John Osbon, of Saddle River; 6. Caty, m. Anthony Sheffield, of Mahwah; 7. David.

II. Elenor, b. March 14, 1797; m. Richard Myers.

III. Elizabeth, m. John Myers, who lived at the top of Goffle hill. He had no fear of snakes, and one day, as the men who were mowing expressed a dread of the numerous copperheads, he declared that he would catch them in his hands as fast as they could find them. The third one he seized was too quick for him, and as he failed to grasp it as high up the neck as he intended, it buried its poisonous fangs in his hand. He applied a poultice of plantain leaves, salt and hoarhound to the wound, and drank freely of a decoction of plantain leaves and milk. Although his arm had been greatly swollen, up to the shoulder, he was out of danger the next day.

IV. Jane, m. John Zabriskie, who d. young, leaving her with one child, Mary, who m. John Van Blarcom, whose sons, Daniel and John Frank, live in a house erected on the site of the former residence of Francis Van Winkle.

Jacob Simeon-Jacob-Simeon-Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Jacob, m. Polly Helms. Ch., Peter, b. Nov. 2, 1805.

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II. Henry, who went to sea.

There were other children, who did not remain in this vicinity.

Edo Simeon-Jacob-Simeon-Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Antje, b. Feb. 27, 1806; m. John Thomson, a machinist, of the firm of Thomson & Evans, who carried on the Union Works, on the north side of Market street, near Spruce street. He was afterwards, for thirty years, superintendent of the Ellicott Mills, Md. He and his wife died the same day, in 1884 or 1885. They were m. Nov. 9, 1826.

II. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 3, 1807; m. David Burnett, a newspaper editor and publisher, printer, bookseller, bank cashier, etc., a prominent and highly esteemed citizen for more than half a century; she d. in 1883.

III. Edo, d. in inf.

IV. Mary, m. Treadwell Ketcham, formerly in the grocery business on Main street, in Paterson, but for many years past a resident of New Haven, Conn.

V. John E., b. Feb. 25, 1814; m. Rebecca Oldis (b. Nov. 1, 1818, dau. of John G. Oldis and Aletta Van Voorhis), of Paramus, June 19, 1838; her husband d. in 1889, and she in 1890. He was a machinist and inventor, whose work will be noticed in a later chapter. He lived in the house occupied by his father, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Carroll street.

VI. Isaac, who accidentally fell down a well and was killed, at the age of three years.

VII. Catharine, b. March 1, 1816; m. May 12, 1842, Henry Clark, a prominent hardware merchant for many years, at the northwest corner of Main and Ellison streets; she d. Sept. 9, 1877.

Peter Simeon-Jacob-Simeon-Symon-Jacobse had children:

I. Henry, m. Maria, eldest dau. of Peter Jackson, a leading merchant at Acquackanonk (now Passaic, where she was b. June 22, 1807), June 20, 1827. He was the author of a novel, "which obtained no great success," but which, so competent a critic as Parke Godwin says, was "marked by considerable originality and force."

II. Adolphus, m. ——— Van Winkle, granddaughter of Walling Van Winkle, who lived where the late David Anderson's house now stands in Passaic.

III. Edgar S., b. Aug. 3, 1810, at his father's residence in Marketfield street, New York city; attended school in Paterson, and then at Nassau Hall Academy, a famous school in its day, at Acquackanonk, presided over by Dr. Lambert Sythoff; studied law with John P. Jackson, of Newark (whose sister Maria had m. Edgar's brother Henry); and afterwards with William Slosson, of New York, in which city he was admitted to the bar in 1831, and for nearly half a century was one of the shining lights of his profession. He was a widely read man, cultivated the muses, and found time amid the cares of an exacting practice, for the amenities of life. He d. Dec. 9, 1882. He m. in 1835, Miss Beach of Litchfield, Conn. A charming, appreciative sketch of him was read by his friend, Parke Godwin, before "The Column," a literary society of New York, in January, 1883.

IV. Peter Godwin, b. in New York city, Sept. 7, 1808.

On the return of his family to Paterson, in 1822, he entered into partnership with Abram H. Godwin, and the firm kept a store for several years, at the southwest corner of Main and Van Houten streets, and also at Oldham, near Benjamin Brundred's machine shop. In 1835, he removed to Parkersburg, Va., practising law until 1852, when he became treasurer and afterward president of a railroad company. He took an active part in politics, and when West Virginia was formed, he was elected United States Senator by the Unionists, in 1863, serving until 1869, being a member of some of the most important committees in the Senate. He d. at Parkersburg, West Va., April 15, 1872. He m. a dau. of William P. Rathbun, of Hohokus, but previously a famous merchant of New York.

The following data are from the various church records:

Annaetje Van Winkel, maiden, of Wesel (probably dau. of Jacob-Symon-Jacobse), m. Rynier Van Giesen, widower, of Hackensack, Oct. 31, 1760.

Annaetje Van Winkel, maiden, m. Hendrick Van Blarcont, both of Acquackanonk, Nov. 20, 1763.

Catharine Van Winkel, maiden, living at Wesel, m. Philip Berry, widower, b. and l. at Hackensack, April 15, 1761.

Jacob Van Winkel and Hilegond Bruyn had children: 1. Johannes, b. Sept. 6, 1754; 2. Jacob, b. Dec. 15, 1760. The sponsors on the latter occasion were Rynier Van Giesen and Antje his wife.

Jacob Van Winkel, jun., m. Anna Kingsland, March 17, 1813.

Jacob Van Winkel m. Antje Koejeman, Jan. 8, 1815.

John Jacob Van Winkel m. Elizabeth Brinkerhoff, June 2, 1793.

Simeon Van Winkle, of Bergen county, having died intestate, Simeon Van Winkle (presumably his son) was appointed administrator, Aug. 15, 1793.¹

IV., V., VI., AND VII. ELIAS, HARTMAN, JOHANNES AND CORNELIUS MICHELIEN (VREELAND).

The progenitor of the Vreeland family in this vicinity was Michiel Jansen (Michiel, son of John), van Broeckhuysen, ² who sailed from Holland October 1, 1636, in the ship *Reuselaerswyck*, accompanied by his wife and two children.³ On the same vessel was Symon Waling van de Bilt, whose relatives, as we have seen, were, with the sons of Michiel Jansen, among the first Patentees of Acquackanonk. Mauritz Jansen came over on the same vessel with Michiel Jansen, but there is nothing to indicate that they were related. Michiel came to America in the capacity of a farm servant

¹ Liber No. 33 of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 169.

² Broekhuizen and Broekhuizen are two villages with an aggregate population of 900, on the west bank of the river Maas, in the northeastern part of the Duchy of Limburg, which is the most southeastern province of Holland.—*Tervuren*, 492. These small villages and towns in Holland are shown with great clearness on the Nieuwe Kaart van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, benevens de Nederlandsche Bezittingen in andere Werelddeelen, a map on a very large scale, published (fourth edition) at Leyden, by D. Noothoven van Goor, in 1864.

³ The fare for himself and two children was 140 florins 16 stuivers, or about \$56.—See *Annals of Albany*, by Joel Munsell, Albany, 1871, IV., 33.

(*boere-knecht*) in the employ of the Patroon of the Colonie of Rensselaerswyck.¹ Under date of June 16, 1643, Arent van Curler writes from "At the Manhattans," to the Lord Patroon Van Rensselaer, in Holland: "Regarding the diamond (*het crystal*) near Michel Jansen's house, of which your Honor writes that I should send over some more specimens thereof, I have spoken about it to Michiel Jansen, and to several others, to engage them to buy it. But they will not do so, apparently because they fear for the labor, and it will terminate badly."² It is most likely that Michiel was surreptitiously dabbling in the fur trade about this time, the profits of which were all his own, whereas, diamonds, if found, would belong to the Patroon of the Colony. The next mention of Michiel is in connection with some court proceedings, Sept. 29, 1644: "Michel Jansen vs. Laurens Cornelissen, for the recovery of 90 guilders due by plaintiff's man-servant, whom the defendant carried from the Colonie (Rensselaerswyck) without consent; defendant denies that he knew the man to be a hired servant; plaintiff maintains that defendant ought to have delivered the man over to the fiscal at Manhattans, and not carried him elsewhere; judgment for the plaintiff."³ A contemporary writer says that "Jansen made his fortune in a few years at Rensselaerswyck, but not being able to agree with the authorities there, finally removed to the island Manhattan in the year 1646."⁴ In view of his contemplated departure from the Colony, he gave a power of attorney, Nov. 4, 1644, to Arent van Curler to settle all his accounts with the Patroon.⁵ He was still there, however, in 1645, when he was assessed "20 schepels wheat, and 20 schepels oats, and 2 schepels peas," for the Patroon's share of the produce.⁶ Adriaen van der Donck (a prominent settler at Rensselaerswyck, and one of the most intelligent men in New Netherlands—the first lawyer there, also), had some negotiations with Jansen, at the house of Dominie Megapolensis, "about hiring him his bouwerie for so long as his lease was concerned, for which purpose they had come together at the aforesaid place. * * * * Michiel would first insist, as was right, that he should have nothing to do with former questions and losses, but everything must be given to him clear, so van der Donck and I fell to talk about the late burning of his house"⁷ (the house was burned Jan. 17, 1646). He appears to have leased the West India Company's bouwerie or farm on Manhattan Island about this time, and removed thither. He was to have gone to The Hague on business connected with the Rensselaerswyck Colony, but as his accounts were not settled, he having a disputed claim against the Colony, Jan Evertsen Bout went in his stead. Bout had a farm in Pavonia, formerly the property of Michael Pauw, and which the Company

had bought for fl26,000, and which having been ravaged by the Indians in 1645, the Company presented to Evertsen, who sold it to Michael Jansen with "a poor, unfinished house and some few cattle," for fl8,000.¹ Jansen paid for the farm in instalments; he and Bout agreed concerning the balance due, June 9, 1655, and it was not until the whole consideration was paid that he received his deed (dated Sept. 9, 1656). The farm comprised several acres or more, south of Communipaw avenue, Jersey City.² Jansen had not definitely abandoned his proposed trip to Amsterdam, and in view of his contemplated voyage thither, he was given a power of attorney by Sander Leendertsen, June 10, 1647, to receive money from the West India Company.³

He seems to have attained much prominence immediately in his new location. In 1647 Director-General Stuyvesant and his Council, in view of pressing difficulties between the people and the Indians, invited the citizens to choose eighteen of the most expert and reasonable persons, from whom the Director and Council would select Nine Men "as is customary in the Fatherland," to give their advice when called on, and to assist in promoting the welfare of the country. The eighteen having been elected by the people of Manhattans, Breukelyn, Amersfoort and Pavonia, the Director-General and his Council, by proclamation dated Sept. 25, 1647, selected *Nine Men* of the best known, most honorable and respectable, choosing three merchants, three citizens and three farmers. Michiel was one of the last. These *Nine Men* constituted a sort of court also, three (one of each class) sitting every Thursday, month and month about, to hear civil causes. Six of these Nine Men were to retire annually, and twelve men having been nominated by the Nine, the Director and Council selected the six new members.⁴ In February, 1649, while Jansen was still in office, the Nine Men having decided to send a delegation to Holland, "considered it necessary to make out a series of memoranda, in order to draw up a proper journal from them when occasion allowed. This task devolved on one Adriaen Van der Donck, who, in accordance to a resolution which was adopted at the same time, was lodged in a room in one Michiel Jansen's house. One day when Van der Donck was abroad, the Director-General seized this rough draft with his own hand, and placed Van der Donck, the day following, under arrest."⁵ Nevertheless, the "Remonstrance" was completed under date of July 28, 1649, signed by eleven persons, including Michiel Jansen, and sent to Holland. It was accompanied by a petition for a municipal government for New Netherland, dated July 26, 1649, and signed by the same parties, Michiel Jansen and the others.⁶ The mes-

¹ Van Tienhoven's "Answer to Remonstrance," p. 65.

² Winfield's Hudson County Land Titles, 51, 52; Valentine's Hist. N. Y., 139.

³ N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 37.

⁴ O'Callaghan, II., 37-9; History of the State of New York, by John Romeyn Brodhead, First Period, 1609-1664. New York, 1853, 476.

⁵ Remonstrance of New Netherlands, 48; Van Tienhoven's Answer, 63; N. Y. Col. Docs., XIV., 113.

⁶ N. Y. Doc. Hist., I., 386; Brodhead's N. Y., I., 505; N. Y. Col. Docs., IV., 28-36; N. Y. Man., 1851, 409; O'Callaghan, II., 121; Valentine's N. Y., 52.

¹ Van Tienhoven's "Answer to Remonstrance," etc., Nov. 29, 1650; Albany, 1856, 64.

² O'Callaghan's New Netherland, I., 459.

³ N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 91.

⁴ Van Tienhoven's "Answer to Remonstrance," etc., p. 65.

⁵ N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 30.

⁶ O'Callaghan, I., 472.

⁷ Ib., 469.

sengers who bore this important document to Holland were fortified by a certificate of their appointment, signed by Michiel Jansen and the other Nine Men.¹ Michiel Jansen served as one of the Nine Men in 1650, for the last time. Under date of May 4, 1653, Michiel Jansen deeded to Herman Smeeman "25 morgens of land with the house and all that is thereon, together with 25 morgens of land belonging to Oloof Stevens Van Cortland, charged with a yearly rent of 38 guilders" (Manhattan Island).² On November 27, 1654, a patent was issued to Michiel Jansen for 26 1-3 morgens of land at Pavonia, a patent being issued at the same time for 40 morgens of land at the same place to Claes Jansen Backer (Nicholas Jansen, baker), his brother.³ The full entry is as follows:

Petrus Stuyvesant etc. with the Honble Council declare, that we have to-day, date underwritten, granted and conveyed to *Michiel Jansen* a parcel of land, situate at *Pavonia* back of his own land, 80 rods wide running N. E. into the woods on the N. W. 200 rods in length along the land of *Claes Jansen Backer*, thence N. E. 80 rods, altogether 26 1/3 morgens. With the express conditions, etc etc. Done at Fort Amsterdam in N. N. the 27th of Novbr 1654.

In the raid made by the Indians on Sept. 15, 1655, on Manhattan Island and Pavonia, Michiel Jansen's family alone escaped.⁴ Nevertheless, he felt constrained to remove his family for greater safety across the river once more, where, although not privileged as a citizen, he was permitted, Nov. 22, 1655, in consequence of his having lost his all by the Indian war, to open a tavern, and the authorities gave him a lot "between the old church and the Gracht." His petition on this occasion sets out in simple and touching language his misfortunes:

To the Noble, Worshipful Direct-
or-General *Petrus Stuyvesant*
and the Right Honorable Council
of New-Netherland.

Shows with great humility and due respect Michiel Jansen, farmer and former resident here, that during the last unexpected disastrous conflict with the Indian natives of this country, he was heretofore not only of what he had earned here with God's blessing during a period of 17 years, but also of all, what he, the petitioner, had brought to this country and what had been sent to him. All of which has been cruelly burned or taken away by the aforesaid Indians, so that he, the petitioner, has now no means in this world to live on with his wife and six children, but as he desires to gain a living, like the other inhabitants of this place, by doing something or another, wherefore he first needs besides God's blessing your Honorable Worship's good favor, he, the petitioner, therefore addresses himself respectfully to your Honorable Worship's praying that in consideration of the above stated facts your Honorable Worship will favor him with a lot within the city next to Abraham Clock, 30 to 36 feet wide, whereas the same would be very useful to him, the petitioner, for what he intends to undertake for the maintenance of his family; which doing etc shall remain as ever your Honorable Worship's obedient subject.⁵

Machiel Jansen

The Gracht was the ditch or canal running through the centre of what is now called Broad street, and the lot in question was on the north side of the present Pearl street, just south of Broad street.⁶ He was also appointed,

Feb. 21, 1657, one of the measurers of lime and grain,¹ and on April 13, 1657, was admitted to the small burgher right.² He followed his business as tapster until a more settled condition of Indian affairs, when he returned to his Pavonia farm, re-erected his farm buildings, and renewed his former operations. He was one of the witnesses to the Indian deed, January 30, 1658, for the Bergen tract.³ In 1650 he had a house and lot near the corner of William and Beaver streets, in New York.⁴ Bergen having been incorporated in 1661, Michiel Jansen, Herman Smeeman and Caspar Stynmets were named as the first magistrates of the first court of justice erected within the limits of the present State of New Jersey, and of the earliest organized municipal government within this State.⁵

In December, 1662, he joined his neighbors in asking the authorities for "a God fearing man and preacher" at Bergen, for whose support he subscribed twenty-five florins.⁶ He died before the ensuing June, when his widow and other residents of Gemoenepa requested the Director General and Council to enclose their settlement at that place with long palisades as a protection against the Indians.⁷

The wife of Michiel Jansen was Fitje Hartmans, or daughter of Hartman —; hence the latter name among her descendants. In the record, in the New York Dutch church, of the baptism of Johannes, the mother's name is given as *Fytie Wessels*, and one of the witnesses was Anna Wessels. From this entry it seems probable that Fytie Hartman belonged to the family now known as Wessels. On the occasion of the birth of Cornelis, in 1660, the mother's name is not given, but the witnesses were Warnar Wesselszen and Hendrickje Wessels. In 1679 the Labadist missionaries, Dankers and Sluyter, give this account of a visit to the aged widow, at Gemoenepaen, in the course of a voyage from Brooklyn: "Our old woman at the house (in Brooklyn) told us of another good woman who lived at this place (Gemoenepaen), named Fitie, from Cologne, and recommended us to visit her, which we did as soon as we landed. We found her a little pious after the manner of the country, and you could discover that there was something of the Lord in her, but very much covered up and defiled. We dined there and spoke to her of what we deemed necessary for her condition. She has many grandchildren, all of whom are not unjust." ⁸ This is really warm praise, from two of the most censorious of dissatisfied travelers. Fitie sold her husband's house and lot south of Prince street, in New Amsterdam, October 1, 1663.⁹ She was a member of the Bergen church in 1664. When the English acquired possession of New Jersey, Gov. Carteret gave her a patent on May 12, 1668, for the tract of

¹ New Netherland Register, 116.

² *Ib.*, 176.

³ N. Y. Col. Docs., VIII., 707.

⁴ Valentine's N. Y. Manual, 1865, 666.

⁵ O'Callaghan, II., 428; Brodhead, I., 691.

⁶ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 232.

⁷ *Ib.*, 252.

⁸ Dankers and Sluyter, as cited, 155.

⁹ Valentine's N. Y. Manual, 1865, 704.

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., I., 258.

² N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 378.

³ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 37.

⁴ O'Callaghan, II., 291.

⁵ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 61.

⁶ N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 159, 160; Valentine's Hist. N. Y., 28, 69, 86, 108, 139; N. Y. Col. Docs., VIII., 649.

land acquired by her husband at Bergen;¹ by will she devised all her lands (107 acres) to her children—Elias, Enoch, Johannes, Hartman, Cornelis, Jannetje and Pryntje—who partitioned June 26, 1701.² She died September 21, 1697.

Second Generation.

Michiel Jansen and Fytje Hartmans had children:

I. Claes came to this country with his father; m. Annetje Maria Gerbrants, of Norden in Embderlant, April 14, 1657. No record has been found of him beyond this fact.

II. Elias was a carpenter; m. Grietje Jacobs (Van Winkel), of Hasymes, Aug. 30, 1665; although a Dutchman, he cheerfully took the oath of allegiance to the King of England, on the downfall of the Dutch sway, Nov. 22, 1665, at which time he was one of the magistrates of Bergen;³ on the brief resumption of Dutch rule over New Netherland, in 1673, he was appointed schepen of Bergen,⁴ a fact which was, perhaps, the cause of his rejection by the New York authorities, who assumed jurisdiction over New Jersey in 1680, the Bergen people having again elected him one of their local officers.⁵ He was appointed by the New Jersey Assembly one of the judges of Bergen in 1673, 1674, 1677 and 1680; ensign in Capt. John Berry's "trained band" of Bergen militia, July 15, 1675;⁶ and was elected to the Assembly as one of Bergen's deputies, in 1675, 1683, 1693-4-5, 1699 and 1707. The records of the Legislature show that he was quite a prominent member of the House, serving frequently on committees of conference with the Governor and Council. He was elected and commissioned, March 28, 1683, one of the justices of the peace for Essex county,⁷ indicating that he was then settled at Acquackanonk. In 1684 he petitioned for the Acquackanonk patent,⁸ and is named in that instrument as one of the grantees. In 1692 and 1693 the East Jersey Legislature appointed him one of the commissioners to assess the Provincial tax in Essex county. The act calls him McKilson.⁹ He was again commissioned a justice of the peace, Oct. 10, 1692;¹⁰ on May 25, 1693, he was appointed lieutenant in the foot company for the inhabitants of Acquackanonk and New Barbadoes;¹¹ he was commissioned, Aug. 29, 1693, one of the judges for the small cause court of the same two settlements;¹² in 1694 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the road commissioners for Essex county, his name being written "McChilson," by the Scotch clerk of the Assembly.¹³ He was again commissioned, Dec. 26, 1699, justice of the peace for Essex

county.¹ He was elected one of the first elders in the Acquackanonk church, in 1694, and was re-elected in 1698 and 1703. In a deed executed by his children, dated June 24, 1711, he is spoken of as "late of Acquackanonk, deceased."² By deed dated April 26, 1698, Elias received from his brother Hartman, for £17 10s, a one-fourth interest in the tract bought by the latter from Christopher Hoogland, and known as Stoffel's Point, the portion conveyed to Elias being thus described: "the poynt lyeing next to the Grantor his land being Number 3, as layd out by the sd Hartman & Elias Michielse together with Johannes & Cornelis Michielse, as also a house Lot Lyeing Betweene the brook & the three layd out by the above nominated persons it being Number 1 house Lot as also a Lott lyeing on the next south of the Abovesaid brooke being Also Number 1 it lyes next the River together with the equal undivided fourth part of that which is not yet appropriated."³ It is understood that he lived on this tract so conveyed to him, at what is now known as Dundee, in the city of Passaic. He first occupied a small stone house near the south side of Passaic street, a short distance east of the Dundee canal; this was replaced by a larger stone house, near the site of the other, but the foundations of the first house were plainly visible seventy years ago.⁴

III. Enoch, bap. Oct. 24, 1649; m. 1st, Dircksje Meyers, of Amsterdam, June 3, 1670; he was then living in New York; she d. Oct. 5, 1688; he m. 2d, Grietje Wessels, wid. of Jan Jansen Langedyck, of New York, Sept. 16, 1691; she d. Nov. 20, 1697; he m. 3d, Aafje Van Hoorn, Jan. 13, 1705; he d. Aug. 17, 1714. He was a member of the Legislature in 1675, 1688 and 1707. He was commissioned ensign of the Bergen militia, July 4, 1681; associate judge of the Bergen court, in 1673, 1674, 1681, 1682 and 1683; one of the assessors of Bergen, in 1682; highway commissioner for Bergen county in 1683 and 1694;⁵ assessor in Essex county in 1692 and in 1694;⁶ and assistant judge of the Bergen county common pleas in 1705. He bought, March 13, 1685, of Edward Ball, fifty acres of land at Second River, and on June 29, 1686, he bought of Edward Rigg, of Newark, a tract of sixty acres adjoining the former, on the Passaic river,⁷ and made other purchases of land in that town, on which some of his descendants subsequently lived. He was never directly interested in the Acquackanonk purchase, nor did he live in this vicinity, but on the bluff where the New Jersey Central railroad crosses the Morris canal at Cavan point, Hudson county.⁸ In his will, dated April 12, 1715, proved Nov. 13, 1719, he describes himself as of "Naitsonk alias Pembrepogh, Bergen county."⁹

¹ Winfield's Hudson Co. Land Titles, 52.

² E. J. Deeds, I., 131-7.

³ N. J. Archives, I., 49.

⁴ *Ib.*, 125.

⁵ *Ib.*, 320.

⁶ E. J. Deeds, Liber B 2, 117.

⁷ E. J. Patents, C, 11.

⁸ N. J. Archives, XIII., 131.

⁹ Leaming and Spicer, 322, 335.

¹⁰ E. J. Patents, C, 163.

¹¹ *Ib.*, 180.

¹² *Ib.*, 203.

¹³ Leaming and Spicer, 346.

¹ E. J. Patents, C, 314.

² E. J. Deeds, I, 307.

³ E. J. Deeds, F, 588.

⁴ Conversation, Sept. 28, 1893, with Elias (son of Jacob John) Vreeland, formerly of Passaic, but now of East Orange, N. J.

⁵ Leaming and Spicer, 257, 346.

⁶ *Ib.*, 322.

⁷ E. J. Deeds, E, 183; F, 101.

⁸ Winfield's Hist. Hudson County, 443.

⁹ E. J. Wills, A, f. 142.

IV. Hartman, *bap.* Oct 1, 1651; *m.* Marietje, dau. of Dirck Claese Braecke, in 1672. He was a wheelwright by trade; lived at Rechpokus on lands inherited by his wife. As stated on page 60, Hartman was the first white purchaser of lands within the present Passaic county, the Indian deed to him bearing date April 4, 1678, and being for the island in the Passaic river opposite Dundee. On Feb. 16, 1679-80, he contracted with Christopher Hoogland for the purchase of the Dundee tract, known as Stoffel's Point, for £70; he did not receive the deed until April 23, 1696. It is probable that he bought the Dundee tract, not for himself alone, but for his three brothers as well, who were afterwards interested in the Acquackanonk patent, for, as we have seen, he conveyed to his brother Elias, April 26, 1698, a one-fourth interest in the tract; and on April 28, 1698, he conveyed to his brothers Cornelius and Johannes, each a one-fourth interest in the same lands;¹ the consideration in each case was £17 10s, being just one-fourth of the original purchase money, eighteen years before. It is safe to infer that interest would have been added, if the brothers had not advanced their share of the cost at the time of the original purchase. In 1692 the Legislature appointed him one of the commissioners to receive taxes in Bergen.² In 1700 he was one of the signers of the petition to the King for redress against the East Jersey Proprietors.³ He d. Jan. 18, 1707, intestate, and letters of administration were granted on his estate, July 30, 1724, to his sons and heirs-at-law, Claes and Derick, both being described as of the county of Bergen.⁴

V. Ariaentje, *bap.* March 8, 1654.

VI. Johannes, *bap.* Oct. 1, 1656; *m.* Claesje, dau. of Dirck Claese Braecke, May 14, 1682. John Vreeland, ship carpenter, was admitted to the rights of a freeman in New York, Sept. 6, 1698, probably the same man.⁵ In 1700 he signed the petition to the King for redress against the East Jersey Proprietors.⁶ He bought a tract of 6 3-4 acres of land at "Beeffe Point," on Passaic river, within the bounds of Newark, from Caleb Ball, of the latter place, Feb. 4, 1707-8, and on June 2, 1709, he bought from John Johnson, of Newark, a tract of salt meadow in Newark, "near the mouth of Maple creek island."⁷ In these conveyances he is described as "Johanus Michielson alias Johanus Vreelandt of Communipon." By deed April 28, 1698, Hartman Michielse conveyed to Johannes, his brother, one-fourth of the Hoogland tract, or Point Patent, "it being Number 4, as also a house lot lying on the other side of the road opposite Elias Michielse's and as much in quantity as Lot Number 2,"⁸ etc. By deed March 10, 1712, Cornelis Michielse, of Communipong, Symon Jacobs and John Hendrick Spier,

of Acquackanonk, and Cornelis Lubbers, as four of the five survivors of the Acquackanonk patentees, released to Johannes Michielse, the other survivor, Lot No. 7, in the first Acquackanonk division, being one of the Hundred Acre Lots fronting on the Passaic river: "beginning at the west side of the Passaic river at a stake just below a small run of water and running into the woods north 48 degs. east 77 chains; south 42 degs. west 11.78 chains; south 48 degs. east 92.93 chains to Passaic river, and thence up stream to the beginning, containing one hundred acres."¹ He also owned one of the 44-acre lots back of Wesel; also what was perhaps the most northerly of the Wesel Lots, lying between the Passaic river and Lots 3, 4 and perhaps 5, as shown on the map reproduced on page 71 ante, or a large part of the lands lying between Vreeland avenue and the river; also the tract on which his son Dirck was living in 1750, "bounded south on lands of Christoffel Stymets, north on lands belonging (in 1750) to heirs of Thomas Juriance alias by a certain lane or highway and east upon Passaic river, containing two hundred acres;" this must have included one of the first Hundred Acre Lots fronting on Passaic river, and one of the second or "doubling" Lots, also of one hundred acres, immediately northwest of it; also "one Lot behind Thomas Juriance containing fourteen acres;" also "a lot in the Eight Hundred Acre part being Number 5," 6.80 chains broad; also a lot to the east of the cross line, No. 11, being 8.20 chains broad; also a lot on the west side of the cross line, being No. 10, likewise 8.20 chains broad, as surveyed by John Verkerk; also one-fourth of the undivided lands behind Bradbury's (near the southerly line of Acquackanonk); also a lot lying in the Point, bounded east and north by the Passaic river, west (in 1750) by a lot of Jacob Vreeland; also another lot in the Point, bounded south by Jacob Vreeland, north by Enoch Vreeland.² These various tracts contained in the aggregate upwards of six hundred acres, indicating that Johannes must have been a man of superior ability, to acquire so extensive and so valuable an estate. He devised all his real estate to his two sons, Dirck Vreeland and Elias J. Vreeland, who subsequently (June 7, 1750), divided the same between themselves.³ Johannes died June 26, 1713.

VII. Cornelis, *bap.* June 26, 1658; *d.* in inf.

VIII. Cornelis, *b.* June 3, 1660; *m.* Metje, dau. of Dirck Claese Braecke, May 12, 1681.⁴ On March 17, 1696, he bought a tract of land at Pembrepogh, on which he afterwards lived; on April 28, 1698, his brother Hartman conveyed to him, for £17 10s., one-fourth of the Dundee tract, or Stoffel's Point, described thus: "Lot Number 1, a house lot lying next to the grantor his lot on the other side of the

¹ E. J. Deeds, F, 602, 603.

² Leaming and Spicer, 337.

³ N. J. Archives, I., 326.

⁴ E. J. Wills, A, f. 296.

⁵ N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1885, 70.

⁶ N. J. Archives, I., 326.

⁷ E. J. Deeds, I, 372, 373.

⁸ E. J. Deeds, F, 603.

¹ E. J. Deeds, G3, 399.

² Most of the foregoing data as to the possessions of Johannes are taken from recitals in a deed dated June 7, 1750, from his son Elias to his other son, Dirck; E. J. Deeds, G3, f. 403.

³ Deed last cited.

⁴ In the N. Y. Dutch Church Records is the entry of a marriage of Cornelis Michielsen, widower of Neesje Ysenbrants, to Lysbeth Jacobs, widow of Wibrant Ahrahamszen, both living in New York, April 12, 1692. This is obviously not the same Cornelis mentioned in the text.

same being marked Number 4, and also another lot lying on the west side of the brook next to Johannes Michielse being marked Number 3, together with the equal fourth of that which lieth undivided."¹ The brook referred to in the deeds from Hartman, cited above, is the Vreeland brook, now used in part as a tail-race for the Dundee canal. The lots lying on the west side of the brook, and allotted to Johannes and Cornelis, were called the "Overbrook Lots." Cornelis bought from the Proprietors of East Jersey, April 27, 1696, a tract of 150 acres of land lying between Hackensack bay and the Passaic river, for which he was to pay a yearly quit-rent of £15.² He was one of the last two survivors of the fourteen Acquackanonk patentees, his death not occurring until May, 1727; his wife d. Aug. 17, 1724.

The three brothers, Hartman, Johannes and Cornelis, married three sisters, daughters of Dirck Claese Braecke, and after the death of Braecke, the three brothers divided up his real estate between themselves, Sept. 1, 1696.³

IX. Jannetje, m. Dirck Teunissen van Vechten, whose father succeeded Michiel Jansen as occupant of the farm at Greenbush, in 1646. He settled on the Raritan, in the neighborhood of Somerville, where his descendants are known as Van Veghten, Veghte, etc.

X. Pryntje, m. Andries Claesen, March 25, 1688; d. April 21, 1711; he d. Aug. 7, 1710, leaving three sons, who were known as Andriessen, since changed to Anderson.

The children of Michiel Jansen were called Michielsens in their earlier years, but later were quite generally known by the name of Vreeland. Just why they took or were given the latter name is not at all clear.⁴

Third Generation.

Elias Michiel-Jansen had children :

I. Michiel, bap. April 7, 1666; m. Marytje Toers, Nov. 27, 1691. He lived on the Wesel road, probably a short distance south of Crooks avenue. He and his brother Jacob bought of Robert Young a tract of 300 acres immediately south of the Acquackanonk line, in what is now Bloomfield or Montclair township. By deed Jan. 16, 1792, Jacob Elias Vreeland conveyed to Elias Jacob Vreeland,

¹ E. J. Deeds, F, 602.

² E. J. Deeds, F, 372.

³ *Ib.*, 407.

⁴ Vreeland is the name of a village of 650 inhabitants, on the river Vecht, in the northern part of the Province of Utrecht, in Holland, and about half way between Utrecht and Amsterdam. It is a notable place, both for its history and for its charming surroundings. Being on the direct route of commerce for Weesp, Naarden, Muiden, Loenen, etc., it is a remarkably active, bustling village. The environs are peculiarly attractive, and the landscape in the vicinity presents a most pleasing prospect. A castle was erected there in the thirteenth century, which was destroyed in 1529. In 1680 the lord of the manor began to rebuild it, but the structure never got above the foundations, and even they can scarcely be seen at the present time.—*Terwen*, 134. It may be added that the name Vreeland is from *vrede*, peace or quiet, and *land*, land, country, field; hence, "Peace-land." The name may have been given by Michiel Jansen to his farm at Communipaw when he returned thither after the Indian war of 1655, the intention being to emphasize his belief that peace had come to stay. It will be remembered that Jansen came from Broekhuizen, in the Province of Limburg, and not from Vreeland in the Province of Utrecht.

both being of Acquackanonk, half of this tract, or 158 acres, "bounded southwest and west by land of Harmanus Van Wagening, east by the old line between Newark and Acquackanonk, southeast by land of John R. Ludlow." The Province of New Jersey having sent a detachment of soldiers to join in the war against Canada, then held by the French, in 1747, one of the Jerseymen wrote home from Albany that the troops had been equipped with guns that broke or bent readily, and with beef and flour unfit for use. A very clever and sarcastic reply was published in the papers of the day, dated "From my House near Wesel," and signed "M. Vreelandt," in which the writer suggested that the arms had been bought by the Quaker members of the Legislature, who thus satisfied their scruples against giving aid to the war, and had the co-operation of those who sympathized with the rioters, as the authorities could not use such weapons effectively against the people, etc.¹ From certain allusions in the letter it would appear that some person familiar with English history had a hand in its composition, not unlikely James Billington, a schoolmaster of the neighborhood about that time. Michiel's will was dated Nov. 4, 1750, the witnesses being Gerret H. Gerretson, Adrian Post, Jr., and James Billington. It was proved Dec. 29, 1750, his sons, Michiel and Elias, qualifying as executors. Following is the will:

In the name of God Amen I Michael Vreelandt of the Precinct of Acquackanonk in the County of Essex in the Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey yeoman being very Sick and weak of Body but in perfect mind and memory blessed be God therefore and Calling to mind the mortality of my Body and knowing it is appointed for all men once to Dye Do make and Ordain this my last Will and Testament First and principally Recommending my Immortal Spirit in the hands of my Great Creator trusting in the Merits of my blessed Saviour for Pardon and remission of my Sins and an happy Admission in the Regions of Bliss and Immortality. Item I Will Order and direct that all my just Debts and Funeral Expences be paid of and discharged by my Executors hereafter named as Soon as conveniently may be after my Decease. Item I Give Devise and bequeath to my Eldest Son George Vreelandt for divers Causes to my Self best known the Sum of five Shillings for his Progeniture or Birthright Item I Give Devise and bequeath to my Son Michael all my Horses and likewise my young Negro Wench Betty to him his Heirs and Assigns for ever he my said Son Michael his Heirs or Assigns paying or Cause to be paid at the expiration of the end of Seven years after my Decease the full Sum of thirty five pounds light current money of New Jersey unto the Seven Children of my Daughter Margaret Deceased to be equally Shared between them Share and Share alike or to their Several Heirs or assigns. Item I Give Devise and bequeath to my Said Son Michael his Heirs Executors and Administrators the one equal half part of all my Cattle and Sheep And the other one equal half part I Order and Direct to be Divided in five equal parts four equal parts Sbare and Share alike to my four Children and the other fifth part to the Seven Children of my Said Daugh- Margaret Deceased. to be Shared to them equally alike. Item I Give Devise and bequeath to my Said Son Michael his Heirs Executors and Administrators my other two Negro Wenches named Old Betty and Mary to hold to him his Heirs and Assigns forever. Item I Give Devise and bequeath to my Said Son Michael his Heirs and Assigns for ever All the Rest and residue of my Estate both Real and Personal. And Lastly I do hereby nominate Constitute and appoint my loving Sons Michael and Elias Vreelandt and Mr. John Low or either of them in case of refusal or Death to be Executors or Executor of this my last Will and Testament hereby Revoking and Disallowing all former and other Wills by me at any time heretofore made Declaring this to be and Contain my last Will and

¹ N. J. Archives, XII., 341, 347, 357.

Testament In Testimony whereof I have hereto Set my band and Seal this fourth day of November Anno Domini One thousand Seven hundred and fifty.¹

his
Michael X Vreland
mark

II. Jacobus, bap. April 8, 1668; d. in inf.

III. Feytje, bap. Dec. 25, 1669; m. John Thomaszen, of New York, June 24, 1689; she was then l. at "Acquecken-enenck," according to the marriage record. He was a tailor; was one of the signers of the petition to the King, in 1700, at which time he was probably settled at Elizabethtown, where he died in December, 1712, leaving his wife, Feytje, and five children: Elias, Edward, Margaret, David and Esther.²

IV. Trintje, bap. March 16, 1672; m. Louerens Van Galen (widower of Anna De Masuer), July 13, 1700. Children—1. Joanna, b. Aug. 21, 1701; 2. son, b. Oct. 12, 1703; 3. daughter, b. Feb. 4, 1706; 4. Maria, b. May 31, 1708; 5. Catrina, bap. April 3, 1711.

V. Rachel, b. Dec. 30, 1674; d. in inf.

VI. Ragel, b. March 8, 1676.

VII. Jacob, b. Aug. 9, 1678, at Gemoenepan; m. Antje (Joanna, one record gives it) Louwerense Toers, maiden, b. at Bergen, Sept. 17, 1703. By deed March 25, 1719, he bought from John Johuston, one of the East Jersey Proprietors, the right to 160 acres of land, to be taken up out of any of the unsurveyed lands in East Jersey; and by deed dated the same day, he bought from James Alexander, another Proprietor, the right to 123 acres of land.³ By virtue of the former deed he "took up" one tract of 40 acres on the southeast side of Third river, and another tract of seventeen acres on the northwest side of said river, the survey being dated February 24, 1721. Under the second deed he had surveyed for himself and John Bradbury a tract of 147½ acres, "beginning at a certain remarkable Rock well known and marked on the northwest side with the letters I B and on the southeast ward side with the Letters T S the said rock lies one chain and twenty-five links from a brook Called and well known by the name of Stinkers brook," etc.⁴ The other heirs of Louwerens Toers, by deed April 30, 1734, quitclaimed to Vreeland a large tract in the southern part of the Saddle River patent, conveyed Aug. 24, 1695, by William Nichols, to Lowerense Arent Toers, and by Toers devised, by will dated May 24, 1707, unto his children.⁵

In a deed in 1711, Michiel, Jacob and Rachel were all described as of "Acquecinunck;" Feytje and her husband were of Elizabethtown, and Trintje and her husband were of Communipaw.

Enoch Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Elsje, bap. Nov. 12, 1667; m. Feb. 13, 1688, Ed-

¹ Recorded in Liber E of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, page 500.

² Hatfield's Elizabeth, 273.

³ E. J. Deeds, B2, ff. 32, 36.

⁴ Records of East Jersey Proprietors, at Perth Amboy, Liber Q of Warrants, 234, 235.

⁵ E. J. Deeds, B2, f. 141.

ward Earle, jun., bachelor, from Maryland, and who settled at Secaucus in 1676. Children—1. Edward, bap. April 22, 1690; m. Elizabeth Frans; 2. Enoch, b. May 28, 1692; m. 1st, Anna Maris; 2d, Grietje Vander Hoeff, Aug. 19, 1737; 3. Hannah, b. March 26, 1695; m. Pieter Stoutenburgh; 4. Marmaduke, b. Oct. 6, 1696; m. Marus or Maris; 5. Johannis, b. Sept. 8, 1698; 6. Willem, bap. Oct. 13, 1700; m. Maria Frans, June 14, 1723; 7. Elsje, bap. Dec. 7, 1701; m. May 24, 1729, George Simmons, from Philadelphia; 8. Philippus, b. May 1, 1703; 9. Jammesyn (Thomassyn), b. Oct. —, 1704; 10. Silvester, bap. Aug. 10, 1707; m. Magtel Zabriskie (Martha Sobreesko, the Acquackanonk church records give it), Oct. 8, 1733; 11. Tiodora, bap. April 10, 1709; 12. Nataniel, bap. Nov. 26, 1710; m. Fransintje Banta, Aug. 19, 1737. In the will of Enoch Michielse, dated April 12, 1715, he mentions his "daughter Elsie now widow of Edward Earle lately deceased." Elsie m. 2d, Hendrik Meyer, June 24, 1716, by license of the Governor, dated May 8, 1716. No record has been found of any issue by this marriage.

II. Catharina, bap. May 15, 1673; m. Aert Elbertsz, May 27, 1692. (In the Bergen church records the name is given Aert Albertse, and the date June 26, 1692). Children—1. Dirckje, bap. Nov. 5, 1692; 2. Elbert, bap. Dec. 17, 1693; 3. Enoch, bap. July 14, 1695; 4. Johannes, bap. March 27, 1698; 5. Abraham, bap. April 28, 1700; 6. Wessel, bap. Jan. 28, 1702; 7. Benjamin, bap. Sept. 12, 1703; 8. Benjamin, bap. June 2, 1705.

III. Michiel, bap. Jan. 27, 1675; d. unm. In his father's will he is bluntly declared to be "an idiot," and provision is made for his support, clothing, etc.

IV. Johannes, bap. April 7, 1677; m. June 8, 1701, Maria Beger, says the record, an error for Cregier, she being a dau. of Martin Cregier, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., and his wife Jannetje Hendrickse Van Doesburgh.

V. Abraham, bap. June 22, 1678; m. Margrietje Jacobse Van Winkel, at Bergen, Oct. 28, 1699. He was one of the signers of the petition to the King, in 1700;¹ he was a member of the Acquackanonk church in 1726, but lived "in the limits of Newark," just south of the Acquackanonk line. His will, dated Dec. 10, 1734, was witnessed by Jo. Cooper, Jacob Vanwinkle and William Williamse; it was proved January 8, 1747-8, probate being granted to Jacob Vreeland and Jehonas (Johannes) Vreeland, as executors. The document was as follows:²

In the Name of God Amen this Tenth day of December Anno Dom One thousand Seven hundred & thirty four I Abraham Vreelandt in the Limmits of Newark in the County of Essex and Eastern Division of New Jersey Yeoman being aged & infirm of Body but of sound & perfect Mind & Memory thanks be Given unto God therefor And Calling unto Mind the Mortality of my Body & knowing that it is appointed unto Man once to Die do make and Ordain this my Last Will & Testament (that is to Say) first & principally I Give & Recommend my Soul into the hands of God that Gave it & my body I Recommend to the Earth to be Buried in decent Christian manner at the Discretion of my Executors hereafter named And as Touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath Pleased God to bless me in this Life I Give Devise & Dispose of the same in the:

¹ N. J. Archives, I., 326.

² Liber E of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 168.

following Manner and Form- Imprimis my Will is that all my just Debts & funeral Charges be fully and Justly paid. Item I Will Bequeath and Devise unto my Son Enock Vreelandt by Name the Sum of one hundred & thirty five Pounds & one Shilling the which Sum he hath heretofore Receiv'd of me as Borrowed & Receiv'd as may appear by a Bill under his hand & Seal bearing Date the twenty second day of December Anno Dom. 1732. the said Sum I Give to him his heirs & Assigns forever, the same to be as his full Legacy out of my Estate (except there should appear to be more for Each of my Children then he his Equal Proportion.) Item I Give, Bequeath & Devise unto my Son Jacob Vreelandt by Name one Acre & a half of Land at the North East Corner of my Plantation on which he the said Jacob hath built him a house the same with the Improvements made thereupon he Allowing for the Same the Sum of thirty Shillings for the same & to be & Remain to him his Heirs & Assigns forever Item I Give Bequeath and Devise unto my Son Johannes Vreeland a certain Slip of Land Call'd the fish Place Beginning at the North East Corner of the Land of Tunis Pier by Posayack River thence running Northwest with the sd Tunis his Line to the highway, thence Northerly along the highway to the said Posayack River on which Tract he the said Johannes hath built him a house bounded on the highway West of the said Posayack River East, he the said Johannes Allowing the Sum of three Pounds for the Same & to be & Remain to him his Heirs & Assigns forever and my will is that he my said Son Johanus shall from Time to Time & at all times hereafter Give free Liberty & Privilege to all my other Sons for fishing in the Season thereof. Item I Will Bequeath and Devise unto my Son Simeon by Name all that one certain Tract of Land of me the said Abraham Vreeland which I had of the Sons of John Fransoy by Assignment of two Several Deeds of Saill under the hands and Seals of Hendrick Fransee, France Fransee, Barnt Fransee & Abram Fransee bearing Date the Nineteenth day of November Anno: one thousand Seven hundred and thirty [three] Also another Tract of Land Adjoyning to the aforesaid Tract on the Southerly Side thereof Runing from the said Tract to a Place Commonly Call'd & known by the Name of the Long Meadow bounded Northerly with ye aforesaid Plantation Easterly with Jacob Vreelandt¹ Westerly with ye Land of Thomas Pier & Southerly with the said long Meadow all the several Tracts of Land to be And Remain to him Also one other Tract of Land Laying by the third River formerly belonging to Jacob Vanwinkle junr & Conveyed to me sd Abraham Vreelandt by Simeon Vanwinkle by Assignment of a Deed of Saill bearing date ye 17th day of October Anno. 1715. the whole of ye said Tract ye Meets & Bounds may more at Large appear by the sd Deed of Saill Reference being thereunto had, the Several tracts above mention'd to be & Remain to him ye sd Simeon & to his Heirs and Assigns forever he Allowing for the Same one hundred & thirty & five Pounds. Item I Will, Bequeath and Devise unto my Son Isaac Vreeland one Acre and a half of Land on the West Side of ye Highway begining opposite to a Landing near ye North End of ye Land before Given to my Son Johanus thence Runing Westerly till it Comes just through the Swamp thence Northerly by the West Side of the said Swamp so far as that with a direct Line Easterly to the Highway shall Include the said one Acre & a half Acre of Land the same to be and Remain to him the said Isaac his Heirs and Assigns forever he the said Isaac Allowing for the same the Sum of thirty Shillings. Item I Give Bequeath and Devise unto my two Youngest Sons Abram Vreeland and Hendrick Vreeland three Acres of Land where I now Dwell Bounded Easterly with the Highway and Extending Westwardly so far as to Include the Houses & Barns the same to be equally divided between them the said Abraham & Hendrick as They shall Agree and in Case they Cannot Agree in ye Devision to be Left to two of their Brothers to Devide for them and They to Rest Satisfied with the Devision so made and the same to be and Remain to them their Heirs and Assigns forever They and Each of Them Allowing for ye same the Sum of fifty Pounds a peice. Item I Give Bequeath and Devise unto my only Daughter Derickee by Name the Sum of one hundred and thirty five Pounds to be paid to her by my Executors after my Decease together with the Wareing Appariel Left by her Mother the abovesaid Sum to be paid to her out of my Personal Estate and in Case the Personal Estate shall not Amount to that Sum then the same to be made up to her by my four named Sons Equally and in Case my Personal Estate shall amount to more, then and in such Case the Superplus shall be Equally Devided

among all my Surviving Children Item My Will is and I do hereby Will and Bequeath all the Risidue of my Lands and Meadows Either in the Limitts of Newark or elsewhere to be equally Devided among my five Sons (viz:) Jacob Vreeland, Johanus Vreeland, Isaac Vreeland, Abraham Vreeland and Hendrick Vreeland Each one of them Allowing either in Land or otherwise what is Sett upon their Land or houses before Given to them and Each of them as above Mention'd, And the same after such Devision made to be Equall for Quanty and Quality and the same to be and Remain to them their Heirs & Assigns forever And my Will is that if any of my abovenam'd Sons shall be minded to Sell his or their Parts or Shares of said Land that then they shall Give the Refusall thereof to their Brethren And in Case one or more of my said Children should be Removed by Death before he or She shall Come to Possess his or her Part and without Issue then and in that Case that Part or Share or Shares shall be Equally Devided among my Surviving Children- And Lastly I Doe hereby Nominate, Authorise and Appoint my Trusty and well beloved Sons Jacob Vreeland and Johanus Vreeland Sole Executors of this my Last Will & Testament and Do also hereby Revoke Disanull and make void all and any other Will and Wills Bequest and Bequests heretofore by me made Willed & Bequeath'd and Executor or Executors by me in any wise Named, Rattifying, Allowing & holding for firm and Vallid this & no other to be my Last Will & Testament In Wittness whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand and Seal the Day & Year first within written.

Signed, Sealed, Publish'd, Pronounced

and Declared by the said Abraham
Vreeland as his Last Will &
Testament in the Presence of Us
ye Subscribers

his

Abraham A Vreeland
Mark L. S.

his

Jo Cooper-Jacob Vanwinkle. William X Williamsee
Mark

Abraham did not wait until his death for the carrying into effect of some of the provisions of his will, for on Dec. 11, 1734, he conveyed to his son, Simeon, laborer, "the tract which I bought of the sons of John Frans (French), lately deceased, by two deeds, dated December 19, 1733; also tract by Third River, formerly belonging to Jacob Van Winkel, junior, and conveyed to me by Simeon Van Winkel Oct. 17, 1715."¹

VI. Fytie, bap. Feb. 22, 1680; m. Perigrine Sandford, grandson of Major William Sandford and Sarah Whartman Sandford, of New Barbadoes, Bergen county.²

¹ Essex Transcribed Deeds, A, 4.

² William Sandford, of the Island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies, bought from the East Jersey Proprietors, July 4, 1668, a tract of land lying between the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, extending from their junction about seven miles northerly, to Sandford's Spring (Boiling Spring, now Rutherford); the purchase was made partly in trust for Major Nathaniel Kingsland, also of Barbadoes, and Kingsland took two-thirds of the tract, Sandford reserving the other third. They gave the name New Barbadoes to their purchase. Sandford located at East Newark (now Harrison), or a short distance north, his settlement being known as Santfort. He was appointed captain of militia, July 15, 1675; he was offered a seat in the Governor's Council, in 1669, which he declined, but subsequently served in the Council, in 1683-6. Honors were heaped upon him while holding this office: he was appointed, March 24, 1682-3, one of the justices of the peace of the quorum throughout East Jersey; also attorney-general; one of the judges of the court of common right, Aug. 14, 1683, and again on May 27, 1685; and major, Dec. 3, 1683, with "authority to exercise the inhabitants of Aquaninock."—*Whitehead's E. J.*, 116; *Winfield's Hudson Co. Land Titles*, 324; *N. J. Archives*, XIII., passim. By will dated Jan. 3, 1690, proved Sept. 1, 1692, he devised all his estate to his wife, Sarah Whartman, and states that they had been married on board the pink Susannah, in the river of Surinam, March 27, 1667. Their children were:

I. Nedemiah, m. 1st, Richard Berry; 2d, Thomas Davis. Her first husband was probably the only son (who left issue) of Major John

¹ Ullmon or Joralemon.

VII. Isaac, b. at Pempepock, bap. Jan. 14, 1683; m. Trintje Simese Van Winckel, March 23, 1706; both lived at Acquackanonk at the time; he was a member of the Acquackanonk church in 1726.

VIII. Enoch, bap. Aug. 4, 1687; m. Maria St. Leger,

Berry of Barbadoes, Gentleman, to whom Gov. Philip Carteret and Council granted, June 10, 1669, a tract of 10,000 acres in Bergen county, "towards the head of Pesawack Neck, now called New Barbadoes, beginning at the East end of Captain Sandford's bounds at the great spring called Sandford's Spring, and thence with the whole breadth of the neck between Hackensack and Pesawack Rivers, six miles up into the country," including the present village of Hackensack and beyond. The fullest sketch yet published of Major Berry is by Thomas Henry Edsall, now of Denver, Col., in the N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record, XV., 49-57. Richard Berry probably came from Barbadoes with his father. He was appointed, Dec. 3, 1683, high sheriff of Essex county, and represented New Barbadoes and Aquickanuc in the Assembly in 1686-7-8, and 1695. By deed June 14, 1682, William Sandford, in consideration of the marriage intended between his daughter Nidemia and Richard Berry, conveyed to said Berry and his own daughter Nidemia, "one negro man Wall and his wife Nance, as also at the day of my decease an equal part with the rest of my children that shall then be living."—*E. J. Records*, A, f. 40. Richard died before his father, whose will (dated May 16, 1712, proved February 16, 1714-15) devised one-third of his estate to his son Richard's children: 1. Charity; 2. Richard; 3. Mary; 4. Sarah; 5. William. These were the ancestors of the Berry family in this vicinity.

II. Katherine, m. Dr. Johannes Van Inburgh (Van Emburgb). Children—1. Rachel, bap. Nov. 15, 1696, m. Wessel Wesselze, Aug. 12, 1714; 2. Willem Sandford, bap. Feb. 26, 1699; 3. Maritje, bap. Dec. 8, 1700, m. Jan Sandford, and had ch. Catryna, bap. June 7, 1724; 4. Johannes, bap. March 28, 1703; 5. Cataryna, bap. Aug. 12, 1705; 6. Elizabeth, bap. Jan. 18, 1708; 7. Perregreyn, bap. Dec. 10, 1710, m. Cornelia Provost, and with her joined, in 1740, the Reformed Dutch church of the Navasink, now known as the Brick Church, Marlborough, Monmouth county, N. J.

III. William, m. Mary Smith, Feb. 1, 1696. (The Hackensack record says "Sara Smidt," but in chronicling the baptism of their first child, in November, 1696, gives the mother's name as "Mary Smit.") She was a daughter of Lieutenant Michael Smith, who had an extensive plantation near Overpeck creek, Bergen county; was lieutenant in Capt. Berry's Foot Company in 1677, and in 1683 was appointed high sheriff of Bergen county; his wife was Francina Berry, dau. of Maj. John Berry; she survived Lieut. Smith, and m. 2d, Major Thomas Lawrence. William Sandford's will was dated February 24, 1732; witnessed by Jno. Cooper, Gisbert Van Emburgb, Maria Tomasson. Codicil the same month; witnessed by John Hill, Francis Harrison, Johannes Van Emburgb. Proved April 16, 1733, when John King and Mary Sandford, testator's widow, qualified as executors; Richard Bradberry, the other executor, did not qualify. Will recorded in E. J. Wills, B, 415 etc. Children:

1. William, bap. Nov. —, 1696; m. 1st, Rachel Davids; 2d, Catherine ——. Will dated Feb. 22, 1749; witnessed by James Still, John Sandford, John Sergeant; John Low and John Vanderpool, executors. Will proved April 7, 1750; recorded in E. J. Wills, E, 408 etc. John Vanderpool refused to act, and only John Low qualified as executor. Will names children:

i. William, to whom testator devised his whole plantation of 300 acres, and 150 acres of meadow; but in case he died without issue, then to all testator's surviving children. William Sandford, jun., died intestate, and letters of administration were granted May 31, 1750, to Samuel Plum of Essex county, principal creditor.—*E. J. Wills*, E, f. 440.

ii. Mary, m. Samuel Pennington, son of Judah. Issue:

1. Judah, b. 1749; d. May 20, 1785.
2. Rachel, b. 1752; d. July 2, 1753.
3. Anna, b. 1753; m. — Crane; d. April 15, 1837.
4. Rachel, b. 1754; d. July 8, 1764.

wid., Oct. 22, 1709; she was probably a dau. of Cornelis Janszen and Anna Maria (Jans) Van Horne; she was bap. July 23, 1681. Enoch was commissioned captain in Col. Parker's regiment in 1724, and appears to have lived at Inian's Ferry (New Brunswick), in 1732, when he bought a

5. Mary, b. 1756; m. — Williams; d. Jan. 29, 1825.

6. William Sandford, b. 1757; Lieutenant of artillery in the Revolution; member of the New Jersey Assembly, 1797-8-9; of the Council, 1801-2; Governor, 1813-14; U. S. District Court Judge, 1815, until his death, September 17, 1826, at Newark. He was the father of 1. William Pennington, b. 1790; Governor, 1837-43; Congressman, 1859-61; Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1860-61; d. February, 1862; 2. Aaron S. Pennington, b. January 17, 1800; a leading lawyer of Paterson many years; d. August 25, 1869.

7. Nathan, b. —; d. about 1810.

8. Judah, b. —; will proved June 13, 1785; names no wife or children, but gives his property to oldest brother, William; second brother, Nathan; oldest sister, Anna Crane; youngest brother, Aaron; youngest sister, Mary; father, Samuel; youngest brothers, Samuel and Aaron.

9. Samuel, b. 1765; d. March 6, 1835.

10. Aaron, b. 1770; d. December 25, 1799.

iii. Sarah; she was bequeathed her father's Silver Tankard, three cows and a steer calf.

iv. Elizabeth.

v. Frances.

vi. Rachel.

vii. Catherine.

2. Michael, m. Maritje Dey, and had issue: 1. Maria, bap. Dec. 22, 1722; 2. Anna, bap. Jan. 25, 1725; 3. Johannes, bap. May 13, 1733. This Johannes was perhaps the John Sandford who served as a private in the Revolutionary war, afterwards volunteered in the war of 1812, and who lived at Bloomingdale, Passaic county, and was the father of Peregrine Sandford, of Paterson, for forty years justice of the peace, common pleas judge, etc.

3. John, m. Maritje Van Inburgh, and had ch., Catryna, bap. June 7, 1724.

4. Peregrine, m. Fytie Vreeland. By will, dated Nov. 6, 1740, witnessed by Jonathan Sergeant, John Cochran and Thomas Turner, and proved June 14, 1750 (recorded in E. J. Wills, E, 438), he appointed his loving brother Michael, his loving friend John Low, and his loving wife Fytie, executors; the last-named alone qualified. He devised his whole estate to his wife Fytie for life, or in case of her re-marriage then until his youngest child should come to the age of eighteen years, with remainder in equal shares to his five children, namely:

i. Enoch.

ii. William, who lost an arm accidentally, as thus described in the *New York Weekly Journal*, of Nov. 3, 1739: "We hear from Newark, that the Son of Peregrine Sandvoord unbappily got his Fingers in between the cogg'd Rollers of a Cyder Mill, which drew in his Arm up to the Elbow, before he could be rescued by him that tended the Mill; they were oblig'd to cut off his Arm above the Elbow." In his father's will it was provided that William, "being deprived of one of his arms," was to have £60 laid out for his education.

iii. Jane.

iv. Aphie (or Aggie).

v. Elizabeth.

5. Robert; 6. Richard; 7. Frankie; 8. Jenne; 9. Anne; 10. Mary.

IV. Grace, m. Barnt Cosens. Children—1. Mary; 2. Sarah.

V. Elizabeth; m. Capt. James Davis.

Mary Sandford, of New Barbadoes Neck, m. Hendrick Dey, b. at Bergen, May 20, 1731. Children—1. Anna, bap. Aug. 26, 1733; 2. Willem, bap. April 1, 1739; 3. Jan, bap. July 26, 1741; 4. Elizabeth, bap. June 12, 1743; 5. Annaetje, bap. May 19, 1745; 6. Abraham, b. Nov. 6, 1750;

tract of land at that place for £665.¹ He had previously (April 28, 1727) sold for £800 to John Van Nuise, of Flatlands, L. I., a tract of 100 acres on the present Neilson, Liberty and New streets, New Brunswick.² He is said to have been connected with the Reformed Dutch church at New Brunswick,³ although his name is not recorded in the list as given by Dr. Steele.

Enoch Michielse had no children by his second wife; but his third wife, Aafje or Aagtje (he calls her Apke in his will) Van Hoorn, bore him the following:

IX. (Son), b. March 6, 1705.

X. Jacob, bap. March 28, 1705; d. in inf.

XI. Fitje, b. Feb. 2, 1707.

XII. Jacob, bap. Oct. 18, 1708; d. March 6, 1732, unm.

XIII. Joris, bap. Oct. 18, 1708, apparently a twin with Jacob; d. in inf.

XIV. Joris (George), b. Sept. 25, 1710; m. 1st, Annetje Van Winkel; 2d, Annetje Van Wagenen, of Acquackanonk; d. June 21, 1795. He owned and lived in a house west of Cavan Point, in the present Hudson county; he was appointed judge of the Essex oyer and terminer, Dec. 17, 1744; he was one of the members of the Legislature from Essex county in the 13th and 14th Assemblies, elected in 1743 and 1744, from which it is inferred that he then resided in that county; in 1754 he was elected a member of the Assembly from Bergen county. By deed April 14, 1748, Gerret Hennion and Mary his wife, conveyed to Joris Vreeland, of Pemmerpoch, husbandman, a tract of 127 acres at Perekenys, bounded east by Jacob Gerretson, west by Johannes Hennion and Jacob Gerretson and partly by lands of Daniel Hennion; also a tract of 31 acres at Preakness, and a third tract of 46 acres. He added to his possessions at Preakness on July 1, 1754, on which date John Doremus conveyed to him a tract of 55 acres which he had bought from Richard Ashfield (one of the East Jersey Proprietors), adjoining

ing a large tract of Doremus. By deed June 5, 1758, Thomas Brown, gentleman, of New York, and John Ball and Fytje his wife, of Manachquay, released to George Vreeland, of the latter place, the farm formerly of Lawrence Van Buskirk, at Manachquay.¹

XV. Helena, bap. Jan. 14, 1713.

XVI. Elias, bap. March 4, 1715; he lived at Pemmerpogh, and d. April 2, 1747, without issue.

XVII. Benjamin, bap. Dec. 11, 1717; d. Aug. 26, 1736.

Aghtie Vreelandt, widow of Enoch (Michielse) Vreelandt, in the county of Bergen, gave a deed, June 12, 1731, to her son Jacob and George, for a tract of land on Hudson's river; and on the same day she conveyed to her sons Elias and Benjamin, when they should come to the age of 21 years, a tract of 320 acres on Raritan river, purchased by her of Rut Van Horn.²

By a deed dated May 14, 1742, Johannes Stegg (Stagg) and Hendrickje his wife, Jacob Stegg, mason, and Antje his wife, all of Bergen county, and Abraham Stegg, of Orange county, N. Y., and Marietje his wife, conveyed to Elias E. Vreeland and George E. Vreeland, both of Bergen county, a tract of 216 acres at New Barbadoes, "beginning at Waling Jacobs his line and running southeast being in breadth twenty chains and in length 108 chains;" also two-thirds of a tract of meadow conveyed to John Stegg by Bartholomew Feurt, Feb. 27, 1707. This tract was conveyed by John Berry to Margaret Stegg, in 1693; she conveyed to her two sons, John and William, Feb. 15, 1698, and they divided the tract equally between themselves, Nov. 12, 1711; William and wife conveyed to John, Dec. 5, 1720; John, by will, dated Dec. 25, 1738, devised half of the tract to his two sons, Abram and Jacob, and the other half to his son George; George conveyed to John his half, Feb. 15, 1739-40; John, Jacob and Abram, with the consent of their respective wives, convey the same as stated above, to Elias

7. Sarah, h. Feb. 12, 1753. The last two or three children were apparently baptized in the neighborhood of Pompton.

Major Sandford was undoubtedly of English descent or birth. There are many families in and about Paterson bearing this name, who are of Dutch descent, their name being originally Zandvoort, the meaning being the same in both cases. The Sandfords of R. I. have the arms ermine, on a chief gu., two boars' heads, couped, or; crest, a demi-eagle, displayed. These are the arms of the Sandfords of Northumberland county, England. The New York Sandfords claim connection with the English family of Sandford, of Sandford in Salop county, whose arms are: quarterly, per fess, indented, az. and ermine; crest, a falcon, wings endorsed, preying on a partridge, proper; motto, *Nec temere, nec timide*.—*America Heraldica*, etc., by E. de V. Vermont, New York [1886], 178.

Major Sandford's widow made her will June 8, 1708, proved June 23, 1719.—*E. J. Wills*, A, f. 126. She devised to her dau. Katherine, 300

¹ E. J. Deeds, K large, 254.

² Historical Discourse delivered at the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the First Reformed Dutch Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., October 1, 1867, by Richard H. Steele, D. D., pastor of the church. New Brunswick, N. J., 1867, 20, 209; Bergen's Early Settlers of Kings County, 352-3.

³ Forty Years at Raritan. Eight Memorial Sermons, with Notes for a History of the Reformed Dutch Churches in Somerset County, N. J., by Abraham Messler, D. D., pastor of the church at Raritan. New York, 1873, 206.

acres of woodland and 100 acres of meadow; to William, the farm on which she then lived, 300 acres, with meadow, etc., for life, with remainder to his son William in fee, and in case of the latter's death then to her son William's sons Michael and Peregrine, her grandsons; to dau. Elizabeth, wife of James Davis, 300 acres of woodland adjoining Catharine, with 100 acres of meadow on Passaic river; to dau. Grace, wife of Barn Cosens, £20 N. Y. money; to Grace's daughters, Mary and Sarah, £50 each to be paid them at the age of 18; to Katherine and Elizabeth each £100, "to be paid within three years after my decease, in merchantable cedar bolts at £5 per 100, delivered on ye meadow." Her dau. Nedemiah is left nothing, but if she or her children by Richard Berry should sue and recover anything from the estate of William Sandford, husband of testatrix, then the costs should be paid by her heirs.

In the hurying ground of Christ Episcopal Church at Belleville, opposite the ancestral domain of their family, are interred the following Sandfords: Michael Sandford, d. June 29, 1853, aged 81 years, 6 months and 5 days; Gitty, wife of Michael Sandford and dau. of Peter Cadmus, d. Oct. 9, 1816, aged 44 years, 6 mos., 18 days; Hannah, wife of Michael Sandford, d. March 4, 1837, aged 66 years; Peter Sandford, d. Jan. 2, 1830, aged 91 years, 10 months, 16 days; Eleanor Sandford, consort of Peter Sandford, d. Nov. 8, 1828, aged 88 years, 7 months, 17 days; John P. Sandford, d. Jan. 29, 1826, aged 61 years, 2 months, 19 days; Rachel Sandford, wife of Jacob Ogden, d. Jan. 2, 1818, aged 73 years, 2 months, 11 days.

¹ E. J. Deeds, I2, 452, 451 and 449.

² Bergen County Deeds, B, 169, 172.

and George Vreeland.¹ This tract was in the neighborhood of Moenachy, and is still occupied in part by the Vreelands.

Elias, by will dated Feb. 26, 1747, devised his farm at New Barbadoes Neck to his brother Joris, in fee, on condition that the latter should within three months after testator's death pay to his executors £450; otherwise the farm should be sold and £450 of the proceeds invested for the benefit of his sister Fytje during life, and thereafter to her children. The will was witnessed by Frans Couvenhoven, Abraham Van Deursen and S. Johnson, and was proved April 25, 1748; the executors named (Michiel Vreeland, son of Hartman Vreeland, dec'd, Johannes Vreeland and Cornelius Gerrebrantse, all of Gemoenepagh) having renounced, letters of administration were granted, July 1, 1748, to Isaac Lyon, at the request of Fytje Sandford and children.²

Hartman Michiel-Jansen had children :

I. Claas, b. April 6, 1675; m. 1st, Annetje, dau. of Hans Harmanse (van Borculo), then of New Utrecht, Long Island,³ afterwards of Constaple's Hoeck, May 24, 1697; she d. Nov. 26, 1698; he m. 2d, Elsje Pieterse, Aug. 19, 1699. He was a member of the Acquackanonk church in 1726, and was elected elder in 1707 and 1713.

By deed Dec. 19, 1728, Claas Vreeland conveyed to Thomas Juriansen, both being of Acquackanonk, "a tract of land beginning at the rear of Thomas Juriansen's land the lots numbered as they begin Number one from said Thomas Juriansen's land which said piece of land being a small lot of land Number 13 containing breadth of 7.20 chains and to begin a chain from Are Sip's line who lies on the north side of said land and bounded on the south side by Derrick Vreeland two rods only excepted between the said Vreeland and aforesaid tract of land bounded easterly by the Lot of land No. 12 belonging to John Sip and westerly by the Lot of land No. 14 belonging to John Bradbury." This tract was probably near Third River.

The Vreelands owned extensive tracts of land in the present townships of Caldwell, Franklin, Belleville, Bloomfield and Montclair, then included partly "in the limits of the town of Newark," and partly in Acquackanonk. Some of these lands remain in the family to this day. Claas evidently lived near Third River. His will is dated April 27, 1754; witnessed by John Wanshaer, Christophel Vanrypen, and Metye Vanreyphen; proved Oct. 25, 1757. It is as follows :

In the name of God Amen I Nicholaes Vreelandt of the Presinct of Acquackenchong in the County of Essex in the Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey Jeoman being in health of Body and in perfect mynd and memory blessed be God therefore and calling to mind the mortality of my Body and knowing it is appointed for all men once to Dye do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament First and principally recommending my Imortal Spirit in the hands of my Great Creator trusting in the Merriits of my blessed Saviour for Pardon and remission of my Sins and an happy admission in in the Regions of Bliss and immortality Item I Will Order and Direct that all my just Debts and Funeral Ex-

pences be payd of and discharged by my Executors hereafter named as soon as conveniently may be after my Decease Item I Give Devise and bequeath to my Eldest Son Hartman Vreeland for divers Causes to my Self best known the Sum of five Shillings for his Progeniture or Berth Right Item I Give Dvise and bequeath to my Son Hassel all that Tract or Parcel of Land it being part of my Home Lot Begining by the Noordeest kornor of harmen Juryansens Land by the Kings highway thance Wasterly along saed yuryansens Land Ten Chean thance with a dirict Lyne to the Southwesterly Corner of John Wanshaers Land thance along saed Wanshaers Land to the Kings highway thance to the please of begining to him his Heirs and assigns for ever Item I Give Devise and bequeath to my Son Dirrik my Joung Nigro Wenck Isebel to him his Heirs and assigns for ever. Item I Give Devise and Bequeath to my Sons Elyas Vreelandt and Dirrik Vreeland thear Heirs and assigns fore ever all the remaender of my real Estaet thea my Sons Elyas Vreelandt and Dirrik Vreelandt paying all my just Depts my Son Dirrik to have my oeld hoemsted my Son Elyas to have it whar he now lives But tha must Devyd Soe that tha have thear equel Shear in the Mado Land and in the WoodLand and the Cleer Land Item I Give and bequeath to all my Sevin Childerin all my remeander of my Personell Estaet to be equelly Devyded amongst them all If it should so hapin that I should Dye first I Give Power to my Wife Aelse of my hoel Estaet to use okepy and poses tel har Disses. And Lastly I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my loving Sons Elyas and Dirrik Vreelandt and Mr. Michael Vreelandt or either of them in case of refusal or Dath to be Executors or Executor of this my last Will and Testement hereby revoking and disallowing all former and other Wills by me at any time heretofore made Declaring this to be and Contain my last Will and Testament. In Testimony whereof I have hereto Set my hand and Seal this twenty Sevinth day of April ano Domene One thousand Sevin hundred and fifty foure 1754.¹

his
Neholaes x Vreelandt L. S.
mark

By a deed (unrecorded) dated August 22, 1724, Claes Vreeland and Dirk Vreeland, of Achquechenonk, yoemen, and Michael Vreeland of Gemoenepa, conveyed to Enoch Vreeland, of Achquechenonk, the island of upland granted to Hartman Michaelse by Gawen Lawrie and others, by patent dated January 6, 1685, and also the tract granted to Christopher Hoogland by Governor Philip Carteret, by patent dated July 15, 1678, and by Dirk Hoogland, son and heir to Christopher, conveyed to Hartman Michaelse, excepting such portion as Hartman Michaelse had disposed of. The deed recites that the tract in question was then in the possession of Enoch Vreeland.

II. Aeltje, bap. Oct. 8, 1677.

III. Michael, b. Dec. 31, 1678; d. Jan. 14, 1692.

IV. Dirck, b. April 3, 1681; m. Margrietje Diedricks Banta, of Hackensack, Oct. 17, 1702 (she was a dau. of Hendrick Epke Banta and Angenitie Hendricks, and was bap. Nov. 18, 1682); Dirck lived at Acquackanonk, and was elected deacon of the church there in 1720 and elder in 1724. His will, dated November 8, 1769, was proved Dec. 9, 1773, and probate granted to Dirck Vreeland, executor. It is as follows :

In the Name of God Amen I Dirk Vreeland Senr. of Acquacknugn in the County of Essex and Province of New Jersey being of sound mind and Memory do this Eighth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and sixty Nine make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say Imprimis I will that all my Just debts and funeral Charges be first paid by my Executor herein after named out of my Personal Estate. Item I give unto my daughter Claasie Sixty six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four pence current money of the Province of New York to be paid unto her, her Executors Administrators or assigns six years after my death by my son

¹ E. J. Deeds, K2, f. 323.

² Liber E, of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 196. A copy of the will would occupy two pages of this volume.

³ Bergen's Kings County Settlers, 21.

¹ Recorded in Liber F, of Wills, Trenton, pages 464 &c.

Michael Vreeland. Item I give and devise unto my said son Michael Vreeland his heirs and assigns forever All my Right, title, Interest and Estate whatsoever in and to all the Lands Tenements and Hereditaments contained in the Patent called the Point patent and in and to the one equal Moiety or half Part of the Commons or undivided Lands in the Patent called the Acquacknug Patent in case and on Condition that the said Michael his heirs or assigns shall and do within the Space of two years after my death give full and sufficient Security unto my said daughter Claasie her Executors Administrators or assigns for the payment of the said Sixty six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence in manner aforesaid and also within the space of two years after my death well and faithfully pay and discharge all and every sum and sums of money whatsoever which shall then be due or unpaid on all and every Bond Bill Note or Obligation whatsoever wherein I or my son Dirk Vreeland are joined or Stand Bound with him the said Michael for the proper debt of the said Michael to Hendrick Kipp Dirk Van Houte or to any other person or persons whatsoever, And if my said son Michael shall for the space of two years after my death Neglect or Refuse to give the Security aforesaid or to pay and discharge all and every sum and sums of money which shall or may be due on every Bond Bill Note and Obligation whatsoever aforesaid according to the true intent and meaning of this my Will, then my Will is that my said son Michael shall have five Pounds of Current money of New York out of my whole Estate and no more any devise, Gift, Clause or thing in this my will contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding And then and in such case I give and devise unto my son Dirk Vreeland his heirs and assigns forever all my Right title and Interest in and to all the Lands above given and devised unto my son Michael Subject Nevertheless to the payment of the said Sixty six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence to my said daughter Claasie her Executors Administrators or assigns in manner and form as above given to her &c. Item I give unto my said son Michael his Executors Administrators and assigns full and free liberty to have take and carry away or Remove the Dwelling house and Barn he Built on that part of my Farm whereon he lately lived, provided he, his Executors Administrators or assigns do and shall take away and Remove the same off from my said Farm within three years after my death and also give sufficient Security to my Executor herein after named to do and perform the Condition of the above devise to him according to the true intent and meaning of this my Will and not otherwise. Item I give and Bequeath unto my daughters Hester and Maragritie the sum of Sixty six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence of like Current money aforesaid each to be paid six years after my death by my son Dirrik Vreeland, And it is my will that in case there shall at the time of my death be any money due or unpaid on a Certain Bond or Obligation wherein I was jointly Bound with and for John DeVoisne the former husband of my said daughter Hester to John Wansort, then my said son Dirk shall deduct out of said Sixty six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence above given to Hester so much as shall so be due or unpaid as aforesaid on said Bond to Wansort and shall pay and discharge the same in full of said Bond and the Remainder only he shall pay unto my said daughter Hester six years after my death in full of the Legacy given to her as aforesaid. Item I give to my said daughter Maragritie the Negro Girl named Saar, daughter of my Wench called Nance. Item I give and devise unto my said son Dirk Vreeland his heirs and assigns forever All the Farm whereon I now dwell together with all the houses, Outhouses, Barns, Brewery with the Brewing Utensils belonging thereto and also all the Remainder of my Lands, Meadows and Real whatsoever and wheresoever together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belong or appertaining, Excepting and Reserving to my son Michael the liberty aforesd. of taking and Removing of from off my farm aforesaid the house and Barn Built by him on that part whereon he formerly lived provided he Removes the same in manner aforesaid within three years after my death and gives the Security aforesaid for performing the Conditions of the above devises to him according to the true intent and meaning of this my will. Item it is my will that a Certain Bond bearing even date with this my Will given to me by my said son Dirk Vreeland Conditioned for the payment of One hundred and thirty three pounds six shillings & Eight pence Current money of New York shall be Null and Void to all intents and purposes whatsoever upon his paying unto my said daughters Hester and Maragritie their Legacies of Sixty six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence each as above

mentioned. Item it is my Will that all the Lands and Real Estate above devised to my said son Dirik shall be subject to the payment of said Legacies to Hester and Maragrietie so as to secure the Payment thereof. Item my will is that my old Negro man named Frank shall live with and be maintained by such of my Children above named as shall from time to time Chuse to live with. Item I give to my son Dirk my Negro Girl named Nance daughter of my Wench called Nance Item I give and Bequeath all the Remainder of my Personal Estate unto my four Children above named viz: Michael, Dirk, Hester, Claasie and Maragrietie to be equally divided Share and Share alike. Lastly I do Nominate, Constitute and appoint my said son Dirk Vreeland Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament hereby Revoking and making Void all former & other Will and Wills by me made declaring this and no other to be my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the day and Year above Written.¹

Signed, Sealed, Published and declared by the above named Dirk Vreeland the Testator as and for his last Will & testament in presence of. N. B. the word *November* being first wrote on a Razure.

Mary Gouverneur, Charles Ogden, Lewis Ogden
his
Dirk X Vreeland Senr.
mark L. S.

V. Fitje, b. Feb. 21, 1683; m. Dirck Paulusen, of Gemoenepa, Aug. 19, 1699; they lived at Acquackanonk. Ch., Antje, bap. Sept. 9, 1711.

VI. Aagtje, b. Oct. 28, 1684; m. Cornelis Blinkerhoff, then of Midwout, L. I., (son of Abraham Jorise Brinckerhoff) May 24, 1708; d. Feb. 20, 1761. Children—I. Maritje, b. Feb. 27, 1709; 2. Claesje, b. Dec. 31, 1710; 3. Hendrick, b. Dec. 13, 1713; Aage, b. March 23, 1715.

VII. Dedricksje, b. Nov. 27, 1685.

VIII. Marietje, b. Nov. 23, 1687; m. Thomas Fredericks, alias De Cuyper, April 27, 1711.

IX. Jannetje, b. July 22, 1691; m. Gerrit Thomaszen (Van Riper), June 19, 1718. Her descendants will be found under the Van Riper Genealogy.

X. Michael, b. Dec. 26, 1694; m. Elysabet Gerrits (Van Riper), May 30, 1717; d. April 6, 1766; he lived at Gemoenepa. His will, March 19, 1762, was witnessed by Hendrick Blinkerhof and John Van Horne, and was proved Feb. 4, 1768; his son, Hartman Vreeland, and grandson, Robert Sickles, qualified as executors. The will is as follows:

In the Name of God amen The Nintheent day of Mart and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred Sixty & two I Machiel Hartmanse Vreeland of Gemoenepa in the County of Bergen in the Province of East niw Jersey Yoman being weak in body hut of sound and perfect mind memory & understanding blessed be God therefore Knowing that it is appointed all men once to die do therefore make and declare this my last will and Testament revoking all other and former Wiles I make this my last in manner and form following First I Comitt my Soul in the hands of my most mercifull God & Saviour and my body to be buried at the Discretion of my Executors hereinafter named and as for and touching the Disposition of my Real & Personal Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me after payment of my just Debts and funeral Expences by my Executors herein after named in manner and form following: Imprimis I give devise & bequeath unto my well Beloved Son Hartman Vreelandt the sum of twelve Pounds Currant money of niw york to be Reised out of my Real or Personal Estate wherewith I do hereby utterly Exclude and bar him from all other and future Claim or Pretence as being my Eldest son and heir at Law, Item I will devise and bequeath unto my well beloved Wife Elizabeth

¹ Recorded in Liber L of Wills, Secretary of State's Office, Trenton, pages 44 &c.

Vreelandt the full Possession & Profits of my whole Estate during the time she remains my widow, Item after the Death or Remarriage of my said Wife Elizabeth Vreelandt or if she Consents to it before I give devise & hequeath unto my Eldest son Hartman Vreelandt & to heirs and Assigns forever the whole right that I have Purchased from Claes Romyn with the Hereditaments & Appurtenances thereunto belonging Cituate lying and being at a place called Weesel where he now livs on for his portion Item I will Devise and bequeath unto my son Gerret Vreelandt and unto his heirs and Assigns for ever the whole right that I have Purchased of Jacob Symonse van Winckle & one other Pise Joyning to the same with the both of Hendrick Veldman Cituate lying and heing at the afforesaid place called weesel with the Hereditaments & appurtenances thereunto belonging for his portion and he has full power to will at to one of his Brother or Sisters Shildren and none other: Item I will devise and hequeath unto my son Claas Vreelandt and unto his heirs and Assigns forever the Land Laying on the south *south* side of Regpokes Island with the House Barne Woodland and and all the Hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging upon this Proviso or Condition that he shall pay unto his Brothers and Sisters the Sum of three hundred and fifty Pounds Currant Mony of New york or to thare heirs or Assigns hut in case my son Claas Vreelandt shold die before my Grant Child Machiel Vreelandt son of aforesaid Claas Vreelandt lives to he of the Age of Twenty one Years than and such Case what is before willed & hequeathed unto his Father Claas Vreelandt shall devolve upon his son the said Machiel Vreelandt but if my aforesaid Grant Child Machiel Vreelandt should die under the Age of Twenty one years and my son Claas Vreelandt should have male issue then that aforesaid part of my Estate is to devolve upon him or them hut in Case he leaves no male hut Female issue in such Case I do Expressly will devise and bequeath that the aforesaid Inheritance made under those Several Conditions shall Revolve and become the Property of my two sons Namely Hartman and Gerret Vreelandt they paying unto the Daughter or Daughters of Claas Vreelandt the Sum of Six hundred Pounds for her or their Portions Item I give devise and bequeath unto my Daughter Beletje Vreelandt and unto her heirs & Assigns for ever my two lots of Land in the Boght the one Called the Drie Hook and the other lays between Simeon van Winckles Land and the Boght aforesaid and also two hundred Pounds Mony out of my moveables Item I give and hequeath unto my Daughter Marritje Vreelandt and other lott of Land lying in the Right of Saddle River with the Hereditaments & Appurtenances and four hundred Pound Mony out of my moveable Estate; Item It is my will & desire that every unmarried Child of mine shall receive out of my Estate a Complement out sett on the day of their Marriages Item I give and hequeath to my son Gerret Aforesaid after the Death or Remarriage of my said Wife my two Negro boys named Tom further is my will and desire that after to payment of the before mentioned mony out of my moveable Estate to my two Daughters helitje & Marritje Vreelandt the overplush shall be Equally divided amongst my Children Share and Share alike and my son Claas is to pay the three Hundred & fifty Pounds in ten years after the Death or Remarriage of my Wife every year one tenth part thereof untill the whole is paid and also to allow my son Gerret the free use and Liberty of a Room in my House as long as my said Wife shall live or he remains unmarried, Item Notwithstanding what is before ordained & directed it is my will and desire that if any of my Children or Child should die without issue then the Estate I have herchy Willed and hequeathed him or them who shall so die without issue shall Revolve on the Survivor or Survivors of them Lastly I do hy these Presents Nominate Constitute & appoint my loving wife aforesd. and my sons Hartman and my Shisters son Rohert Sickles to be my sole Executors of this my last Will and Testament, desiring them to se these presents duly & faithfully Complied to & Performed ordering and directing that if any of my Children should Attempt to take advantage of any Imperfection herein hy Law or otherwise it than is my Positive order & Direction he she or thy be utterly & totally Excluded from any and every part or persell of my whole Estate & to be deemed as Refractory, In Witniss whereof I have hereunto satt my hand & seal at Gemoenpa this Eaighteen day Marts Ano q Dom. One Thousant seven hundred & sixty three

mark

M

Machiel Har (seal) tmanse Vreelandt,
his

Notwithstanding the dire threat contained in the last clause of this remarkable instrument,¹ which seems to have taken a year in its composition (compare the first two and last two lines), some of his children *did* prove "refractory," and the will was agreed to be invalid in law—whether from its peculiar chirography, from its uncertainty, or from the lack of three subscribing witnesses, does not appear. Hartman, as the oldest son and heir-at-law, under the English law of primogeniture then prevailing in the Province, became vested with all the testator's lands, including the Lots mentioned in the will,² he doubtless making proper compensation to the other children in consideration of their relinquishing their claims. Moreover, his sons Michael and Cornelius, by deed dated May 4, 1787, did a graceful act in releasing unto their uncle Claas, of Gemoenepa, farmer, the tract of land south of Regpokes island, devised to him by his father, they "being willing," says their deed, "to show the regard they have unto equity and good conscience and being also willing and desirous to quiet the mind of the said Claas Vreelandt and to restore it to peace and tranquility."³ How much is suggested in that last sentence.

XI. Arriantje (Adriana, it is given in some of the records), b. July 19, 1698; m. Zacharias Sickles, Dec. 3, 1719; d. Dec. 2, 1731. Children—I. Robert; 2. Geertruy, b. Feb. 14, 1729.

XII. Enoch, m. Jannetje Van Blerkum.

Johannes Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Michiel, b. Sept. 14, 1684; d. Jan. 27, 1710.

II. Dirck, bap. Oct. 11, 1686; m. May 12, 1716, Sitske (b. April 14, 1695), dau. of Derrick (or Dirck) Epke Banta and Ester, dau. of Hans Dedricks, one of the Acquackanonk patentees. Dirck Vreelandt and Sitske his wife were members of the Acquackanonk church in 1726. As stated on page 110, ante, his brother Elias released to him most of the lands owned by their father, the deed being dated June 7, 1750. Dirck had one child: Klaesje, b. April 25, 1729; m. Edward Earle, of Bergen county, November 3, 1747.

III. Fitje, bap. Oct. 28, 1688; d. Jan. 27, 1710, unm.

IV. Enoch, bap. Oct. 28, 1688; m. Mercy ———.

V. Aagtje, bap. April 22, 1690; m. Cornelis Helmigsen Van Houten, April 19, 1711. Her descendants will be found in the Van Houten Genealogy.

VI. Helena, m. Johannes Helmigsen Van Houten, June 17, 1719; d. March 15, 1774. Her descendants will be found in the Van Houten Genealogy.

VII. (Child), b. June 28, 1697.

VIII. (6th dau. and 13th child), b. July 19, 1698.

IX. Jannetje, m. Martin Winne, a mason by trade, Dec. 21, 1716; he d. July 8, 1737. Children—Levinus, m. Antje Sip, Oct. 8, 1749; d. May 31, 1802; 3. Antje, b. April 15, 1723; m. Robert Sickles, Oct. 8, 1749; 5. Ma-

¹ Recorded in Liher I of Wills, Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 266.

² See recitals in deed dated May 4, 1787, recorded in Bergen County Deeds, Liber E, p. 37.

³ Bergen County Deeds, E, 37.

ritje, b. March 6, 1730. No record has been found of the others.

X. Elias, m. Marietje Van Hoorn, May 11, 1723. It is believed that he lived on the Wesel road, or "the road leading from the Great Falls to Acquackanonk," some distance south of Crooks avenue. He owned Lot No. 4, East, and Lot No. 2, West, in the Bogt subdivision, and also one of the Wesel Lots, between Vreeland avenue and the river. His will, dated Sept. 22, 1767, was witnessed by the Rev. David Marinus, pastor of the churches at Acquackanonk and Totowa, by his near neighbor, Petrus Poulisse, who also lived on the Wesel road south of Crooks avenue, and by Hartman E. Vreelandt. It was proved March 20, 1775, on which day probate was granted to John Vreelandt and Derick Van Ryper, executors. Following is the will :

In the Name of God Amen this twenty second Day of September Anno Domini One thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty seven I Elyas Vreeland of Wesel in the County of Essex and Eastern Division of New Jersey being aged but of Sound Mind and Memory thanks be to God therefore but calling to Mind the Mortality of my Body and that it is appointed unto Man once to Dye do make & Ordain this my last Will and Testament in the following manner and form and first and principally I Recommend my Soul into the Hands of God that gave it my Body to be Buried in a Christian decent Manner And touching such Worldly Estate wherewith God hath been pleased to bless me in this Life I Give Devise and Dispose of the same in the following Manner Imprimis my Will is that all my Just Debts and funeral Expences be Paid and Discharged Item I Give & Bequeath unto my beloved Wife Marytje Vreeland the Use and Improvement of all my Estate for her Comfortable Support during the Time She Remains my Widdow Item I Give and Bequeath unto my Son John Vreeland my large Bible for his birth Right Item I Give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Neeltje VanRype forty Acres of Land in the County of Bergen adjoining to the Land of Isaac thomasse VanRyper land to be and Remain unto her and unto the Heirs descended from her Body & their Heirs & Assigns forever Item I Give Devise and Bequeath unto my two Daughters Cleajiel VanRype & Jannitje Drummond a Lott of Land in the Bought of Wesel Containing Seventy five Acres be the Same more or less as also a small Lott back of Wesel Containing two Acres & three Quarters more or less to be equally divided between my two Daughters aforesaid to be and Remain unto them & unto the Heirs descended from their Bodys and unto their Heirs and Assigns forever all my other Lands Swamps Meadows Tenements with their Improvements & Appurtenances I Give Devise & Bequeath unto my Son John Vreeland & unto his Heirs and Assigns forever Excepting a Lott of Land at Wesel Bridge Containing forty four Acres which I Give Devise and Bequeath unto my Grandson Elyas Vreeland the Son of my Son John Vreeland to be & Remain unto him his Heirs & Assigns forever Item it is my Will that if any of my Children abovesaid should depart this Life Heirless that is to Say without any Child or Children descended from their Body that then & not otherwise their Share of Land by me to them Devised Shall devolve upon them of my Children or their Heirs, who Shall then Remain alive Item my Will is that my Negro Man Bonk Shall have his Choice to live with whom of my Children he please the Remainder of my Moveable & Personal Estate I dispose of in the following Manner my Will is and I Bequeath unto each of my three Daughters abovesaid the Sum of Fifty Pounds current Lawful Money of New-York & all the Remainder of my Moveable and Personal Estate to be equally divided among my four Children John Vreeland Neeltje Van Ryper Claasie Van Ryper and Jannetje Drummond Share & Share alike to be & Remain unto them their Respective Heirs & Assigns forever and I do Nominate Constitute and Appoint my Son John Vreeland & my Son in Law Derick Van Ryper Executors of this my last Will and Testament and do by these presents Revoke & Disanull and Make Void all other Will or Wills Bequest or Bequests by me made holding for firm this to be [my] last Will & Testament,²

Elias Vreeland Seal

¹ Claesje.

² Liber L of Wills in Secretary of State's office, Trenton, f. 336.

The "Lott of Land in the Bought of Wesel Containing Seventy five Acres," was Lot No. 4, East, shown on page 71, ante. The "small Lott back of Wesel," was doubtless one of the wood lots under Garret mountain.

Mary, wife of Elias Johannes Vreeland, was b. April 11, 1701, dau. of Rutgert Van Horn; she d. Sept. 23, 1791, aged 90 years, 6 months and 18 days, according to her tombstone in the Acquackanonk Reformed Church cemetery.

XI. Johannis, b. July 1, 1705; m. Antje Diedricks in 1725; d. Feb. 11, 1783; she d. Sept. 19, 1780.

XII. Jacob.

XIII. Joris, m. Elsje Meet, of Pegqueneck, Dec. 28, 1728.

Cornelis Michiel-Jansen had children :

I. Aagtje, b. April 18, 1682; m. Roelof Helmigse Van Houten, April 21, 1701; d. Aug. 14, 1708.

II. Dircktje (Cornelisse), m. Frans Johannisse Spier, March 17, 1705.

III. Fitje, bap. July 22, 1685; m. Louerense Van Buskirk, Sept. 18, 1709; d. Oct. 19, 1756. Children—I. Cornelis, m. Beelitje Van Wagenen; d. Sept. 4, 1753; 2. Metje, m. John Lagrange; d. May 6, 1748; 3. Jannetje, m. Jacob Van Horn; d. Jan. 10, 1792; 4. Fitje, m. John Roll, of Staten Island, Oct. 14, 1758; 5. Anna, m. Thomas Brown, April 16, 1747; d. Sept. —, 1756.

IV. Michael, bap. Feb. 23, 1687; d. in inf.

V. Jannetje, bap. Nov. 21, 1688; m. Daniel Van Winkel, Sept. 3, 1709; d. April 12, 1769.

VI. Neeltje, bap. July 23, 1690.

VII. Michael, b. Sept. 18, 1694; m. Jenneke Helmigse Van Houten, Oct. 23, 1718; he was commissioned justice of the peace of Bergen county, Sept. 26, 1745, and judge of Essex county in 1768.¹ He lived on the Wesel road, near Vreeland avenue.

VIII. Metje, b. Oct. 3, 1698.

Fourth Generation.

Michiel Elias-Michiel-Jansen had children :

I. George.

II. Michiel. He seems to have been engaged in shipping, besides carrying on his farm. His will, dated August 25, 1789, witnessed by Benjn. Helme, Harman Van Ripper and Cornelius Doremus, was proved Feb. 8, 1790, by the three executors named therein. His wife had apparently pre-deceased him. He disposed of his property thus :

Item I give devise and bequeath unto my loving son Michael all my real estate Whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be at the time of my decease to hold the same to my said son Michael his heirs and assigns forever. Item I give to my said son Michael all my stores and Hogs and all my farming utensils as also all my grain and my weavers loom, and implements thereunto belonging, to hold the same to him my said son Michael his heirs and assigns forever. Item I also give to my said son Michael all my right title and interest of in and to all those certain bonds and notes which my brother Elias assigned to me and Thomas Post. Item I also give to my said son Michael all my right share and interest of and in the sloop Farmer and also my right share and interest of and in the scow now building at second river. To hold the same to him my said son Michael his heirs and assigns forever.

¹ Book C of Commissions in Secretary of State's office, Trenton, ff. 104, 321.

Item I also give to my son Michael my two guns and my chest with drawers, as also my three Negroes by name Sam Peter & Tom to hold the same to my said son Michael his heirs and assigns forever. Item I give to my Daughter Geertye a chest with drawers which I got by her mother. Item I also give to my said daughter Geertye my negro woman named Leay, and her son Sam now living with my said Daughter, to hold the said negro Woman and her son unto my said daughter Geertye her heirs and assigns. And Whereas one half of the Cattle and sheep upon my farm and two old working oxen is the property of my son Michael and the other half of the Cattle and sheep is my property I do therefore hereby give my one half of the said cattle and sheep unto my said son Michael and to my daughter Geertye to be equally divided between them share and share alike. Item it is my will and I do hereby give unto my said son Michael and to my said daughter Geertye my negro man named Harry (now living with Thomas Post) my negro woman named Mary my negro girl also named Mary my negro woman named Betty and my negro boy named Jack, and all the rest & residue of my personal estate unto and between my said son Michael and my daughter Geertye to be equally divided between them share and share alike and further it is my will that in case my executors hereafter named shall think it most Adviseable to sell and dispose of the said Negro man named Harry, and Negro woman and girl named Mary and negro woman named Betty and Negro Boy named Jack, and the rest and residue of my personal estate as above mentioned; then I do hereby request that they Would Sell and dispose of the same to the best advantage, and the monies arising out of the sale thereof to be equally divided between my said son Michael and my daughter Geertye their heirs and assigns, and it is my desire that my just debts and funeral expences be paid and satisfied out of that part of my estate which is to be divided between my two children. Item Lastly I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my son, Michael my son in law Adrian Post, and my friend Henry Garritse esqr. to be executors of this my last Will and testament¹

III. Margaret, m. —, and had seven children, who survived her in 1750.

IV. Elias, living in 1750.

V. —.

Jacob Elias-Michiël-Jansen had children :

I. Johannis, b. 1713; he m. Gouda Easterly when he was past sixty years old; he d. July 28, 1797. His wife is said to have been a native of Holland; she spoke English very brokenly. She was exceedingly corpulent, weighing something like three hundred pounds. She d. March 16, 1833, aged 88 years, 5 months and some days. She and her husband lived in the old stone house at Passaic, which had been built by Jacob's father, as related on p. 109. John owned most of the land in Passaic south of Passaic street, besides much land elsewhere.

II. Elias, m. —, and lived at Stone House Plains.

Johannis Enoch-Michiël-Jansen had children :

I. Maria, bap. Nov. 29, 1702; II. Catharina, bap. Nov. 19, 1704; III. Enoch, bap. Jan. 22, 1707; IV. Martinus, bap. April 3, 1709. These were all bap. in N. Y.

Abraham Enoch-Michiël-Jansen had children :

I. Enoch, b. March 14, 1700; his will, dated May 14, 1777, proved June 24, 1777, names his wife Rachel and son Daniel, who had a son John.

II. Jacob.

III. Johannis.

IV. Simon, m. Rachel Eidenstein (or Ydelstein), Dec. 19, 1756. Issue: I. Isaac, bap. Feb. 26, 1758; doubtless d. in inf., as he is not mentioned in his father's will; 2.

Tryntje, bap. June 21, 1761. Simon's will is dated May 29, 1761; proved Feb. 9, 1765; he left his property in fee to his prospective child (Tryntje), and in case of its death, then to his own brothers and sisters—Enogh, John, Abraham, Lea and Anna, probably all that then survived.¹

V. Isaac, d. in 1756.

VI. Abraham.

VII. Hendrick, probably d. young.

VIII. Derricke, probably d. young.

IX. Lea, m. Nicasie Kip, Nov. 11, 1750. Issue: I. Hendrick, b. July 30, 1751, d. in inf.; 2. Trintje, b. Oct. 21, 1754, d. in inf.; 3. Izaac, b. May 14, 1756; m. Maria Banta, Nov. 22, 1779; 4. Trintje, b. Sept. 30, 1758; m. Joh. Mauritius Goetschius; 5. Hendrik, b. May 18, 1760; 6. Petrus, b. Nov. 5, 1762.

X. Anna, m. Robert Bagley.

Enoch Enoch-Michiël-Jansen had children :

I. Enoch, bap. Oct. 4, 1710; II. Cornelus, bap. Jan. 28, 1713; d. Aug. 26, 1736; III. Effje, bap. Aug. 12, 1722. These were all bap. in N. Y.

Joris Enoch-Michiël-Jansen had children :

I. Aagtje, b. Sept. 18, 1733; m. Helmig Van Houten; marriage bond dated May 4, 1753.

II. Enoch, b. Sept. 22, 1737; d. in inf.

III. Garret, b. May 17, 1739; d. Jan. 26, 1751.

IV. Enoch, b. Feb. 18, 1741; m. Cornelia Kip in 1764; removed to New Barbadoes. In deeds and other records he is sometimes described as Enoch J. or Enoch Jo. (Joris), or Enoch G. (George) Vreeland. By an agreement dated June 13, 1785, John Enoch Vreeland, of Achquegenonk, gave leave to Enoch G. Vreeland, of New Barbadoes, and his heirs and assigns, "to Erect a dam from a certain Grist Mill [heretofore Purchased of the sd John E. Vreeland] to the Land of the sd John E. Vreeland sufficient to stop the Course of the Water to suport sd Grist Mill," etc.

V. Jacob, m. Jenneke Cadmus; removed to Staten Island.

VI. Johannis, b. Sept. 21, 1749; m. Helena Garra-brant, June 21, 1778; d. Oct. 27, 1824; his only child, Joris, b. Jan. 10, 1779, d. in inf.

VII. Garret, b. Nov. 1, 1751; m. Jannetje Katmis (Cadmus); d. Feb. 13, 1825.

VIII. Effje, m. 1st, Jacob Van Wagenen; 2d, John Vreeland.

IX. Lena, b. May 20, 1756; m. Garret Van Ripen; d. March 7, 1846.

X. Jenneke, b. Dec. 1, 1758; m. 1st, Henry Newkirk; 2d, Joseph Van Winkle, May 26, 1798; d. June 28, 1847.

XI. Annatje, m. Michael Vreeland; d. Feb. 23, 1803.

Claas Hartman-Michiël-Jansen had children :

I. Hartman, b. March, 1698. He owned land at Con-staple's Hoeck, devised to him by his grandfather, but lived at Acquackanonk, and afterwards in Morris county, where he died intestate. He m. Jannetje Jacobus, wid., Sept. 15, 1733. His eldest son, Claas, was appointed administrator, April 11, 1760.²

¹ Recorded in Liber H of Wills, Trenton 492.

² Liber G of Wills, Trenton, p. 289.

¹ Recorded in Book No. 30 of Wills, Trenton, pages 325 &c.

II. Hassel, m. Elizabeth Stilwell, b. at Woodbridge, but living at Acquackanonk, Nov. 13, 1742. Issue: 1. Elsjin, b. July 2, 1752; 2. Elizabeth, b. April 2, 1754; 3. Hartman, b. July 1, 1759.

III. Dirrik.

IV. Elyas. He probably lived near Third River.¹

There were three other children, probably girls.

Dirck Hartman-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Hartman, b. Jan. 24, 1704; m. Lea Peterse, Oct. 23, 1731, both being described as of Acquackanonk at the time. In his will, dated April 13, 1773, witnessed by Peter H. Peterse, David Rietan and Roeluf Van Houten, proved Oct. 16, 1782, Hartman disposes of his property and provides for his wife's support in this manner:

Item I Give to my Beloved wife Leeya the full possession & Enjoyment of my Dwelling Room Kitchen the half of my Cellar and the half of my upper Room also the Equall third part of all my Household furniture Also the Choise of all my Negro Wenches also two Milk Cows & two Sheep During the time She doth Continue to be my widow & If in Case my sd Cows should happen to Die then & in Such Case my will & order is that my three Sons herein after Named Shall then Supply my said wife with another Cow so that She may be possessed of two Milk Cows During her Widowhood Item I Give to my son Peter my Bible for his Birth right I Give & Bequeath also to my Said Son Peter his heirs & assigns forever all my lands within the Bounds of Said Achqueghenonck Patent also forty four Acres of my Lott which Lays between the Lotts of Henry Garritse & Tuenis Spier in the Mountain to the westward of weezel Said forty four Acres Shall begin at the East End of my sd Lott & from thence westerly with the full Breadth of my Lott so far as to make the full Complement aforesaid Item I Give & Bequeath to my Son Jacob his heirs and Assigns forever forty four Acres of my Lott which Lays between sd. Lots of Henry Garritse & Tuenis Spier in the Mountain to the westward of Weezel aforesaid Said forty four Acres Shall begin at the west End of my Lott at Passaic River and from thence Easterly with the full Breadth of my Lott So far as to make the full Complement aforesaid Item I give & Bequeath to my Son John his heirs & assigns forever all the Remainder part of my Land Laying in Said Mountain to the Westward of Weezel Containing forty four Acres be it more or Less Item I Give to my Daughter Catrina my Negro Winch Named Isabel but it is my will that She Shall pay for sd. Wench the Sum of fifteen pounds that is to say to my Son Jacob five pounds to my Son John five pounds & to my Said Grandson five pounds & that at the Expiration of Ten Years after the Death of me & my sd. wife Item my will is that in a Reasonable time after my Decease all the Remainder of my moveable Estate Shall be Equally Divided Amongst all my Children & sd. Grandson Share & Share alike & it is also my will that after the Death or Remarriage of my said wife All the moveable Estate hereby Given to her Shall then be Equally Divided amongst all my Children aforesaid Share & Share alike Item it is my will & order that my son Peter his heirs Executors or Administrators Shall Supply or Give to my Said Wife two Bushells of Wheat Eight Bushells of Rye four Bushells of Indian Corn four Bushells of Buck Wheat Sixty Six pounds weight of Good pork thirty four pounds weight of Good Beef four pounds weight of Clean flax Six pounds weight of tow & two pounds of money Yearly & Every Year During her Widowhood & Shall also Support my sd. wife Sufficiently with firewood & Shall also provide Good bay & pasture for Said Two Cows & Sheep During her widowhood Item it is also my Will & order that my two Sons Jacob & John & Each of them & Each of their heirs Executors & Administrators Shall Supply or Give to my said Wife two Bushells of wheat Eight Bushells of Rye four Bushells of Indian Corn four Bushells of Buck Wheat Sixty Six pounds wt. of Good pork thirty four pounds weight of Good Beef four pounds weight of Clean flax Six pounds weight of tow & two pounds of Money Yearly & Every Year During her widowhood.²

¹ Essex Transcribed Mortgages, A, 13.

² Recorded in Book 24 of Wills, Trenton, f. 312.

II. Rachel, b. July 16, 1707; m. Niclas Romein, widower, living at Pompton, April 14, 1733; she lived at Wesel at the time. They both joined the church at Hackensack on confession of faith, Sept. 6, 1741. Issue: Jan, bap. March 10, 1734.

III. Martje, b. April 7, 1709; m. Jurjaen Aeltse, May 13, 1727. Issue: Gerrit, b. Dec. 30, 1730.

IV. Hester, b. Feb. 25, 1712; m. 1st, May 10, 1739, Johannes Dideriks, widower, b. at Bergen, and living at Acquackanonk; 2d, May 29, 1745, John De Vaunce, M. D., of Essex county. (In her father's will this name is written De Voisne, and he appears to have been dead, before her, in 1769.)

V. Dirk, b. Nov. 16, 1715; m. Oct. 8, 1741, Neesje Neefjes, b. at Acquackanonk, and living at Sloomsterdam; she was b. Oct. 22, 1723, dau. of Johannes Neefje and Antje Gerritse.

VI. Johannes, b. Oct. 12, 1719; m. Feytie Vreeland, Dec. 21, 1743.

VII. Antje, b. July 4, 1722; m. Aug. 23, 1739, Jacob Stech, son of John Stech (Stagg), b. at New Barbadoes Neck. Issue: 1. Margrietje, bap. Feb. 24, 1743; 2. Jan, bap. Aug. 5, 1750.

In his will, Dirck also mentions

VIII. Michael, m. Aaltje Van Giese. In his will, dated August 28, 1782, proved Oct. 20, 1804, witnessed by Tunis Joralemon, Abraham Van Gieson and John Devancene, Michael describes himself as of Newark township (now Franklin, on the Third river).¹ He provides as follows:

I give and bequeath unto Altje my dear and loving wife a sufficient and decent maintenance to live in my dwelling house & to have her support out of my real estate to be provided for her by my son John during her natural life or her remaining my widow.

Item I give to my well beloved son John [in fee] my dwelling house I now live in, with all the lands orchards, buildings mills & every thing thereunto belonging as also the saw mill.² Item I give to my four children John, Anatie, Scitche, and Hendrickea one certain piece of land lying on the north side of the Stinchers brook containing or allowed for thirty acres to be equally divided between them [in fee] as also each an equal share in the remaining part of my personal estate.

He appointed his son John, Capt. Abraham Speer and Tunis Joralemon, executors; they renounced, and Jacob Ryker and Henry Brown were appointed administrators with will annexed.³ The family tradition is that Michiel was born in the old stone house, built about 1716, still standing on the west bank of the Passaic, some distance below Passaic Bridge, and in 1894 occupied by Mr. Levi H. Alden, brick maker.

His children were: 1. Johannis, b. May 31, 1755; m. Jannetje Speer, dau. of John Spcer, and carried on his father Michiel's grist mill at Third River, until his death in 1821; his wife died in 1845, aged 80 years; 2. Zietje, b. July 5, 1757; 3. Hendrickje, b. Nov. 19, 1762; 4. Annaetje, b. ——. John Vreeland, son of Michael, had issue: 1. Johanna, b. Oct. 5, 1777; 2. Michael, b. Jan. 12,

¹ Essex Transcribed Mortgages, A, 13.

² This saw mill was in the present village of Franklin, on Third river, where he also had a grist mill and 70 acres of land.

³ Essex Wills, A, 35.

1782; 5. Teunis, b. Sept. 22, 1782, d. in inf.; 4. Teunis, b. Oct. 23, 1787; 5. Abraham, b. Sept. 22, 1789, d. in inf.; 6. Elias, b. April 16, 1790; 7. Hendrick, b. Jan. 19, 1793; 8. Anne, b. Dec. 12, 1793, m. — Van Winkle; 9. Cathalyntje, b. Feb. 3, 1796; 10. Elias, b. Aug. 23, 1799; 11. Abraham, b. cir. 1800, m. Elizabeth (b. 1800, d. 1879), dau. of John Mason, an Englishman, and had a son, Warren, b. 1822; 12. Ralph; 13. Magdalen, m. John Oldham, an Englishman.

By deed, June 18, 1771, Michael D. Vreeland conveyed to Johannes H. (should be M.) Vreeland a tract of eight acres on Third river, which was again conveyed, May 10, 1804, by Michael I. (*i. e.* the son of Johannes and grandson of Michael D. Vreeland) to James Van Riper.¹

IX. Claasje.

X. Maragrietje.

Michael Hartman-Michiël-Jansen had children:

I. Hartman, m. Marritje Gerbrant, Nov. 20, 1739. He lived at Wesel, on the farm bought by his father from Claes Romeyn. As it is through Hartman and his brother and sisters that the Vreelands derived title to most of their lands in Paterson, his will is given in full herewith:

In the name of God amen I Hartman M. Vreeland of Achqueghenonck in the County of Essex and in the Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey Husbandman being weak in Body but of perfect mind and memory Blessed be God therefore do this fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Six make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say. Inprimis I Commend my Soul into the Hands of Almighty God who gave it me and my body to the Earth from whence it came in hopes of a Joyful Resurrection through the Merits of my Saviour Jesus Christ and as for that Worldly Estate wherewith it has pleased God to Bless me in this Life I Give and Dispose thereof as follows. First my Will is that all my Just Debts and Funeral Expences be paid and Discharged out of my Personal Estate. Item my Will is that my beloved wife Marritje shall Possess and Enjoy all my Estate both Real and Personal During the time she doth Continue to be my Widow, and after the Death or Remarriage of my said Wife I give to my son Michael five Pounds for his Birth-right Item I Give and Bequeath also to my said son Michael Vreeland and to his Heirs and Assigns forever all those two Lots or Parcels of land which formerly did belong to Derrick Dey and by Exchange of Land now in my Possession Situate within the limits of Achqueghenonck Patent Together with all the Buildings and privileges thereunto belonging, also the one Equal Half part of all my Land laying in the Mountain to the Westward of Weesel in the County abovesaid. Also five Acres of Wood Land which is part of my Lot of Land which I now Dwell upon that is to say on the West side of the Road leading to the Great Falls and is to Join upon the Land of Richard Yates. Item I Give and Bequeath to my son Cornelius Vreeland and to his Heirs and Assigns forever the one Equal Half part of my Swamp or Mowing Ground which Joins upon the Drift Road leading from Cornelius Van Houtens to the Main Road to wit the Southermost Half part thereof. Item I Give and Bequeath to my sd son Michael Vreeland and to his Heirs and Assigns forever fifteen Acres of Land and Swamp which is also part of my Land I now Dwell upon that is to say on the West side of said Main Road, and is to begin at the said Drift Road and Runing from thence Northerly so far until it makes the full Complement of fifteen Acres (Excepting the Equal half of said Swamp or Mowing Ground hereby Given to my said son Cornelius and one of the Lots formerly belonging to Derrick Dey as above mentioned) and the North bounds of sd. fifteen Acres is to be with a Parrellel line to said Drift Road. And the Remainder of all my Land or Real Estate whether in the County of Essex Bergen or Elsewhere I Give and Bequeath to my son Cornelius Vreeland and to his Heirs

and Assigns forever that is to say all my Real Estate hereby Given to my said Two sons shall Devolve to them after the Death or Remarriage of my said Wife. And in Case my¹ Real Estate which was formerly the property of my Father Michael Vreeland Deceased (not above mentioned) and by virtue of his last Will and Testament should become the property of my Estate at any time hereafter then and in such Case it is my Will and I order that all such Real Estate shall be Equally Divided between my said Two sons their Heirs or assigns share and share alike. Item I Give and Bequeath to my said son Cornelius all my Farming Utensils and all my Horses and my Loom. Item I Give to my said sons Michael and Cornelius all my Negroes. Item It is my will that all my Cattle shall be Equally Divided between all my Children share & Share alike and my Negro Wenches, and all the Remainder of my personal Estate I Give and Bequeath to my three Daughters namely Jenne, Elizabeth and Beetye to be Equally Divided² between them share & share alike that is to say all my Personal Estate hereby Given to my Children abovenamed shall Devolve² to them after the Death or remarriage of my said Wife. And further it is my will and order that my two sons and each of them shall pay or cause to be paid unto my three Daughters above named the sum of One Hundred Pounds Current money of New York and that at the Expiration of Six Years after the Death or Remarriage of my said Wife. And I do hereby nominate & appoint my two sons above named to be Executors of this my last Will and Testament and do hereby Revoke and Disannul all former Wills by me made Ratifying and Confirming this to be my Last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I the said Hartman M. Vreeland have to this my last Will and Testament Set my Hand and Seal the day and Year first above Written. N. B. the words, be Equally Divided, between the Twenty ninth and Thirtieth, and the word, Devolve, between the Thirtieth, thirty first lines from the top was first Interlied before the Sealing hereof.

Hartman Vreeland L. S.

Signed Sealed published and Declared by the said Hartman M. Vreeland as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of John Oothout, Cornelius Van Reiper, Hessel Peterse.³

Hartman's two sons divided up the land that came to them under their father's will, by various deeds.

II. Garret, lived at Communipaw; d. Feb. 8, 1748, uum.

III. Claas, bap. March 30, 1724; m. 1st, Catlyntje Sip, May 13, 1757; 2d, Antje (Nancy), dau. of Stephen Bassett (who had a tannery on the Wesel road a short distance north of the Clifton road), Dec. 13, 1760; he d. Feb. 9, 1802; she was b. March 29, 1736; d. March 1, 1819.

IV. Beelitje, b. March 19, 1733; m. Cornelius Sip, July 4, 1761; d. Oct. 26, 1789. Children: 1. Antje, b. May 20, 1763, d. June 22, 1763; 2. Elizabeth, b. May 3, 1764, d. in inf.; 3. Ide, b. May 3, 1764, d. in inf.; 4. Ide, b. Jan. 4, 1771, d. in inf.

V. Maritje, m. — Sickles. Issue: Robert.

Enoch Hartman-Michiël-Jansen had children:

I. Michael, b. May 23, 1730; m. 1st, Jannetje Van Winkele, both of Acquackanonk, Dec. 28, 1756 (an error in the record, for 1755); 2d, Marritje Bruyn, wid., Jan. 7, 1781; she m. 3d, John Gendor, June 25, 1785. Michael lived at Claverack (near Athenia), in Acquackanonk, and was called Michael Enochse Vreeland, but signed his name Michel E. Vreeland. He died intestate, in 1784, whereupon Henry Garritse, jun., and his son, Michael En. Vreeland, jun., were appointed administrators. His personal estate was appraised Sept. 22, 1784, by Garrit I. Speir and Cor-

¹ Query: any?

² Interlined in the original.

³ Proved April 13, 1785; probate granted to Michael H. Vreeland and Cornelius H. Vreeland, April 14, 1785; recorded in Book 27 of Wills, Trenton, pages 292, &c.

¹ Essex Transcribed Deeds, A, 471.

nelious Degraw at £106, 2s, 3d. As a curiosity of its kind, and for the light it gives on the manner of living in those days, this inventory is reproduced herewith from the original, in the author's possession, having been carefully preserved, with other papers relating to the estate, by the descendants of Henry Garritse, jun.

SEPTEMBER ye 22nd, 1784.

A True and Perfect Inventory taken of the moveble estate of Michael En Vreeland Deceased, and apraised by Garrit I. Speir and Cornelious Degraw.

the broon mare.....	£6-0-0	1 garter loom.....	0-1-6
the fox colt.....	7-0-0	1 bell.....	0-0-6
the bae mare.....	3-0-0	1 cross cut Saw.....	0-10-0
the black mare.....	4-0-0	2 Snicks.....	0-14-0
the Raa cow.....	5-0-0	2 augers.....	£0-6-0
the rad in wite cow ¹	4-10-0	2 plains.....	0-4-0
the Rad in wite hiffir.....	3-0-0	1 plain.....	0-1-6
the rad hiffir.....	4-10-0	2 gutters.....	0-10-0
4 Sheep.....	3-4-0	4 Smoodin plains.....	0-4-0
1 waggon.....	6-0-0	4 Small agges ²	0-6-0
1 loom.....	3-0-0	1 fox trap.....	0-16-0
1 Quellon weel in wolpen bar		1 Spliten nife.....	0-3-0
in rak ²	0-10-0	2 bris wimbals.....	0-1-0
4 barrels.....	0-16-0	1 trowel.....	0-1-6
2 dong forks.....	0-7-0	1 Stone pick.....	0-1-0
1 canth book.....	0-1-6	17 Shisels.....	0-7-0
2 crakels.....	0-3-6	5 gouges.....	0-2-0
1 pith fork.....	0-1-6	1 hammer.....	0-1-0
1 fann.....	0-2-0	1 gimle.....	0-1-0
1 Scaft rand.....	0-1-0	1 cumpes.....	0-1-0
1 plagges Slay ³	0-6-0	—files.....	0-1-3
3 barrels.....	£0-10-0	—beads plains.....	2-0-0
1 washen tob.....	0-3-0	1 han Scaw.....	1-0-0
1 hock Set.....	0-3-0	1 drawn nife.....	0-3-0
1 ash tob.....	0-2-0	1 squar.....	0-2-0
2 milk tobs.....	0-4-0		£12-16-9
2 Shorns.....	0-1-0	14 spools.....	£0-7-0
2 cellers.....	0-1-0	1 rattel.....	0-3-0
3 pals.....	0-1-0	1 lanter.....	0-1-6
1 barrel.....	0-1-0	2 reed in gars.....	0-16-0
1 wood bole.....	0-3-0	2 fryen pans.....	0-10-0
2 Stone pots.....	0-3-0	2 puts.....	0-16-6
7 casks.....	0-7-0	1 par of tongs in ash sufels	0-3-6
1 wash tob.....	0-4-0	3 trammels.....	0-16-0
1 lie cask.....	0-1-0	1 par of hand Irons.....	0-8-0
1 cask.....	0-1-0	1 draser.....	0-1-0
3 wood bols.....	0-1-0	1 Schest.....	0-4-0
1 milk tob.....	0-1-0	1 washen cettel.....	0-18-0
	£55-10-9	2 basket.....	0-1-0
4 bees hife with bees in		1 agges.....	0-5-6
hony.....	£3-0-0	1 narrow acks.....	0-2-0
6 emty bees hife.....	0-6-0	1 haf a bushel.....	0-0-0
1 Spout.....	0-1-0	3 puts.....	0-14-0
1 grin Stone.....	0-8-0	2 lookin glass.....	£0-14-0
1 cask.....	0-6-0	1 bad in bolster in pillars 2	
6 emty bees hife.....	0-5-0	blanket.....	4-0-0
5 barrels.....	0-5-0	1 bad in 3 blanket.....	0-10-0
1 Side.....	0-1-1	1 bad Stad.....	0-6-0
2 hek cels ⁴	0-4-0	1 cradle.....	0-3-0
1 Scaft.....	0-1-0	1 dye tob.....	0-1-0
1 tray.....	0-1-6	1 woolen weel.....	£0-4-6

¹ Red and white cow.

² Quilling wheel, warping bar and rack.

³ Pleasure sleigh.

⁴ Qy: hetchels? or axles?

⁵ adze.

1 clobberd.....	5-0-0	4 basket.....	0-2-6
1 table.....	£0-6-6	1 bible.....	0-7-0
3 pickters.....	0-2-6	1 arten basen.....	0-0-6
1 cask.....	0-2-0	thirteen hundred in thirty	
4 chars.....	0-7-0	of sbingles.....	8-0-0
1 bad in bolsters.....	0-8-0	1 Plow Share.....	0-6-0
1 blanket.....	0-16-0	1 Spad.....	0-5-0
2 green blankets.....	1-0-0	1 Wages.....	0-1-0
1 Spree.....	0-1-0	1 washen cetel.....	2-0-0
1 bed in bol Stres in 3 pillars		1 pare of Smood Irons.....	0-4-0
3 blankets.....	1-4-0	1 cotten Sheet.....	0-8-0
1 bad Stad.....	0-6-0	3 bridles in line.....	0-2-0
1 Sattel bad.....	0-8-0	1 clefen bolte.....	0-2-6
2 bols.....	0-1-0	3 clefen bolte in hook.....	0-3-6
7 puter plats.....	0-7-0	1 nak yok.....	0-2-6
4 puter platters.....	0-1-0	1 Ey of in acks.....	0-0-6
1 tea put, 3 cups in caser ¹	0-1-0	1 Stobben hoe.....	0-2-0
3 puter basens.....	0-4-0	2 hoese.....	0-2-0
1 puter pint mog.....	0-1-0	1 pare of wol cars.....	0-0-6
	£24-18-6	1 brod acks.....	0-0-6
2 arten Platters.....	£0-1-0	1 hammers.....	0-0-6
1 candel Sick.....	0-0-6		£12-15-6
2 arten basens.....	0-1-0		
1 puter bole.....	0-1-0		

GARRET SPEER,
CORNELIUS DEGRAW.

£106..2..3

The goods and chattels thus inventoried were sold at auction, according to the following "articals," the prices and purchasers being given herewith, copied verbatim et literatim from the "List of the Vandue:"

Articals of the Vandue held here this 27th Day of October 1784 of the moveble Estate of Michael En Vreeland Deceased all persons Bying at this Vandue To the Value of ten Shillings or Vnder to pay Redy Money and all Above ten Shillings to have three Months Credit By Giving Security if Required and if Sd person Neglecting to Give Immediate Security then Sd goods to be put up at Vandue agin and Sd persons to make Good all what falls Short of his Bid the money to be New york Currency and to be paid to Henry Garritse

This Vandue Ajurnd till the 5th of November 1784

A Stear to Be Sold for Redy money Not Belonging to the Estate.
Again Ajurnd to the 22nd of November 1784

A List of the Vandue held hear this 27: of October 1784	
two Sider Barral Michael Vreeland Junr.....	£0-6-0
two Sider Barrals Michael Vreeland Junr.....	0-2-3
two Sider Barrals Aron Skyler.....	0-3-3
three Dito Dito Aron Skyler.....	0-5-3
two Dito Dito Michael Vreeland Junr.....	0-1-0
two Dito David Sandford.....	0-0-7
one Seder Cask Jacob Bush.....	0-7-6
one Lye Cask Michael Vreeland Junr.....	0-2-0
one Seder Cask David Sandford.....	0-1-3
one Seder Cask Michael Vreeland Junr.....	0-1-7
two Seder Cask Jacob Bush.....	0-6-0
one tar Barral and Sundries Sander Cokkefare.....	x 0-0-7
one Churn and Celer Peter Hougwout.....	0-3-6
one Tunnel Sander Cokkefare.....	0-2-1
two Milk Casks Peter Hougwout.....	0-3-6
one Churn Sander Cokkefare.....	0-3-4
two pail Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-3-10
two Seder Casks Jacob Garritse.....	x 0-3-0
one Celer and Cask Michal Vreeland Junr.....	0-5-0
two pails Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-4-0
one tub Sander Cokkefare.....	0-5-1
one tub Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-3-0
two Empty Bee hives Enoch Vreeland.....	x 0-2-0
two Erthen pots Adrian a Post.....	x 0-4-1
two Bee hives Abraham R Van Geson.....	0-2-6

¹ "In" stands for "and;" "puts," pots; "arten," earthen; "caser," saucer.

two Bee hives Enoch Vreeland.....	x 0-1-0	1 Neck Yoak Elias Smith.....	0-5-1
two Bee hives Abraham R Van Gesen.....	0-2-0	1 Wevers Loom Abraham R. Van Gesen.....	5-19-0
two hives Michel Vreeland junr.....	0-0-4	3 Clevises Garret Spear.....	0-3-11
four hives Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-2-0	1 Sive Rand Garret Spear.....	0-0-3
one hive with Bees Aron Skyler.....	1-4-0	1 half Bushel Jerry Garabrants.....	0-1-1
one hive with Bees Aron Skyler.....	1-8-0	1 Crackel John A post.....	0-1-0
one hive with Bees Garrit Wouters.....	1-10-6	1 Crackel Garabrants I Garabrants.....	0-1-9
one hive Bees Garrit Wouters.....	1-10-3	1 pitch fork Henry Garritse Junr.....	0-2-0
one Iron pot Peter Simmons.....	x 0-1-6	1 Large Clevis John Sip Junr.....	0-2-8
one Grind Stone Capt Sigler.....	0-17-0	1 Cant Hook John El Vreeland.....	0-1-0
one Spade Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-5-6	1 dung fork John El Vreeland.....	0-4-1
two hows Jacob Bush.....	0-4-0	1 Leading lines Garabrants I Garabrants.....	1-3-0
one Iron pot John parrot.....	1-0-6	1 Brown Mare Jerry Garabrants.....	6-0-0
one Lanteran John Garabrants.....	0-1-0	1 Reed and Gears Morinus Van Rypen.....	0-9-6
two wooden trays Enoch Vreeland.....	x 0-0-6	1 Read and Gears Robert Blare.....	x 0-2-8
one Wooden tray Garrit Wouters.....	0-5-3	2 Baskets Stephen fordm Answerd by M Vreeland Junr.....	0-2-0
one Wooden tray Garrit Spear.....	0-1-7	1 plow Share Michael Vreeland Junr.....	0-2-0
one Dito and ladle Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-6-6	2 hammers Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-2-3
one tong & Shovel Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-9-2	1 plow Share Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-0-6
one pair of hand Irons Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-15-2	1 Soap Cask Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-1-1
one pair of tramels Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-5-10	1 Sithes John Sip Junr.....	0-1-3
one trammel Adrian post.....	x 0-5-0	1 Sive Garret Spear.....	0-0-9
one trammel John parrot.....	x 0-5-6	1 Wooding tray Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-0-6
one Woollen Wheel Abraham Mowerson.....	0-1-4	1 ——— Test Sander kockafare.....	0-1-0
one Rack John J Spear.....	0-1-0	1 Candle Stick Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-0-4
two Chairs Abraham Mowerson.....	0-4-6	3 pictures Garrit Spear.....	0-0-6
two Chairs Garabrants I Garabrants.....	0-3-6	1 Witewood Chist Garabrants I Garabrants.....	0-4-3
one fether Bed Boulsters and pillars Mary Vreeland.....	3-4-6	1 pair of Smoothing Irons Michel Vreeland junr.....	0-4-3
two Blankets one Bed and Boulster Cornelious Degraw.....	3-5-6		
one Green Rug Michel Vreeland Junr.....	1-1-0		
one Green Rug Mary Vreeland.....	1-15-0		
two Baskets Henmer Ludlow.....	0-4-8		
one Basket Henmer Ludlow.....	0-2-9		
one Slaw Bonk Garrit Spear.....	0-13-0		
Six plains Jacob Garritse.....	0-12-8		
three Augers Cornelious E Vreeland.....	0-5-0		
one Auger Philip Van Rypen.....	0-6-0		
one Auger Christian Intrest.....	0-2-6		
4 Adgses Christian Intrest.....	0-12-1		
a percel of plains William King Junr.....	0-10-2		
one Carpenters plow William King Junr.....	0-8-0		
one Dito John Garibrants.....	0-2-1		
one Snick Christian Intrest.....	0-6-0		
one Snick John El Vreeland.....	0-12-6		
a percil of plains William King Junr.....	0-8-0		
one plain William King Junr.....	0-3-0		
1 trouel and pick John Garibrants.....	0-2-5		
1 tennent Saw Jacob Garritse.....	0-16-6		
1 percil of tools John A Post.....	0-13-9		
1 Rasp Jacob Buck.....	0-14-6		
one hand Saw Cornelious E Vreeland.....	0-13-6		
one Red Cow with one horn Aron Skyler.....	5-0-3		
one Red Heffer Aron Skiler.....	4-7-0		
one old Cow Michel Vreeland Junr.....	3-0-0		
one heffer Aron Skyler.....	3-2-0		
4 Sheep Cornelious Degraw.....	3-14-0		
1 Black mare Michel Vreeland Junr.....	6-10-0		
130 Shingles Henmer Ludlow @ 20 3 hundred.....	13-0-0		
This Vandue Ajurnd till the 5th of November 1784			
one Bay mare Halmah Van Winkle.....	2-1-14-0		
1 hand Saw John Sip Junr.....	0-7-0		
1 Dito John Sip Junr.....	0-8-6		
1 Dito Henmer Ludlow.....	0-6-1		
1 Square Henmer Ludlow.....	x 0-2-8		
1 Carpenters Adgs Henmer Ludlow.....	0-6-7		
1 Draw knife John Sip Junr.....	0-3-6		
1 hollow Draw knife Michel Vreeland.....	0-2-0		
1 post Ax John A post.....	0-5-9		
1 how Henmer Ludlow.....	0-0-6		
1 Broad Ax Henmer Ludlow.....	0-6-0		
1 frow Cornelious Degraw.....	0-4-6		
		1 Dung fork Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-2-6
		1 fan Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-4-0
		Sundries Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-1-10
		1 Plesure Slay John Spear.....	0-5-1
		1 Wheelbarrow Garrit Spear.....	0-2-1
		1 fox trap Cornelious E Vreeland.....	1-0-0
		1 Bell Cornelious E Vreeland.....	0-2-0
		2 Little Looms Jacob El Vreeland.....	x 0-1-0
		1 Cradle 2 Axes Cristian Interest.....	0-1-6
		14 Spools Cristian Interest.....	0-4-1
		1 Duch Bible Enoch C Vreeland.....	x 1-0-0
		1 puter pint mug Henry Garritse Junr.....	0-2-3
		1 puter Bole Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-0-10
		7 puter plates Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-7-3
		1 pair of Wool Cards Michel Vreeland Esqr.....	0-0-8
		1 puter Bason &c Cristian Interest.....	x 0-2-0
		1 puter Bason Niculus A Garabrants.....	0-3-9
		1 puter Bason Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-6-1
		1 puter platter Niculus A Garabrants.....	0-4-0
		1 Dito Cristian Interest.....	0-8-0
		1 Dito Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-16-6
		1 puter Tea pot Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-4-0
		2 Erthen Boles Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-1-1
		1 Erthen Bason Morinus Vreeland.....	0-0-7
		2 Erthen Dishes Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-0-7
		1 Erthen Bason Nicholes A Garabrants.....	0-1-0
		2 Erthen Dishes Mornus Vreeland.....	0-1-3
		2 Wooding Boles Michael Vreeland Junr.....	0-0-10
		8 Spoons Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-1-6
		1 Bottle Case Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-1-0
		1 Iron pot Michel Vreeland Esq.....	0-12-0
		1 Iron pot Peter Simmons.....	0-2-0
		1 Iron pot Michael Vreeland Junr.....	0-10-0
		1 Brass kettle Sander kockafare.....	1-10-0
		1 Tea kittle Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-3-2
		1 Copper kittle Michel Vreeland Junr.....	3-8-0
		1 Slate Henry Garritse Junr.....	0-2-4
		1 Looking Glass Jane kockafare.....	0-4-7
		1 Iron Widge Michel Vreeland Junr.....	0-1-2

Some of the accounts against Michael are amusing reading:

Mr. Michail E Vreeland Bought at Vendue held at Capas Zaboiske
October ye 8th 1754

	£	s	d
To.....two Locks.....	00	02	00
To.....one Chezil.....	00	01	03
To.....3 Gimletts.....	00	00	10
To.....Allom.....	00	00	07
To.....1 Knife.....	00	00	10
To.....Cask Nails.....	00	04	00
	00	09	06

[Endorsed:]

January 31 1755

then Received of mycal e Vreeland the juste and fool Sum of nine Sh
and Six pence in fool for the Vandue of Casparres Zeabousky I Say Re-
ceived by me

£0-9-6

RICHAARD VANDER HAWN

Febrwari 12 Dayh 1759

Geresift Van Mechiel E Vreeland De som Van Sûeven en Dartig pont
twee Schellengen en Ses pens in Vol Van alle Rekeningen

£37-2-6

Bey Myn Chrisstoffel Van Norstrandt

ontfangen Van michil Enaæc Vriland de Somm Van 16 Scelinge de
Vanalle Requeninge tot desse dage de 13 Juny 1759

DOCTER JOANNES DEVAEEUE

Jeneary Ye 23th, 1762

Recd of Micheal A Vreelandt In bhalfe of John Reerson the Som of
Aten Shillins An Ninepence Recd bi Me

£0-18-9

MICHEAL M VREELANDT

November de 20: 1767

ontfangen Van magiel enogse Vreelandt de Som Van drie pont tien
Schellengen en vollen ont fangen bij mij

DAVID VAN BOSKERCK

1770 Mikel freland this Is to let yo no that my acout Is.....6- 0-0
and your Crad Is.....4-14-9
Sr be plesed to help me to the balans Dont fal to prvent trobel for
I am in grat wont no moor at present from your frend to serve

NATHANIEL KINGSLAND

To 1 mug Syd.....	0-0-4
To 1 Gill Rum.....	0-0-4
To 2 Deners.....	0-3-0
To 2 Horses on Hay.....	0-1-0
	0-4-8

I promos to Pay unto Horremons Van Bussen the Jest & full Sume
of fortten Pound on Demand with Lawfull Entrest from the Datee as
witness my hand & Sele this 14 of June 1773

MICHEL E VREELAND

in the Presents of
Rob Drummond

Recd the Sum of £22-16-3 in full of the above Note

Desember 20th 1780

Receaved of Micel E freland the Sum of twelve Shiling hard muneey
for worke that my Wife did

FRANCIES
WOOD

Michel freland Debto Febwary 26 1783 For liquor.....0-3-0
to john Garrabrants

Personally appeared Before me Isaac Dod one of the Justices of Peace of
the County of Essex John Garrabrant and made oath that the within ac-
count is Just and true

Sworn Before me the 6 Day of may 1785

ISAAC DOD

august 12 1779 work don for mikel enug Vreeland
to making 5 pair of Shoes.....00-15-00
to making 2 pair of Shoes.....00-11-00
to the mending 8 pair of Shoes.....00- 8-00

01-14-00

Recd of Henry Garritse Junr the above Account in full by me

ELDRICK VAN RIFER.

Personally appeared Before me Isaac Dod one of the Justices of Peace
of the County of Essex mercy Perry and Being Duly sworn saith that the
following articals were Given By michel E freland in His Life time to
the following Persons Viz Casha and Jane freland His Daughters to
Casha were Given

one Bed Spred one Looking Glass one Copper Cittle two puter Platers
one puter Bason one Iron Pot one set of Curtains

to Jane one Gum Curbord one Bed Spred one Iron Pot one small
Brass Cittle two Puter Platers one Puter Bason one Bed and Beding
one Looking Glass

Sworn Before me the Second Day of novvember 1784

ISAAC DOD

This gift by Michael to his daughters subsequently elic-
ited the following terse legal opinion by a distinguished law-
yer, afterwards of New York:

Michael Vreeland in his Life time before Mercy Purey said he intended
to give his Daughters some particular Things, which he mentioned but
never did actually give them, altho' he lived some time after—The Ques-
tion is, whether the Daughters shall have those things or they shall go to
the administrator for the Payment of the Debts of the Intestate—

They clearly go the Administrator—for

1st A Gift of this Kind cannot pass by Intendment

2d Allowing He did really give them, yet if there is not sufficient
Estate, they must go in payment of Debt for it is a Rule of Law— A
Man must be just, before he is Generous—

So there can be no Doubt, but Michael N. Vreeland, as Administrator,
can dispose of those Goods—

J. O. HOFFMAN

New Ark Novr 9th 1784

II. Johannes, m. 1st, Antje Van Blerkum, b. and liv-
ing at New Barbadoes, Dec. 21, 1755; 2d, Charity —.
His will, dated May 8, 1810, was proved Feb. 14, 1811;
witnessed by Halmagh Van Winkle, Aaron A. Van Houten
and H. Blair. He devised all his lands to his son Enoch
in fee.¹

III. Cornelius, m. Maragrietje Van Winkle (dau. of
Marinus Van Winkle), marriage bond dated Nov. 28, 1747.
Ch., Marinis, b. July 21, 1755; m. Geesje Van Winkle, Aug.
14, 1775.

Elias Johannes-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. John, b. Aug. 30, 1730; m. Jennike Post, Jan. 20,
1754; d. Sept. 26, 1808; she d. Oct. 14, 1819, aged 86
years, 11 months, 21 days. Issue: Elias, b. April 13, 1755;
m. Elizabeth Post, and had ch. Polly, b. July 10, 1784.

II. Neeltje, m. Gerrit (?) Van Rype.

III. Claesje, m. Derrick Van Rype, Nov. 30, 1755.

IV. Jannetje, m. Robert Drummond, April 1, 1759.
Some account of Drummond will be found in the Chapter
on the Revolution.

Michael Cornelis-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Metje, b. Dec. 28, 1720; m. Abraham Van Tuyl,
Dec. 8, 1738.

II. Jannetje, b. Nov. —, 1722; m. Joris Cadmus; d.
Nov. 12, 1766.

¹ Essex County Wills, A, 271.

III. Cornelius, b. Jan. —, 1726; m. Catrintje Cadmus; removed to English Neighborhood. Issue: 1. Johannes, bap. Aug. 3, 1766.

IV. Helmagh, b. Feb. 20, 1728; m. 1st, Neeltje Van Horn; marriage bond dated April 1, 1752; 2d, Jannetje Sip; removed to Staten Island; his ch. returned and settled at Centreville, near Bergen Point.

V. Aagtje, b. Feb. 14, 1732.

VI. Abraham, b. Aug 16, 1734.

VII. Dirck, b. March 11, 1737; m. and removed to English Neighborhood. During the Revolutionary War he was accused of disaffection, and Major Hayes was ordered to arrest him, July 11, 1777; he was confined in the Jail at Morristown; John Mead became his bail, and he was released Aug. 20, 1778.¹ Issue: 1. Michael, b. March 12, 1760; 2. Elisabet, b. June 18, 1769.

VIII. Jacob, b. March 11, 1737; removed to Fort Lee.

IX. Michael, b. June 24, 1739; m. Annatje Vreeland; d. Dec. 5, 1804.

X. Johannis, b. March 2, 1742; m. Neeltje Hooglandt, April 29, 1767; d. July 30, 1823; she b. Nov. 13, 1747; d. Sept. 24, 1819. She was a dau. of Christopher Hooglandt (son of Harmanus, son of Christoffel, the original patentee of the Point, or Dundee tract). Her mother was Neeltje, dau. of Albert Coerte Van Voorhis, of Flatlands, L. I.

Fifth Generation.

Michiel Michiel-Elias-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Michael, probably lived on the east side of the Passaic river, near the site of the present Dundee dam.

II. Geertye, m. January 19, 1755, Adrian A. Post, miller, at the site of the present Dundee dam. The name Geertye or Gitty has been perpetuated in each succeeding generation to the present day. She d. March 15, 1820, aged 87 years, 1 month, 1 day. Some account of her descendants will be found in the Post Genealogy.

Johannis Jacob-Elias-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Jacob, b. Feb. 23, 1775; m. Phebe Walls, Feb. 14, 1796; d. Nov. 5, 1859. She was b. March 1, 1779; d. April 8, 1848, and was buried at Parsippany. She was the dau. of James Walls (d. Oct. 28, 1799, in his 70th year), a blacksmith, of Rockaway, Morris county, and Ann Walls (d. Oct. 24, 1805, in her 65th year). Jacob John Vreeland was a farmer. He owned extensive tracts of land in Acquackanonk, at Stone House Plains in Bloomfield township (where his father had 100 acres), and elsewhere. At the time of his death he lived at Lodi, Bergen county. His will, a voluminous instrument, dated Nov. 13, 1854, was proved Nov. 17, 1859.²

II. Gouda, b. Nov. 21, 1777; m. John Deeths. Issue: 1. John George, b. Jan. 16, 1797; 2. Martinus Easterly, b. Nov. 25, 1798.

III. Catharina, b. April 11, 1782.

IV. Maria, b. March 29, 1785.

Elias Jacob-Elias-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Jacob, b. 1733; m. Antje Post, Dec. 2, 1758; d. Dec. 7, 1803, aged 69 years, 11 months, 13 days.

Enoch Joris-Enoch-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Jacob, bap. Dec. 25, 1765; m. Marritje Vreeland, Sept. 2, 1787. He was called "Enochse Jawkob"—Enoch's Jacob. He lived on the Wesel road, and had a grist mill on the Wesel brook. Issue: 1. Enoch, b. April 5, 1788; 2. Cornelia, b. March 4, 1791; 3. Antje, b. June 16, 1792; 4. John, b. Oct. 30, 1794; m. Ann —; 5. Annaatje, b. Feb. 27, 1797; 6. Henricus, b. March 6, 1799; 7. Jannetje, b. Aug. 25, 1801; 8. Joris, b. Nov. 4, 1803; 9. Marritje, b. Dec. 25, 1805; 10. Gerritje, b. Jan. 4, 1808. Enoch owned at Dundee, north of Passaic street. His brother John afterwards bought out Enoch and lived on the place. Enoch carried on his father's mill on the Wesel brook for a time, but subsequently sold it to his brother John. The latter is described in deeds as John J. E. Vreeland, and sometimes as John Jacob En. Vreeland.

II. Annaatje, bap. Dec. 18, 1768.

III. Hendrick, bap. April 4, 1774; m. Lea Terhune, Dec. 23, 1798. Issue: 1. Rensje, b. Sept. 9, 1799; 2. Antje, b. Dec. 13, 1801; 3. Elizabeth, b. March 31, 1804; 4. Johannes, b. Dec. 3, 1806; 5. Nickasie, b. Dec. 1, 1808; 6. Dirick, b. Sept. 13, 1811; 7. Paulus, b. Feb. 5, 1814; 8. Rachel, b. July 23, 1816.

The church records give the following children of Enoch Jo. Vreeland (probably the same) and Jannetje or Jennicke Merselis:

IV. Joris, b. Sept. 27, 1780.

V. Edo, b. March 16, 1783; m. 1st, Antje Vreeland, Jan. 29, 1807; she d. April 27, 1816, aged 28 years, 7 months; 6 days. He m. twice afterwards. He kept tavern for many years at the foot of the hill at Boiling Spring (Rutherford). Issue: 1. Enogh, b. Oct. 5, 1807; m. Matilda Bogert, of Hackensack; 2. Maragrietje, b. Aug. 4, 1809; m. David Cadmus, of Sooterdam; 3. Elias, b. July 2, 1811; m. Ann Terhune, at the Goffle, Nov. 3, 1831; they lived at Saddle River, removed to Sicomac, and in 1842 to the Goffle, where their children live; 4. Joris, b. Sept. 10, 1813; m. Ann Vereance, of Boiling Spring; 5. Jane, m. Walling Van Winkle, of Passaic; 6. Catharina, m. Cornelius Van Houten, of Sooterdam; 7. Getty, d. in inf.; 8. Christine, unm.; 9. Edo; 10. Cornelia Elizabeth, d. in inf.

Garret Joris-Enoch-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Joris, d. Nov. 7, 1786, in inf.

II. Jacob, b. June 25, 1781; m. Catlyntje Brinkerhoff, Jan. 21, 1801; d. in 1866. Previous to his death he removed to Rocky Hill, N. J.

III. Annatje, b. Feb. 15, 1784; d. Nov. 14, 1786.

IV. George, b. July 12, 1787; m. 1st, Catharine Newkirk, June 17, 1809; 2d, Maria, dau. of Moses Schoonmaker and wid. of Abraham Colterd, Dec. —, 1857; 3d, Josephine Griffith, Dec. 8, 1872.

V. Jannetje, b. March 14, 1790; m. George DeMott, Oct. 1, 1808; d. July 14, 1826. Issue: 1. Garret; 2. Jane; 3. Maria; 4. George Vreeland; the last named carried on the bottling business in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1845-46, and in

¹ Minutes Council of Safety, 84, 273.

² Recorded in Bergen County Wills, H, 92.

Jersey City, 1847-70. He was a member of the Assembly from Hudson county, 1857-58. In 1863 he bought a large tract of land at Clifton, whither he removed in 1869, and for many years has been President of the Clifton Land and Building Association, and mainly instrumental in the development of that beautiful suburb of Paterson and Passaic; member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Passaic county, 1878-92, chairman of its finance committee many years, and one of the most valuable members the people of the county have ever had in that Board.

VI. Dirk (Richard), b. Dec. 24, 1792; m. Margaret, dau. of Michael Demott, Dec. 9, 1815.

Claas Michiel-Hartman-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Michael, b. July 31, 1758; m. Geertje, dau. of Daniel Sickles, Sept. 16, 1781; d. March 10, 1825; she d. July 2, 1815. By his Uncle Garret's will, dated June 16, 1766, proved March 23, 1784, he received land at Acquackanonk.

II. Antje, b. Feb. 28, 1762; m. Jurrie Van Ripen, of Sloomsterdam; marriage bond dated June 20, 1787.

III. Elisabeth, b. May 30, 1764; m. Cornelius Van Ripen, marriage bond dated Jan. 20, 1787; d. April 8, 1788.

IV. Sarah, b. Oct. 7, 1766; d. in inf.

V. Sally, b. Sept. 14, 1769; m. Jacobus Van Buskirk, Dec. 16, 1787; d. Aug. 12, 1832.

VI. Beelitje, b. April 17, 1774; m. John Westervelt, of Teaneck.

VII. Stephen, b. May 31, 1778; m. 1st, Jenneke Vreeland, Dec. 16, 1797; 2d, Elizabeth Van Ripen, Oct. 14, 1817; 3d, Altje Van Winkle, wid. of John Mandeville, Nov. 29, 1828; 4th, Ellen Schoonmaker, of Flatbush, L. I.; she d. Feb. 14, 1849; 5th, Rachel Van Winkle, wid. of Thomas Van Ripen; she d. Jan. 29, 1851; 6th, Hannah W. Gross, widow; d. Aug. 31, 1865.

VIII. Maritje.

Dirk (probably the son of Claas-Hartman-Michiel-Jansen) m. Fytje Van Wagenen, and had issue:

I. Dirck (Richard), b. April 16, 1765.

II. Hermanus, b. Oct. 27, 1766; m. Annaatje Sip, Nov. 23, 1797; she d. May 12, 1842, aged 64 yrs., 4 mos., 8 days.

III. Johannes, b. Jan. 12, 1774; probably d. young.

IV. Roelof, b. Nov. 23, 1784; m. Marytje Ryker. Issue: Dirick, b. July 25, 1812. By his will, dated Nov. 10, 1818, proved Dec. 9, 1819, Roelof devised all his estate, both real and personal, to his wife, Mary, in fee.¹

Dirk, father of the four children just mentioned, died intestate, whereupon application was made to the Essex County Orphans' Court, dated Dec. 3, 1803, and signed by Hermanus Vreeland, Richard Freeland and Rulof Vreeland,² stating that their father's estate had descended to them (from which it appears that Johannes had died young), and asking for a partition of the same. John Sip, James Van Ripen and Garret Van Houten were appointed commissioners, and with the assistance of Abraham Willis, surveyor, made

a report and map partitioning the lands among the three sons. The distillery and cider house, which stood on the river bank, near the premises now owned by Levi H. Alden, was reserved, however, to the use of the three sons, a fact which by no means inured to their future benefit. Hermanus received among other property, a tract of 93.16 acres "at a place called the Plains, whereon the house stands;" also a wood-lot "on the east side of the new road leading to Blatchley's Bath," 8.12 acres, where he lived, in a stone house still standing, near the corner of Bloomfield avenue and Van Houten's lane, Acquackanonk, and where he also had a distillery of his own. He left no children. In his later years, after the death of his wife, he had his wife's sister, Mrs. Trientje Van Houten, keep house for him. Richard received, among other property, a tract of 36½ acres at the upper end of the homestead, and Roelof received an equal portion of the homestead farm. The report of the commissioners is dated April 7, 1804. Roelof mortgaged his property in 1816, and it was sold by the sheriff, under foreclosure, by deed dated May 13, 1819, to Ezekiel Wade.

Hartman Dirck-Hartman-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Peter, b. June 9, 1732; m. Lea Doremus, April 17, 1763. He lived at Wesel, and died prior to 1801, intestate.

II. Jacob, prob. m. Geertye Van Winkle, and had issue: 1. Hartman, b. Nov. 2, 1774, d. in inf.; 2. Hartman, b. March 15, 1777; 3. Geertye, b. Nov. 29, 1779; 4. Jacob, b. Feb. 22, 1783.

III. John, prob. m. Annaatje Vreeland, and had issue: 1. Aaltje, b. June 21, 1769; 2. Lea, b. May 5, 1771.

IV. A dau. who m. — Speer, and had ch., Teunis; she was d. when her father made his will, April 3, 1773.

V. Catrina, b. Jan. 18, 1753.

Dirck Dirck-Hartman-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Fytje, b. Aug. 16, 1751.

II. Metje, b. Oct. 31, 1754.

III. Leya, b. Sept. 17, 1758.

IV. Gerrit, b. June 3, 1761.

V. Catrina, b. April 23, 1763.

Johannes Dirck-Hartman-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Margrite, b. May 3, 1750.

II. Anna, b. March 29, 1753; d. in inf.

III. Anna, b. April 17, 1755.

IV. Rachel, b. Jan. 12, 1758.

V. Zophia, bap. May 4, 1760.

In a deed, May 20, 1771, in which he describes himself as a carpenter, John conveys to Abraham T. Van Ripen Lot No. 4, in the Hundred Acre tract, seven and a half chains in breadth, bounded south by land of Dirck Vreeland, and north by land of Roelof Jacobusse, then in possession of Gerrit Thomasse.¹

Hartman Michael-Hartman-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Michael, m. 1st, Gerretje Van Houten; 2d, Leentje (Lena) Romein, spinster, living at Hackensack, June 19, 1790; she d. April 24, 1829, aged 68 years, 7 months, 18 days; her tombstone, in the family burying

¹ Essex County Wills, C, 1.

² It was not unusual for brothers to spell this name differently; in deeds the name of the same person is sometimes written Vreeland, and sometimes Freeland.

¹ Essex Transcribed Deeds, A, 378.

ground on the Wesel road, a short distance south of Market street,¹ bears the sentiment :

WHEN OVERWHELMED WITH GRIEF
MY HEART WITHIN ME DIES
HELPLESS AND FAR FROM ALL ON EARTH
TO HEAVEN I LIFT MINE EYES.

Michael Hartman Vreeland lived in a stone house between the Boulevard and the Passaic river, a short distance south of Twentieth avenue. Until 1893 the cellar excavation was still plainly visible to passengers on the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad. In that house his children were born, and there he died, in May, 1804. He had a tannery on the brook running through his lands. In his will (dated January 14, 1804, witnessed by Peter Merselius, Henry Post and John C. Vreeland; proved May 22, 1804), he describes himself as of Wesel.² He authorizes his executors (his wife Lena, his son Hartman and his friend Abraham Willis) to sell the following lands in order to pay debts: "One Lot lying at Wesel, being cleared, bounded on the east by land of the heirs of Michael Vreeland, deceased, on the south by land of Cornelius Vreeland, Esq.,³ on the west by land of Encrease Gould, Esq., and on the north by lands of Henry I. Speer and—Hopper, containing eighteen acres more or less; also one lot of land adjoining the house lot of said Henry I. Speer, bounded easterly and northerly by lands of the said Henry I. Speer, and southerly by lands of Cornelius Vreeland, Esq., and westerly by lands of Encrease Gould, Esq., containing seven acres more or less."

He disposed of the rest of his property as follows :

To my daughter Jane [in fee], all the household furniture and wearing apparel of her mother Gerritje, deceased, with two silver table spoons and silver sugar tongs and five silver tea spoons, which are the goods of her said mother brought with her, and I give to my three children, Mary, Hartman and Michael, each two silver table spoons.

To my loving wife, Lena Vreeland, during her lifetime or widowhood, the use of all my estate both real and personal for the maintenance of herself and of my children. . . .

To my son Hartman Vreeland, [in fee], the west end of my lot of land lying in the Bouth whereon the said Hartman is now building, to extend the full width of the lot from the Boughth road and eastwardly nineteen chains.⁴

I give and bequeath to my son Michael Vreeland, his heirs and assigns forever, the remainder of the ab. said lot extending eastwardly the full width of my lot and the lot of my brother Cornelius Vreeland—also all that lot lying on the north side of the public road⁵ adjoining the west

end of Isaac Kip's lot that I have heretofore purchased of Samuel Seeley, containing 8.66 acres. Also one other lot that I purchased of Jacob H. Vreeland adjoining the west end of the last mentioned to the east end of John I. Post's land, and on the south the aforesaid road, containing 8.66 acres.¹ Item. I give and bequeath to my two above mentioned sons, Hartman and Michael Vreeland, their heirs and assigns forever, to be equally divided between them, share and share alike, all that my meadow lot and wood lot lying partly on the north side of the Long Meadow, bounded east by land of Peter Merselius, south by land of John Merselius, west by land of the Society, north by land of said Society and John I. Post, containing about forty-three acres more or less.²

Item. I give and bequeath to my three younger sons, namely, John, Nicholas and Cornelius, children by my last wife, to them, their heirs and assigns forever, all that my house that I now dwell in and the lot thereunto belonging, with also all and singular the residue of my lands not hereinbefore mentioned, lying in several lots as the same was divided between my brother Cornelius Vreeland and myself, at a place called the Three Corner Lot,³ to be equally divided between them my three sons, share and share alike, but if either or any of them should die before they become of age and without heirs, then my will is that his or their share or shares shall fall to the survivor or survivors of them the said John, Nicholas and Cornelius.

Item. My will further is that my son Hartman pay to my daughter Mary, wife of Jacob Van Riper, the sum of one hundred dollars, and that at seven years after the death or remarriage of my said wife Lenah. And that my son Michael pay to my daughter Jane the sum of one hundred dollars, and that at seven years after the death or re-marriage of my said wife Lenah, which said sums I order to be paid as above to my said two daughters their heirs and assigns.

Item. My will further is that my three younger sons, namely, John, Nicholas and Cornelius, or the survivor or survivors of them, pay to my daughter Elizabeth, the sum of one hundred dollars, and that within three years after the youngest of them shall become of age. . . .

Item. I give and bequeath (after the death or remarriage of my wife) to my son Michael, his heirs and assigns forever, my negro man Sam.

Item. I give and bequeath to my daughter Jane, at her marriage my little negro wench named Jealles, aged about two months. . . . To my three youngest sons, John, Nicholas and Cornelius, my little Negro boy, Harry, aged seven years. . . . To my son Nicholas, my bay colt. . . .

II. Cornelius; he was born in the stone house formerly standing on the east side of the Boulevard, between Twentieth and Twenty-first avenues; he subsequently built and occupied the stone house near the corner of Twenty-first avenue and East Forty-second street, now owned by Peter A. Van Houten. He was a man of superior education, and held the office of justice of the peace for many years, being usually described in deeds as Cornelius Vreeland, Esq. He m. Elizabeth Vreeland. He was stricken with paralysis about seven years before his death, and was bed-ridden thereafter. He carried on his father's tannery, and also had a saw-mill on the brook near the corner of the present Boulevard and Twentieth avenue. His will is dated July 29, 1824; codicil, May 31, 1826; proved Oct. 15, 1827; witnessed by Bryant Sheys (who taught in the old Wesel school-house about this time), Robert Blair, jun., and William W. Smith. Following is an abstract of the will :

To wife Elizabeth all my real and personal estate to be used by her during her natural life, and the use of a certain legacy bequeathed to her by the last will and testament of her aunt, Vrouwtje Banta, except—

¹ These two lots would appear to be Lots 8 and 9, in the subdivision of Lot 7, East, as shown on pages 70 and 71.

² Apparently part of Lot No. 2, West, shown by the map on page 71; in the neighborhood of Clay street, east of Madison avenue.

³ The *Dree Hoek* Lot, being Lot No. 1, West, on the map on page 71.

¹ This burying ground is in the rear of the venerable stone residence occupied (in 1893) by ex-Judge John N. Terbune. On October-17, 1872, the author copied the inscriptions on twenty-two headstones standing there; as many more graves had no other mark than a rude field-stone.

² Recorded in Essex County Wills, A, 15.

³ His brother, 'Squire Vreeland.

⁴ On the northeast corner of Broadway and East Eighteenth street, afterwards occupied by Hartman's son-in-law, Albert Van Houten. The house which Hartman was building in 1804, stood directly across Broadway east of East Eighteenth street. It was removed to a site about two hundred feet south when Broadway was widened and straightened, about 1868-70, and was subsequently fitted up by Mr. John J. Brown for a private school, which was carried on for many years by Mrs. George C. Tallman. The tract mentioned in the will was part of Lot No. 8, East, shown on the map on page 71. The "Boughth road" was substantially the present East Eighteenth street.

⁵ Willis street (now Park avenue).

ing the farming utensils. . . . hereinafter devised to my son Jacob. All the rest of the personal property (except so much as is devised to my son Jacob) to be divided between my children then living share and share alike.

Whereas my daughter Mary, who was the wife of Cornelius Doremus, died leaving children, it is my will that such children shall take the part which would have gone to her.

To my son John for life, that part of the homestead beginning at the easterly side of the old road leading to Paterson, at the corner of David Blair's lot, thence following the direction of the road southerly until it intersects the line of the general direction of the first fence, thence along said line to the first angle in the fence. . . . Also lot of land on the westerly side of said road beginning directly opposite to the general direction of the fence . . . in a parallel line with the division fence between my land and the land of John Merselis to the line of Peter Merselis . . . and at the decease of John to be equally divided between the children of said John then living, in fee. Also to my son John, in fee, two acres of the mountain lot, to be taken off the north side of the end of the lot from the river the half breadth of the lot on the river, and running back along the line of Edo Merselis sufficiently far to make up said two acres.

To the children of my son John, which are now or may be hereafter born, in fee, that part of the homestead whereon I now live, beginning thirty-five feet north from the middle of the stone bridge and running from thence easterly in a line parallel with the division between my land and the land of David Blair.¹ Also a lot on the westerly side of said road leading to Paterson. Also the lot of land near Hartman Post's, designated and known as Lot No. 5 on map by Abraham Willis, February 21, 1801, in the division between my brother Michael and myself.

To my son Hartman Vreeland in fee, the quarry known as lot No. 7. on said map; also ten acres of mountain land.

To my son Cornelius, the lots of land I bought of Abraham Van Blarcom of Paterson, except the house lot in which the said Cornelius lately lived, and except twelve feet easterly from the well of water on said lot.² Also to him the one equal half of the land in the Boght, together with the house and lot of land whereon he now lives, which I bought of Nicholas Van Blarcom.³ Also to Cornelius my right in the pew in the Reformed Dutch Church in Totowa.

To the children of my son Michael, in fee, one half of the land in the Boght.

To the children of my daughter Mary, who was the wife of Cornelius H. Doremus, the lot of woodland lying between Encrease Gould and Peter Simmons, containing seven acres, at the end of the drift-way.⁴

To my son Jacob the remainder of the homestead where I now dwell. Also half of the mountain land.

It is my will that if my executors should come into possession of any property not disposed of, it shall be divided between Jacob and Hartman, whether in Essex or Bergen.

To my son Jacob the house and lot of land in Paterson in which my son Cornelius formerly lived, the front of the lot extending from the west end of the house easterly twelve feet, past the well of water on the lot, which said lot I bought of Abraham Van Blarcom.²

To my grandson Cornelius I. Vreeland, in fee, all that certain lot of land where he the said Cornelius is now [May 31, 1826] building a new house on the said lot of ground on the main road.⁵

¹Squire Vreeland and his wife died the same day.

III. Jennie.

IV. Elizabeth.

¹ This tract, about 60 acres, was afterwards partitioned among the four children of John Vreeland, into farms of about equal sizes, extending from Vreeland avenue to the river, between Eighteenth and Twentieth avenues.

² On the north side of Park avenue, near the Baptist church.

³ On the south side of Park avenue, a short distance west of Vreeland avenue.

⁴ Now Crooks avenue and Hazel street.

⁵ On Vreeland avenue.

V. Beeltje, m. David Blair, an Irishman, who came to this country about 1769, with his brother Robert. His marriage bond was dated March 17, 1783. The marriage of his daughter to an Irishman was so distasteful to Beeltje's father that he would scarcely speak to her afterwards. Blair kept tavern in a stone house on the west side of Vreeland avenue, about two hundred yards north of the brook, or near Eighteenth² avenue. He built a frame addition, in which he carried on weaving, in a small way. Issue :

1. Marretje, b. Feb. 7, 1785; m. Uriah Van Riper, a tavern keeper at Passaic.

2. Henry, b. Nov. 1, 1787; m. — Ryerson of Wanaque, and had ch., David. Henry had charge of Peter Jackson's store at Pompton for some years. His wife dying, he became very despondent, and was found dead in the store one morning about 1820, with his throat cut.

3. Hartman, b. Jan. 26, 1790; probably d. young.

4. Peggy (Margaret), b. June 4, 1792; m. Henry G. Garrison, Feb. 9, 1812; she d. March 17, 1858; he d. May 4, 1851, aged 68 years, 3 mos. 18 days. Issue: 1. Garret, b. Sept. 11, 1812; 2. David, b. Sept. 4, 1815; 3. John, b. Aug. 31, 1819; 4. Henry, b. Sept. 29, 1821; 5. Margaret, b. Dec. 3, 1823; 6. Robert Blair, b. July 18, 1826.

Henry G. Garrison and Peggy Blair, his wife, are buried at Sandy Hill. His tombstone has this remarkable verse :

Go home my wife and children dear
For I am not dead hut sleeping here
Afflictions here long time I bore
Physicians were all in vain
I will remain here till Christ appear
To meet in heaven again.

On Peggy's tombstone is the familiar quatrain :

Weep not for me my children dear
I am not dead hut sleeping here
My debt is paid my grave you see
Prepare yourself to follow me.

5. Robert, b. March 3, 1802; taught school for some years at Passaic; d. unm.

6. Jane, m. Peter Curtis Mead, of Pompton.

Michael Enoch-Hartman-Michiel-Jansen had children :

I. Geesje, born May 13, 1756; m. 1st, Marynus Vreeland, Aug. 14, 1775; 2d, George Van Eydestyn, widower, May 28, 1787. Issue: Lena, b. Oct. —, 1789.

II. Michael, b. Aug. 1, 1762.

III. Johannes, b. Feb. 16, 1766.

IV. David, b. Sept. 20, 1768; prob. the David Vreeland who m. Sally Brower and had issue: 1. Mariah, b. Feb. 19, 1814; 2. Jacob, b. Nov. 10, 1815; 3. Rachel, b. July 27, 1818; 4. Catharine, b. March 4, 1820.

V. Jannetje, b. Nov. 2, 1771.

Johannes Enoch-Hartman-Michiel-Jansen had children :

I. Jannitje, b. July 18, 1756; d. in inf.

II. Janitje, b. Nov. 7, 1757; m. — Bush.

III. Marritje, b. Aug. 26, 1761; d. in inf.

IV. Lena, b. Feb. 27, 1764; m. Johannis Pier, Jan. 26, 1783.

V. Johannes, b. Dec. 29, 1765.

VI. Marretje, b. April 23, 1768.

VII. Enoch, b. Nov. 25, 1769.

VIII. Henricus, b. Feb. 24, 1774.

IX. Anne, m. Cornelius Pier as her second husband, Aug. 14, 1785.

Sixth Generation.

Jacob Johannis-Jacob-Elias-Michiël-Jansen had children :

I. John, b. Feb. 14, 1797 ; m. Dec. 19, 1818, Rachel Sigler (b. Sept. 16, 1798) ; d. May 18, 1835.

II. Mary, b. Nov. 2, 1798 ; m. Ebenezer Kitchel, Oct. 12, 1819 ; d. Sept. 25, 1825.

III. James, b. Dec. 11, 1800 ; m. Sarah Lawback, of Athenia, Dec. 9, 1822 ; d. Nov. 9, 1847, without issue.

IV. Jacob, b. Oct. 2, 1802 ; m. Susanna Taylor, of Stony Brook, Morris County, Aug. 6, 1825 ; d. Dec. 15, 1845.

V. Martin, b. Sept. 29, 1805 ; m. Jane Terhune, of Hackensack, dau. of Peter Terhune, May 15, 1826 ; d. Dec. 22, 1883. Issue : 1. John ; 2. George ; 3. Martin ; 4. Peter ; 5. a dau.

VI. Jane, b. Dec. 20, 1807 ; m. John W. Campbell, son of William Campbell, of Hackensack, Jan. 1, 1823 ; d. Dec. 19, 1874. Issue : John Walls, b. Aug. 9, 1825.

VII. Phebe, b. Dec. 12, 1812 ; m. Cornelius C. Joralemon, a boat builder, near Belleville, and son of Cornelius Joralemon, July 4, 1833 ; d. May 21, 1891. Issue : 1. Nellie, b. June 8, 1834 ; 2. Jacob, b. Dec. 8, 1835, a physician, settled in the West.

VIII. Elias, b. Jan. 19, 1818 ; m. Oct. 4, 1838, Rachel Van Houten, dau. of Henry C. Van Houten (of Sloomsterdam, but afterwards of Manchester, Paterson, where he died May 12, 1877, aged 92 years, 9 mos., 8 days). Elias is still living (1893), at East Orange, N. J. Issue : Cyrus, b. Dec. 10, 1858.

Jacob Elias-Jacob-Elias-Michiël-Jansen had children :

I. Elyas, b. Aug. 23, 1759 ; lived at Stone House Plains, and was called "Jake's Elias." He m. March 8, 1787, Margrietje Post, dau. of Adrian Post, the miller, of Sloomsterdam ; he d. May 30, 1839 ; she d. Feb. 14, 1854, aged 86 years and six days.

II. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 17, 1766 ; m. John R. Ludlow, for many years a leading merchant at Acquackanonk, Nov. 25, 1787 ; he subsequently removed to Newtown, L. I., where he m. 2d, Catalyna, dau. of Dow Ditmars and Maria Johnson, dau. of John Johnson, of Jamaica, L. I. ; John R. Ludlow died at Newtown, L. I. Issue : 1. Richard, b. Sept. 13, 1788 ; 2. Jacob, b. Jan. 1, 1791 ; 3. John, b. Dec. 13, 1793 ; graduated from Union College in 1814 ; from New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1817 ; pastor First Reformed church, New Brunswick, 1818 ; Professor in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, 1819 ; pastor First Reformed church of Albany, 1823-1834 ; Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 1834-1852 ; Professor in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, 1852, until his death, Sept. 8, 1857, at the house of his son, Dr. G. Livingston Ludlow, in Philadelphia ; he was one of the most eminent divines of the century ; 4. Gabriel, bap. July 2, 1797 ; graduated from Union College in 1817, and from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1820 ; pastor at Neshannock many years ; m. Susan, dau. of Jacob Rapelje and Maria

Ditmars (dau. of Dow Ditmars), of Jamaica, L. I. ; 5. Hanmore (so the baptismal record reads), b. April —, 1800 ; m. Sarah Ann, dau. of Cornelius Suydam, of Newtown, L. I. ; 6. Antje, b. Aug. 1, 1802. The Ludlow farm at Passaic was a short distance below Passaic Bridge, and extended from the river westwardly to the Dwars line, at Blachley's Spring.

III. Johannes, b. Nov. 14, 1770 ; m. Jane Van Wagoner ; through her he acquired the present Hamilton farm, of 160 acres, at the Notch, besides woodland ; this he sold and bought his brother Enoch's property, whereupon Enoch removed to Esopus, N. Y., his wife's place of residence. John Jacob Elias had no children by his first wife. He m. 2d, Margaret Bogert. Issue : 1. George ; 2. Louisa, m. Benjamin Watson. John Jacob Elias Vreeland was short and stumpy—of a rugged, gnarly frame, wherefore the Dutch people called him "Knuts" Vreeland, signifying that he was as unyielding as the knot of a tree. Not unlike Jacob E. Vreeland, who lived past 94 years, and who on being threatened with a suit by David Roe for driving into the latter's carriage, sturdily replied : "I pays no debts, and I fears no consequences." He was not sued !

Michael Hartman-Michael-Hartman-Michiël-Jansen had children :

By his wife Gerretje Van Houten :

I. Marretje, b. Dec. 31, 1766 ; m. Jacob Van Riper.

II. Hartman, b. June 25, 1770 ; he lived on the corner of Broadway and East Eighteenth street ; he m. Thynie Post, Dec. 15, 1793.

III. Cornelius, b. Nov. 10, 1777 ; d. in inf.

IV. Michael.

V. Jannetje, b. June 30, 1787.

By his second wife, Lena Romyne :

VI. Johannis, b. April 22, 1791 ; removed to the Genesee country, New York.

VII. Nicholaes, b. April 6, 1793 ; removed to the Genesee country, New York.

VIII. Betje, b. Sept. 20, 1796 ; d. unm., May 4, 1849 ; she was an invalid, helpless from rheumatism, for about two years before her death.

IX. Cornelius, b. June 17, 1800 ; he was a lame man, never married ; his sister Betje kept house for him on the southeast corner of Vreeland avenue and Willis street, in a small stone dwelling still standing in 1894. He did not long survive her, dying Dec. 28, 1849. His tombstone informs us that

Affliction sore long time he bore
Physicians were in vain
Till God alone did hear his moan
And eas'd him of his pain.

Cornelius Hartman-Michael-Hartman-Michiël-Jansen had children :

I. Johannes, b. Jan. 7, 1779 ; m. Vrouwtje Van Blerkum, Dec. 25, 1803 ; he d. July 2, 1840. He lived on the east side of Vreeland avenue, near Nineteenth avenue.

II. Mary, m. Cornelius H. Doremus, Aug. 24, 1800, and died before her father, leaving issue.

¹ Riker's Annals of Newtown, 274, 322, 390.

III. Hartman, b. Dec. 11, 1783; d. in inf.

IV. Hartman, b. July 4, 1785; lived on the corner of Oliver and Marshall streets; m. 1st, Theodocy Snyder, dau. of Richard Snyder, near Godwinville. Issue: Cornelius, b. March 15, 1812. Hartman m. 2d, Hester Hand. He owned much land on Main street near Clay.

V. Cornelius, m. Lena Van Blerkum, June 29, 1806; she was a sister of Vrouwtje, wife of Johannes, her brother-in-law. Cornelius lived in a long stone house with hip-roof, which had been built by the Van Blarcoms, before the Revolution, on the south side of Willis street, a short distance west of Vreeland avenue. As his family increased, he built a brick house adjoining. Both were torn down about 1870. His residence was the scene of many a festive gathering in by-gone days, especially on the occasion of the marriage of any of his children. After the hospitable manner of the time, when his sons married there was first a "wedding" at the house of the bride, and the next day all the friends repaired to the house of the bridegroom, and made merry. Cornelius was so extremely deliberate in all his movements that he was dubbed "Captain Slow," which he took in good part, and it was a cause of regret to his neighbors when he removed to Godwinville, to be near his children, most of whom were employed in the cotton mill there. He died in that vicinity.

VI. Michael, b. Jan. 31, 1790; m. Dolly Snyder, dau. of Andrew Snyder, near Godwinville; he d. 1844; she was b. Oct. 7, 1792; d. in Feb. 1850.

VII. Jacob, b. Feb. 17, 1795; m. Gitty Devoe, from Rutherford. He lived in the house which had been occupied by his father. The farm was sold by Abraham Reynolds, guardian of Jacob's minor children, by order of the orphans' court, by deed dated Feb. 27, 1838, to Henry I. Van Blarcom,¹ whose property was sold by Isaac Vanderbeck, sheriff, by deed dated July 31, 1841, to Peter Van Winkle, the farm being then estimated to contain 93 acres.² He subsequently sold to Peter A. Van Houten. Jacob left children: 1. John, who removed to Jersey City; 2. Jane, m. Reuben (?) Taylor; removed to Newton, N. J.; 3. Eliza Ann, who resided in Marshall street; 4. Cornelius, who lived in Park avenue, between the Baptist church and Carroll street; 5. Jacob; 6. David; 7. Maria; 8. Rachel, d. young, before her father.

Peter Hartman-Dirck-Hartman-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Cornelius, b. Nov. 2, 1763; m. Dautye (Dorothy) Vanderhoof, Jan. 23, 1796. Issue: 1. Annaatje, b. Sept. 27, 1796; 2. Lea, b. Dec. 23, 1798; 3. Rachel, b. Aug. 2, 1801; 4. Peter, b. Jan. 7, 1805; 5. Catharina, March 19, 1811; 6. Jane, b. July 29, 1815.

II. Dirck, b. July 26, 1768; probably d. young.

III. Annaatje, b. July 26, 1768; m. Peter Lourens Ackerman, Aug. 28, 1788. Issue: 1. Annatje, b. Feb. 20, 1791; 2. Lerry (Laurens), b. Sept. 27, 1792.

IV. Pieter, bap. May 2, 1779; d. young.

Only Cornelius and Annaatje survived their father.

Seventh Generation.

John Jacob-Johannis-Jacob-Elias-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Jacob John, d. Oct. 31, 1820, aged 1 year, 1 mo. 5 days.

II. Remus, b. Oct. 5, 1823; m. Sarah Nichols, June 5, 1847; she d. in 1874; he d. Oct. 1, 1892. Issue: 1. Mary Ellen; 2. Ann Eliza; 3. Frank Dinwiddie, a physician of Paterson, m. Annie Gertrude Doremus, Nov. 3, 1881; she d. July 8, 1892, leaving one child, Ralph Doremus Vreeland, b. Sept. 18, 1883; 4. Hattie; 5. George; 6. John, b. May 20, 1860; d. July 9, 1860.

III. Romulus, b. Oct. 5, 1823; m. Valeria Conselyea, June 3, 1847; d. Nov. 19, 1888. Issue: 1. Sophia; 2. Oscar, d. June 27, 1892.

IV. Catharine, m. George Worden.

V. Ellen, m. Thomas Whittaker.

VI. Cinthia, m. Gottfried Müller, a German artist.

VII. Phebe, m. James Thomson.

VIII. Jane, m. Herrmann Kieshauer.

IX. Lea, m. James Briggs.

Jacob Jacob-Johannis-Jacob-Elias-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Mary (or Polly), b. Nov. 2, 1833; m. Archibald Hammel, Jan. 25, 1851.

II. Rachel, b. Jan. 18, 1839.

III. Jacob, living at Kingsland.

Elias Jacob-Elias-Jacob-Elias-Michiel-Jansen had children:

I. Antje, b. Sept. 21, 1787; m. Edo Vreeland, of Boiling Spring. Issue: 1. Enoch; 2. Margaret; 3. Elias; 4. George; 5. Jane. Further particulars of these children have been given on page 126.

II. Adrian, b. Nov. 8, 1789; m. Antje Herring, Dec. 9, 1810. Issue: 1. Abraham Herring, b. Jan. 6, 1812; m. Jane, only child of John Van Riper, of Delawanna. (Children—1. Adrian; 2. Clarence Hunter; 3. John; 4. Catrina; 5. Cornelius; 6. Elias; 7. Abraham, besides others); 2. Elias, b. March 30, 1814; m. Jane, dau. of Aaron A. and Hannah Van Houten; she d. May 15, 1849, aged 31 years, 11 months, 21 days. Abraham Herring Vreeland was educated for the ministry; he taught school, farmed and preached at various periods of his life.

III. Geertje, bap. Jan. 10, 1796; m. Jacob Hopper, son of Garret Hopper, of Lodi. Issue: 1. Ann, m. Jasper Yereance, of Boiling Spring; 2. Adrian, m. 1st, Eliza Ann Post; 3. Garret, who taught school for many years, in and about Paterson; 4. Margaret, m. Henry Yereance, of Boiling Spring, brother of Jasper; 5. Eliza, m. Peter Cadmus.

IV. Elizabeth, b. April 9, 1812; m. 1st, Lucas Romaine, near Rochelle Park, January 21, 1830; 2d, Philip Van Bussum, of Sloomterdam, Dec. 19, 1833. She d. Oct. 21, 1875. Issue: 1. Maria Ann (by Romaine); m. John Van Riper, who lived near the Bergen county end of the Broadway bridge, and was a farmer, and afterwards a furniture dealer in New York; 2. Margaret, m. Peter J. Kipp, of Clifton; 3. Peter, living at Sloomterdam.

¹ Passaic County Deeds, B, 14.

² *Ib.*, E, 404.

Hartman Michael-Hartman-Michael-Hartman-Michiël-Jansen had children :

I. Gerritje, b. May 25, 1794; m. Albert Van Houten.

II. Fytje, b. Jan. 12, 1797.

III. Tryntje, b. Aug. 11, 1799.

IV. Lena, b. Aug. 31, 1803; m. Garret G. Garrison, who lived on Broadway, near East Thirtieth street. Ch., Hartman, b. Jan. 14, 1826.

V. Jenneke, b. Dec. 8, 1805.

VI. Marretje, b. Sept. 2, 1808.

Johannis Cornelius-Hartman-Michael-Hartman-Michiël-Jansen had children :

I. Cornelius, b. Oct. 5, 1804; m. 1st, Betse Simmons, sister of ex-Judge Henry P. Simmons, of Passaic; Cornelius lived in Fair street, Paterson; 2d, Maria Taylor. Issue (all by second wife): 1. John Livingston, b. Aug. 29, 1854; 2. Elizabeth Ann Wiggins, b. Aug. 28, 1855; 3. Sophronia, b. Dec. 16, 1856; 4. Sarah Elizabeth, b. June 10, 1859.

II. Catharine, b. Oct. 9, 1807; d. Nov. 25, 1807.

III. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 20, 1808; m. Cornelius A. Post, who lived in Park avenue. Ch., John Post, m. Hattie Foster.

IV. John, b. June 2, 1811; m. Tinie (also called Matilda) Stagg; he d. in Vreeland avenue. Issue : 1. Ira, d. when 17 or 18 years old; 2. Sophronia, m. Henry J. Garrison; 3. Abraham, d. unm., about 20 years old; 4. Nicholas, m. Ida Hill, in Vreeland avenue; 5. Cornelius, removed to Newark; 6. John, in U. S. Navy; 7. Carrie, unm. Three others d. in inf.

V. Nicholas, b. July 2, 1814; m. Ellen Maseker (b. July 4, 1813), Feb. 17, 1838; d. April 13, 1873. Ch., Mary Elizabeth, b. July 12, 1840; d. Feb. 20, 1881, unm., at 127 Ward street, Paterson.

VI. Ann, b. July 15, 1817; d. in childhood.

The four children of Johannis who grew up built houses on Vreeland avenue between Eighteenth and Twentieth avenues, and lived there for a time.

Cornelius Cornelius-Hartman-Michael-Hartman-Michiël-Jansen had children :

I. Cornelius, b. June 12, 1808; d. in inf.

II. Jannetje, b. Dec. 4, 1810; m. Lewis Masker, at Godwinville.

III. Cornelius, b. March 21, 1813; m. Auley Christopher, at Godwinville, and removed thither after his marriage.

IV. Nicasie Van Blarkum, b. Aug. 13, 1815; m. Eliza Masker, at Godwinville; afterwards removed to Hackensack, where he carried on blacksmithing, and later a hardware store.

V. Elizabeth, removed to Western New York; m. — Vreeland.

VI. Marian Simmons, b. Aug. 5, 1822; m. William Jackson, at Godwinville, after her father's death. She d. leaving one child, about two years old. Jackson m. 2d, Hannah Van Gelder, of Godwinville, March 2, 1843.

VII. Ellen, m. Nicholas Folley. Ch., Katie, m. William Mackrell.

Michael Cornelius-Hartman-Michael-Hartman-Michiël-Jansen had children :

I. Cornelius D. (Dolly, after his mother), b. March 4, 1813; m. (by the Rev. Stephen Grover, Caldwell) Rachel Beach (b. Jan. 29, 1818; d. March 6, 1887), dau. of Capt. Jonathan Beach, of Caldwell, Sept. 29, 1836; d. July 6, 1890.

II. Andrew, b. May 21, 1815; m. Phebe Ann Stevens, Oct. 1, 1836.

III. Elizabeth, b. May 5, 1819; m. Andrew Derrom, May 22, 1842; d. Feb. 6, 1883; he d. July 15, 1892.

IV. Rachel, b. March 14, 1821; d. in inf.

V. Jeremiah, b. July 13, 1829; d. unm., of consumption, Feb. 12, 1851.

Some of the Vreelands owned farms extending "from river to river;" that is, from the Passaic below Passaic Bridge, across the First Mountain to the river in the vicinity of Little Falls. Others owned at Caldwell, and they soon had mills along the Peckamin river. When the Horseneck tract was opened, they were among the early settlers about Gansegat (Fairfield). Richard Penn, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, by deed dated January 1, 1775, conveyed to Roelof Vreeland, of Pequannock, a large tract of land near Doremus Bridge, being part of a tract of 2,500 acres surveyed in 1715 for Wm. Penn.¹ Roelof died intestate, and his wife, Aaltje Doremus, then living at Peckamin river, was appointed administratrix, Aug. 17, 1804. They had children : 1. Abraham, b. April 11, 1768; 2. Anneke, b. May 24, 1771; m. Aaron Kirris; 3. Ralph; 4. Jennie, m. Abraham T. Doremus.

The will of John Vreeland, of Pequannock, dated May 7, 1785, proved June 4, 1795, names children John, Daniel, Jacob, Neeltje, Metje, Garret, Fametye, Peggy.²

Jacob Vreeland and Garret Vreeland, probably members of that branch of the Vreeland family which was located between Second River (Belleville) and Third River (Franklin), acquired several tracts of land, estimated to contain about 300 acres, at Macopin and vicinity, in 1754, by virtue of a deed from David Ogden for 150 acres, dated December 20, 1753, and a deed from James Alexander and Robert Hunter Morris for 54.4 acres, dated Jan. 28, 1754.³ Jacob acquired other lands in addition to those mentioned above. He conveyed 50 acres to Gerrebrant Vereance, May 28, 1772; Vereance devised this tract to his children, Hannah, wife of Paul Powlason, Sarah, wife of Rulaf Van Wagoner, all of Acquackanonk, and Gerrebrant Vereance, of New Barbadoes, who on July 2, 1796, conveyed the same to John Vreeland and James Vreeland, of Macopin, so that the property once more came into the Vreeland family. James Vreeland and Jane, his wife, released to John, May 9, 1812.

John Vreeland, son of Jacob (sometimes referred to in deeds as John I. Vreeland, meaning John Jacob Vreeland), m. 1st, Polly Kidnie, of Second River, by whom he had six children. He m. 2d, Catharine Whitty (probably Witte,

¹ E. J. Deeds, H 3, f. 69.

² Book No. 36 of Wills, Trenton, f. 82.

³ Perth Amboy Surveys, S 3, f. 377.

the name being German), who bore him several more children. He was settled at Macopin prior to 1784.¹ He lived about where Thomas B. Vreeland now lives (1894), about a mile northeasterly from the Macopin pond. In the early days of the settlement, before he was able to build barns for the storing of his grain, he thrashed his buckwheat in the open air and piled it up in a huge mound. The wild turkeys were wont to swoop down in great flocks to feed on the grain, and the tradition is handed down in the family that one day John concealed himself, and when a flock settled down upon the buckwheat suddenly rose and fired into them, dropping nine turkeys at one shot. He had a saw mill where Horace Mabee's hotel now is, at Macopin. He conveyed most of his property, December 14, 1793, to his son James.² His will, dated June 23, 1809, was proved July 11, 1812; William Colfax, and his wife Catharine, were his executors.³ He devised to his wife Catharine during her widowhood, all his estate, with remainder to his sons William and Henry, in fee, who also received his farming utensils; to daughters Elizabeth, Catharine and Elanah, all the residue of his personal estate; to the rest of his children, naming them, five shillings each. His children were:

I. Jacob.

II. Kobus (James), m. Jennie Beam, of Wanaque. Issue: 1. Beam; 2. John B.; 3. Conrad, m. —; d. about 1845, in a house which he built in 1821 on land deeded to him for life by his father, May 9, 1821. (Children: 1. Thomas B.; 2. James C.); 4. Polly, m. James Tichenor, at Greenwood Lake.

III. John.

IV. Abraham, went away from home and was never heard of afterwards.

V. Nelly.

VI. Polly.

VII. William, m. Elenor Degraw. Issue: 1. Elizabeth (Betsy), m. —; 2. Julia Ann, m. —; 3. Jane; 4. Sarah; 5. Peter; 6. Harriet; 7. Maria; 8. David; 9. Hester; 10. Ellen; 11. James; 12. John Milton; 13. —, d. young; 14. —, d. young.

VIII. Henry, m. Jane Eckhart; d. Sept. 5, 1888, aged 85 years, 6 months, 21 days. Issue: 1. George, d. in inf.; 2. and 3. Jacob and Katie, twins; 4. John; 5. Richard; 6. Sarah; 7. Joseph; 8. James; 9. Daniel; 10. David; 11. Peter; 12. Ira.

IX. Elizabeth, m. Samuel Payn. Issue: 1. John; 2. Lewis; 3. Daniel; 4. Catharine; 5. Eliza; 6. Samuel.

X. Catharine, m. James Payn, brother of Samuel. Issue: 1. Hiram; 2. John; 3. Adeline; 4. Susan; 5. Lorinda; 6. James; 7. Stephen; 8. Jason.

XI. Elanah, m. David Gould; they went West—to

Western New York, or further West. Issue: 1. Ruth; 2. Margaret Jane; 3. Isaac; 4. William; 5. Rachel.

John D. Vreeland (son of Dirck), who was a contemporary of John Jacob Vreeland, probably acquired his property from Garret Vreeland. He had children: Richard (mentioned in deeds as Richard I. Vreeland), Yellas, John (John D. Vreeland, Jun.), Henry and Abraham. John D. Vreeland lived on the road leading from Macopin to Wanaque, a few hundred feet from the Macopin school house, where his grandson, John R. Freeland, now lives; this branch of the family quite generally write their name Freeland.

Abraham A. Vreeland bought several tracts of land, some as early as 1790, in the Wanaque Valley, from Joseph Board, Peter Slott, Simon Van Ness, Elias Boudinot, Michael Cook, Sen., William Colfax and Robert Colfax.

About the same time, John A. Vreeland (perhaps a son of the Abraham Vreeland just mentioned) bought considerable tracts of land in Pompton township.

In a lonely spot on the hillside, overlooking the Pequannock river, about a mile above Smith's Mills, are three tombstones erected as "tributes of filial esteem," by Ann Vreeland, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth, to the memory of:

Peter Vreeland, d. September 9, 1813, in the 59th year of his age.

Elizabeth Vreeland (his wife), d. January 24, 1847, aged 70 years, 6 months and 5 days.

John Wittig, d. May 26, 1806, aged 69 years, 10 months.

Wittig was probably the father of Elizabeth Vreeland.

The following data are gleaned principally from the Acquackanonk, Totowa, Hackensack and Schraalenburgh church records. Except where otherwise stated, the dates after the names of children are the dates of birth:

Abraham Vreeland (will dated Oct. 12, 1805—Essex Wills, A, 83) and Lea Vreeland: 1. Maragrietje, bap. Dec. 25, 1770; m. Hassel Yereance, and d. Aug. 29, 1847; 2. Cornelius, m. Sartje Helms, Nov. 13, 1797; 3. Elias, b. April 28, 1783. Some account of the children of Cornelius and Elias will be found on the next page.

Abraham Vreeland and Annaetje Moore: 1. Elias, b. March 8, 1781; 2. Rutje, b. Oct. 12, 1791; 3. Gerrit, b. Aug. 24, 1795.

Abraham Vreeland m. Rachel Ackerman, Nov. 30, 1786. His will, dated Feb. 21, 1826, proved Nov. 7, 1826, devises all his estate, at Polifly, to his wife Rachel for life, with remainder in fee to his sons, John and Lawrence. (Bergen Wills, C, 163.) 1. Anatje, Feb. 2, 1793; 2. Effie, Aug. 15, 1795; 3. John; 4. Lawrence.

Abraham Vreeland and Maritie Ackerman: 1. John, Aug. 6, 1789.

Abraham Vreeland m. Catharine Easterly, Oct. 5, 1789; 1. Maragrietje, Jan. 19, 1790.

Abraham E. Vreeland, of Acquackanonk, m. Lea Degraw, Sept. 28, 1799. His children were: 1. Cornelius, July 17, 1800; 2. Lea, Feb. 21, 1802; 3. Hartman, Jan. 9, 1804; 4. Catharina, March 13, 1806.

Abraham J. Vreeland and Lena Romyn: 1. John, Jan. 10, 1813.

¹ On November 26, 1784, a road was laid "from the neighborhood of Makapien to the main Road that Leads from Pompton to Charlotteburgh, two rods wide, beginning where the Road formerly went before the Door of the Dwelling house of John Vreeland," etc.—*Bergen Roads*, C, 13.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, H, 302.

³ Bergen County Wills, A, 416.

Benjamin Vreeland m. Elizabeth Van Winkel, May 11, 1799: 1. John, Dec. 3, 1800; 2. Isaac, March 4, 1802; 3. Paulus, Nov. 22, 1803.

Claas Vreeland m. Catrina Van Duyn, both of the church at Pompton, May 27, 1754.

Cornelius A. Vreeland m. Sartje Helms or Susanna Hellem, Nov. 18, 1797: 1. Samuel, June 18, 1798; 2. Lea, Aug. 31, 1800; 3. Abraham, July 18, 1802; 4. Catharina, July 1, 1804.

Charles A. Vreeland and Ann Speer: 1. Lydia, Dec. 26, 1815.

Elias Vreeland and Lea Aeltse: 1. Gerrit, Feb. 5, 1729.

Elias Vreeland m. Christina Thiese, both of Acquackanonk, May 22, 1731.

Elias Vreeland m. Catlyntje Smith (b. at Gansegat), July 3, 1741: 1. Pieter, Oct. 24, 1754; 2. Abraham, July 8, 1757; 3. Gerret, May 24, 1760.

Elias A. Vreeland, Jun., m. Annatje Spier, Jan. 1, 1804. His will, dated June 1, 1816, was proved Sept. 17, 1816. (Essex Wills, B, 221.) 1. Jacob, Nov. 28, 1804; 2. Sarah, Sept. 10, 1807; 3. Lea, July 26, 1813; d. in infancy; 4. Lydia, Dec. 26, 1815.

Enoch Vreeland and Catrina Outwater: 1. Isaac, b. Feb. 16, 1760; 2. Thomas, b. Dec. 13, 1764; m. Catharine — (Will dated Feb. 29, 1844; proved April 13, 1853); 3. Tryntje, bap. Sept. 13, 1767; m. — Hopper. (Issue: 1. Cornelius; 2. Enoch). 4. Annatje, b. April 21, 1771; 5. Rachel, b. July 27, 1775; m. — Brinkerhoff. Issue: 1. George.

Enoch C. Vreeland (will dated March 28, 1811; proved Sept. 4, 1816) and Lea Van Winkle: 1. Jacomyntje, b. Mar. 24, 1771, m. Abraham Koejeman, Jan. 11, 1787. (Issue: 1. Leya, b. Jan. —, 1796; 2. Leya, b. Oct. 6, 1798; 3. Myntje, b. March 17, 1801; 2. Cornelius, b. Sept. 2, 1772; 3. Simeon, b. Oct. 24, 1776; probably d. in infancy; 4. Margrietje, b. Aug. 31, 1779; d. in infancy; 5. Helena, b. Jan. 23, 1782; m. — Willer; 6. Johannes, b. Dec. 7, 1783; 7. Pryntje, b. June 29, 1786; m. — Pier; 8. Lea, b. —; m. — Vanderhoof; 9. Saartje, b. June 12, 1789; prob. d. young; 10. Jannetje, b. Sept. 11, 1791; 11. Margrietje, b. Nov. 14, 1795.

By deed Sept. 8, 1798, Enoch C. Vreeland and wife conveyed 32 acres; Feb. 20, 1800, they conveyed 30 acres, part of Lot No. 13, of the small lots; April 21, 1800, they conveyed to Abraham E. Vreeland Lot No. 2, 44 acres, where Cornelius Enoch Vreeland then lived; also part of Lot No. 1, 12 acres.

Enoch (Ja.) Vreeland m. Marie Vreeland, Oct. 17, 1802: 1. Johannes, b. April 24, 1803; 2. Enoch, b. April 9, 1812; 3. Gouda, b. Nov. 24, 1814.

Gerrit Vreeland, y. m., b. at Acquackanonk, m. Marietje Stymelsz, m., both l. here, Nov. 7, 1745.

Gerrit Vreeland and Maragrita Vreeland: 1. Neeltje, Feb. 13, 1758; 2. Michiel, Sept. 31, 1761; 3. Marretje, Dec. 11, 1766.

Gerrit Vreeland m. Rachel Moor (Ragel More), May 29, 1791: 1. Sally, Oct. 5, 1791; 2. Cathalyntje, May 6, 1793; 3. Isaac, b. Sept. 21, 1796.

Gerrit Vreeland m. Maragrietje Van Rypen, Aug. 16,

1794: 1. Abraham, March 1, 1795; 2. Ragel, Feb. 27, 1798; 3. Cornelius, Aug. 4, 1800; 4. Jannetje, Dec. 15, 1802; 5. Janneke, May 15, 1808.

Hartman Vreeland and Marritje Gerrebrantse: 1. Belitje, Jan. 5, 1756.

Hartman Enochs Vreeland m. Jannitje Van Nostrand, Aug. 20, 1747.

Isaac Vreeland (d. Jan. 11, 1836, in his 90th year, and is buried at Belleville) and Myntje (Jemima) Romyn (d. Oct. 17, 1821, in her 59th year, and is buried at Belleville): 1. Abraham, Oct. 26, 1787.

Isaac Vreeland m. Maragrietje Vreeland, Feb. 10, 1790: 1. Helena, June 22, 1790; 2. Enoch, Sept. 5, 1792; 3. Catharina, Aug. 15, 1795; 4. Enoch, Sept. 20, 1798.

Jacob Vreeland, y. m., of Second River, m. Martje Jurjaense, of Acquackanonk, Dec. 21, 1726.

Jacob Vreeland, y. m., b. at Wesel, m. Margaretha Gerritsen, maiden, b. at Wesel, both living at Acquackanonk, June 24, 1746.

Jacob Vreeland m. Marytje Banta, Nov. 6, 1760: 1. Annaetje, bap. Nov. 23, 1761.

Jacob Vreeland m. Sarah Jacobse (in a deed May 10, 1800, they are described as of Caldwell): 1. Johannes, July 26, 1779.

Johannes Vreeland m. Metje Jurjaense: 1. Johannes, Nov. 16, 1730.

Johannis Freelandt and Effje (Eegje) Ter Hune: 1. Isaak, Jan. 21, 1755 (will dated Jan. 4, 1828; Bergen Wills, C, 330); 2. Johannis, bap. June 20, 1756; 3. Tryntje, bap. Nov. 13, 1757; 4. Abram, bap. July 15, 1759; 5. Petrus, bap. May 3, 1761; m. Peggy Demse. (Issue: 1. Hessel, b. July 28, 1782; 2. —, b. July 24, 1783; 3. Marcus, b. b. Feb. 3, 1785; 4. —, b. June 23, 1787; 5. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 13, 1801; 6. Jacob, b. Nov. 1, 1765; 7. Benjamin, b. March 14, 1771; m. Elizabeth Van Winkle, May 11, 1799.

Johannes (Ja.) Vreeland m. Jannetje Van Wagenen, Feb. 23, 1792: 1. Annaetje, Nov. 18, 1792; 2. Johannis, Jan. 3, 1796; 3. Helena, Sept. 15, 1807.

John Vreeland and —: 1. John, Jan. 26, 1784.

John I. Vreeland and Sara Ellen (Allen): 1. Effie, April 20, 1786; 2. Abraham, b. Feb. 20, 1791; 3. Sara, bap. May 20, 1793, m. Tunis Van Iderstine; d. Oct. 10, 1823; 4. Pieter, April 21, 1796.

John Enoch Vreeland m. Jenneke (Jannetje) Van Winkel, Dec. 25, 1804: 1. Helena, Sept. 15, 1807.

John Vreeland, Jun., m. Geertje Rodebach, Jan. 28, 1804: 1. John, Oct. 31, 1804; 2. Elias, Aug. 27, 1808.

John M. Vreeland m. Elizabeth Van Eydestyn, Dec. 22, 1811: 1. Michael, Dec. 30, 1812.

John J. Vreeland m. Helena Vreeland, Feb. 26, 1810: 1. Sara, July 1, 1811; 2. Grietje, April 27, 1813.

Joris Vreeland m. Elsje Meed (Meet) of Pegqueneck, Dec. 18, 1728: 1. Johannes, Jan. 13, 1731; 2. Johannes, Feb. 16, 1732.

Michael (M.) Vreeland m. Elizabeth Reddanor (Ridenar), Nov. 30, 1806: 1. Michael, Dec. 28, 1807; 2. Hendrick, Oct. 5, 1810; 3. Elizabeth, Sept. 7, 1812.

Michael C. Vreeland and Dorrity Snyder: 1. Adrian, May 21, 1815.

Nicholas Vreeland and Elizabeth Van Schyven: 1. Vrouwetje, Dec. 26, 1769; 2. Hessel, May 15, 1771; 3. Joannes, Jan. 14, 1775.

VIII. ADRIAN POST.

The Acquackanonk Patentee was doubtless a native of Holland, and was a son of Captain Adrian Post, who was sent over to this country in 1650 as the superintendent of a colony of twenty or more people, men, women and children, with suitable farming implements, in the ship "New Netherland's Fortune," which had been purchased, May 18, 1650, by the Yonkheer Hendrick van der Capellen, of Rysel, Baron of Essels and Hasselt, representative of the States General, etc., etc., in connection with four Amsterdam merchants. The vessel sailed June 30, 1650, but owing to winter storms did not arrive in this country until December 19th.¹

Pos is Dutch for gull, sea-gull. This seems to have been the correct way of spelling the Captain's name. He appears to have been a soldier.

Although the records regarding Post are silent for the next four or five years, it is evident that he located his colony on Staten Island, carrying it on with much success, so that in a few years there were one hundred or more persons in the little settlement. He cultivated friendly relations with the Indians and familiarized himself with their language,² an acquisition which was destined to be of much service to him at a most critical period in his career. When the Indian War of 1655 broke out, his flourishing colony did not escape in the general attack made by the Indians upon the whites, but on the night of September 15, twenty-three persons were killed on Staten Island, and sixty-seven were taken prisoners, among the latter being Captain Post, with his wife, five children and a servant girl.³

A pleasant illustration of the confidence the Indians reposed in his integrity is the fact that the Hackensack Chief, Pennekeck, sent Captain Post with fourteen of his fellow prisoners over to New Amsterdam to ask the Director-General for powder and lead in exchange for these captives. And an equally pleasant token of the confidence of Captain Post in the humanity of his captors is the fact that at the request of the Dutch authorities he returned to the Indians to continue negotiations for the exchange of the rest of the white captives, and conducted his negotiations with such success that he returned to New Amsterdam October 21, with twenty-eight prisoners. He had another conference with the Hackensack Chiefs, Pennekeck and Oratamy, on October 26, and would seem to have been successful in securing the release of all the prisoners after a time.⁴ Upon effecting his own exchange, the faithful superintendent returned to Staten

Island and hunted up the few head of cattle left, but owing to the complete destruction of the crops, buildings and other property, most of the cattle had died, and he was obliged to sell others to obtain means to maintain his wife and children.¹

When Van der Capelle heard of the great havoc made by the Indians in his colony, he instructed Captain Post to gather together the survivors and to erect a fort on the Island; also to keep the people provisioned. This, however, was impracticable, as the Captain with his starving family during the ensuing winter were obliged to camp out under the bleak sky without any protection or means of defence. The authorities recognized the insurmountable difficulties in the way of protecting the colony, and decided to withdraw the soldiers and abandon him to his fate unless he would remove with his people and his patron's cattle to Long Island.² The creditors of Van der Capelle, seeing the desperate condition of the colony, began to harass Post for the payment of the Baron's debts, and suit was brought by Jacob Schellinger and others against him as agent for the Baron for payment of a note;³ and Janneke Melyn claimed as hers some of the few cattle still in Post's possession.⁴ Under his accumulating hardships and exposures and harassments, Post fell sick, and in the following April his wife was constrained to petition the authorities for a postponement of the suit brought by Schellinger, and to urge that the soldiers might be allowed to remain for the present on Staten Island. The soldiers who had escorted her to New Amsterdam were directed to return with her to Staten Island, but they had become tired of their exposure on that desolate spot, and declared they would not accompany her.⁵ Dirck van Schelluyne, for and on behalf of Madam Post, in view of her husband's continued illness, petitioned (April 27, 1656) the Director-General and Council at New Amsterdam to send an armed force to the Island for the protection of the rights of Baron van der Capelle de Ryssel, Patron of that place, and for somebody else to take care of the property during Captain Post's illness. The authorities, however, insisted that there was nothing on the Island worth preserving but the cattle, which ought to be removed to Long Island, and as the population consisted of only six or seven persons (Captain Post, his wife, five children, one male and one female servant), it would be folly to send a garrison for their protection. The armed force was accordingly refused.⁶ On July 20, 1656, Schellinger recovered judgment against Post on a note signed by Cornelius Melyn and others, claiming to be agents of Baron van der Capelle.⁷

The attempt at colonizing Staten Island by individual enterprise having failed, the Island was purchased by the

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 206.

² N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 60-1.

³ Cal. N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 161.

⁴ Cal. N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 164.

⁵ Cal. N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 165.

⁶ Cal. N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 165, 166; N. Y. Col. Docs., I., 638; N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 74.

⁷ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 170; Cal. N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 170.

¹ O'Callaghan, II., 130; Broadhead, I., 524-5.

² N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 46.

³ O'Callaghan, II., 291; N. Y. Col. Docs., XII., 98. See also Indian War of 1655, p. 41.

⁴ Cal. N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 153; N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 46, 47, 48.

West India Company, to whom nineteen persons presented a petition, August 22, 1661, for tracts of land on the south side, in order to establish a village, which was allowed by the Company, Captain Post being one of the grantees.¹ It is probable, however, that he did not avail himself of the grant, but removed to Bergen about this time, if, indeed, he was not already a resident there. In 1662 he was one of petitioners to have a clergyman settled at Bergen, and promised to contribute twenty florins therefor yearly.² Under date of December 28, 1662, he, with others, petitioned the Director-General and Council to protect the inhabitants of Bergen and Communipaw against the attempts of various individuals to fence in the common lands;³ and on January 4, 1663, he and two others selected by their neighbors for the purpose, appeared before the Council to support this petition.⁴ Under date of June 30, 1663, upon the nomination of his neighbors, he was confirmed as ensign for the village of Bergen.⁵ On August 30, 1663, he petitioned for a grant of some low lands at Bergen, and surveys thereof were ordered to be made.⁶ Post received from Governor Philip Carteret, May 12, 1668, a patent for fifty-five acres of land at and about Bergen;⁷ being probably the same tract which he had received from the Dutch authorities. On May 18, 1671, we find him sworn on a jury to serve at a special court at Elizabethtown.⁸ On September 4, 1673, when the Dutch reoccupied New Jersey as part of New Netherlands, the Council of War appointed Post ensign for Bergen.⁹ This does not seem to have affected his standing with the English, for after they recovered possession of New Jersey and New York, Post was commissioned, July 16, 1675, lieutenant of the militia at Bergen.¹⁰ His adventurous life ended at Bergen, February 28, 1677. During his lifetime, Capt. Post had executed two mortgages upon all his estate, moveable and immoveable, October 17, 1662, and May 9, 1662, for twenty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-six guilders, to Cornelius Steenwick, an eminent merchant of New York. His family were unable to pay these obligations, and he having died intestate, they declined to administer, whereupon Governor Carteret appointed Steenwick administrator of his estate.¹¹

The records do not give us the name of Madam Post, who shared the Captain's fortunes and misfortunes with the bravery of a true heroine; nor do they inform us who were the five children who accompanied them from Holland. It is probable that these were all young.

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 206; O'Callaghan, II., 427.

² N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 233.

³ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 234.

⁴ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 235.

⁵ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 268.

⁶ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 294.

⁷ Hudson Co. L. T., p. 81.

⁸ N. J. Archives, I., 66.

⁹ N. Y. Col. Docs., II., 597.

¹⁰ E. J. Deeds, Liber 3, f. 117.

¹¹ E. J. Deeds, Liber 3, f. 133.

Second Generation.

Capt. Adrian Post had children:

I. Adrian, b. in Holland; came to America in 1650, with his parents; m. Catrintje (Catrina) Gerrits, April 17, 1677; he was one of the petitioners for the Acquackanonk Patent, May 30, 1684;¹ was named in the Patent as one of the grantees; he was elected deacon of the Acquackanonk church in 1706. He was no longer living in March, 1713, when Symon Jacobsen van Winkel received a release from the surviving patentees of Acquackanonk.² It is not easy to say with precision just where he lived.

II. Maria.³

III.

IV.

V.

VI. Margarit, bap. June 6, 1657.

VII. Francoys, bap. March 3, 1659; m. Maritje Kobis (Cobus, or Jacobus), April 22, 1690. It is probable that he was an early settler at Acquackanonk. In 1695 he was chosen deacon of the church, and elder in 1699, 1705, 1711, 1716. He appears to have been a man of substance, for on April 4, 1696, Hans Dedrickes, of the town of Bergen, conveys to "ffrancis Post of the township of Aqueckenonge," consideration £31 5s., current money of New Jersey, a "certaine parcell of Land Lyeing and being in the township of Aqueckenong . . . betwixt Adrian Post, and Jurian Thomas being of the hundred [acre] Lotts and is Numbered Two, together with the full and Absolute Right and privileges of the halfe of the fourteenth part of the comonage, according to the whole of the purchase of Aquackenonge."⁴ Two years later, April 26, 1698, Cornelius Lubberts, of Bergen, for £30, conveys to "Franss Post of ye town of Achquikanuncque," "a certain lot or parcel of Land Containing one hundred acres lying within ye Pattent of Aquckononque above said being ye whole breadth of lott No. 10 & half ye breadth of ye No. 9 together with ye eight & twentieth part of ye rights of commons of ye sd town of Aqueckonunque according to aggrement made by ye Patentees to parties of said Patent wth its rights titles privileges & appurtenances unto said parcel of Land belonging or in any manner or way appertaining." This deed was acknowledged before Enoch Michaelse, Esq.⁵ These two deeds gave Post an equal fourteenth part of the undivided lands of Acquackanonk. In 1711 (November 27) he with seven others bought 2,800 acres of land on Stony Road.

VII. Geertruyd,⁶ bap. Aug. 21, 1663.

Third Generation.

Adrian-Adrian Post had children:

I. Adrian, b. Jan. 24, 1678; m. Elizabeth Merselis,

¹ N. J. Archives, XIII., 131.

² The Adrian Post mentioned in the receipts for quit-rents in 1712 and subsequently, on pp. 78-79, must have been of the next generation.

³ Adrian Post and Maria Post were witnesses at a baptism in 1670.

⁴ E. J. Deeds, F., f. 222.

⁵ E. J. Deeds, G., f. 107.

⁶ The mother's name is given as Clara, but no surname is recorded.

April 21, 1701; chosen deacon of the church in 1717 and 1728. He devised all his lands in Essex county to his two sons, Adrian A. Post and Merseillas Post.

II. Garrit, bap. Jan. 1, 1680; m. 1st, Lea Straet, Dec. 25, 1704; 2d, Fransyntje Peterse, Jan. 4, 1726; elected deacon in 1718, and elder in 1726.

III. Claertje, bap. Dec. 4, 1681; m. Pieter Helmigse (Van Houten), April 8, 1703.

IV. Annetje, bap. May 6, 1685.

V. Pieter, bap. Oct. 21, 1688, m. Catharina (Catelyntje) Beekman, Dec. 8, 1710. There is reason to believe that this Pieter Post was the same who by deeds of lease and release, dated May 3-4, 1736, bought from Richard Ashfield, of New York, a tract of 428 acres "at Wanuch [Wanaque] adjoining Cornelius and Jacobus Blinkerhoff on the Paquanack, Pomtan and Packhack rivers."¹ He doubtless established a grist and saw mill soon after his settlement, which was carried on afterwards by his son, Peter Post, miller; the latter sold, March 3, 1770, to Gorlyne Doremus, of Pequannock, yeoman, a tract of twenty acres, including "where the old house of said Peter Post now stands."² From the first Peter Post proceeded the Posts of Pompton and West Milford. By his will, dated December 3, 1757, but not proved until April 25, 1783, it appears that Pieter had married a second time. The following is his will:

In the Name of God Amen I Peter Post of Pomton in the County of Bergen & Eastern division of the province of New Jersey Esqr. being well and of a perfect mind and memory thanks be to God do make & ordain this my last Will & Testament in manner and form following first I commit my Soul into the hands of Almighty God and my body to be buried at the discretion of my executors hereafter named and as touching the disposition of all such Temporal Estate as it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow upon me I give & dispose thereof as followeth first I will that all my just Debts & Funeral charges shall be honourably paid and discharged Item I give unto my Eldest son aderyaen post my Silver Tankard in Right of his *primigeniture* or Birth right Item I give unto my son Peter Post my Silver Cup Item I give unto my Son Gerret Post my Silver Box Item I give unto my three Children and my Grand Child Namely Aderyain Post Peter Post Catrina Cool and my Grand Child Catrina Post five Silver Spoons to be delivered within Seven Weeks after my Deceas Item my will and pleasure is that my loving Wife Johana shall have hold and enjoy all my Estate both Real & Personal During She continues to be my widow and the above mentioned Articles Not to be in force before that time Except- in the five Silver Spoons and my will is that then my two Daughters and my Grand Child Namely Catrina Cool Mary Mead and Catrina Post shall have all the Remainder of my Silverware not disposed of before to be equally divided between them Item I Give unto my two Sons Peter Post and Gerret Post all that Tract of Land or Plantation where I now Dwell on and where my said son Peter now Dwelleth on the upper part or half unto the said peter Post his heirs and Assigns for ever and the lower part or half unto the said Gerret Post his heirs and Assigns for ever to be equally divided between them and that after such manner so as not to take away any of their buildings or orchards Subject Nevertheless to the Raising of Portion for the rest of my Children as bereby is directed That is my sd. Son Peter Post shall pay within a Year after the Death of my Wife or after she ceases to be my Widow unto my Daughter Catrina Cool or to her Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns the sum of fifty Pounds lawfull Money of the Province of New York and my Son Gerret Post shall pay within a Year after the death of my Wife or after she ceases to be my widow unto my Daughter Mary Mead or

her Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns the sum of Fifty Pounds Lawfull money of the Province of New York Item I give and bequeath unto my Grand Child Catrina post Child of my Daughter Johana deceased a Bond of Fifty Pounds which bond bears date the 29th of March 1757 to be Paid by my Son Aderyan Post my will is that the said Bond shall be paid at or before my said Grand Child shall come to be of the Age of Eighteen Years and in Case she shall happen to die without Heirs of her Body then it is to be equally Divided amongst the Rest of my Children further my will and Pleasure is that all the remainder part of my *Rail* and personally Estate Not heretofore is disposed of after the death of my Wife or after she ceases to be my widow shall be equally divided among my five Children Namely, Aderyain Post Peter Post Gerret Post and my two Daughter Catrina Cool and Mary Mead Item I do hereby Nominate and Appoint my three sons Aderyain Post Peter Post and Gerret Post to be the Executors of this my Last Will And Testament Intreating of them to cause the same to be Punctually performed fulfill'd and Kept Item and lastly I do hereby revoke and make void all former and other wills by me heretofore made Declaring this to be my Last will and Testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my band and Seal this third day of December in the Thirtieth year of the Reign of our sovereign Lord George the Second over Great Brittain &c King Anno Dom 1757 Signed Sealed Published and declared by the said Peter Post to be his last will and Testament in the Presence of us After the Word unto between the fourth and fifth Line from below on the other side and the word to between the first and second line from above being first interlined and also the Word *Rail* and between the third and fourth Line from above being interlined Jacobus Barguo, George Ruyerse Pyeter Berry ¹

Peter Post [L. S.]

VI. Johannes, bap. June 10, 1690; m. Elizabeth Helmigse van Houten, Oct. 8, 1714; chosen deacon in 1727 and in 1731; elder in 1734 and 1742. His will, dated May 10, 1776, was proved Nov. 23, 1783. It does not mention his wife, who was probably dead when it was written. He disposed of his property as follows:

In the name of God amen I Jobannis Post of Sadle River in the County of Bergen and in the Eastern Division of New Jersey yeoman Being in Good Health of Body and of Perfect mind and memory Thanks be Given unto God Calling to mind the Mortality of my Body and knowing that it is appointed unto all men Once to Die do make and Ordain this my Last Will and Testament, That is to say Principally and first of all I Give my soul into the Hand of Almighty God that Gave it and my Body I Recommend to the Earth to be Buried in Decent Christian Burial at the Discretion of my Executors not Doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall Receive the same again by the Almighty power of God, And as touching such Estate wherewith God hath been pleased to bless me in this Life I Give Demise & Dispose of the same in the following manner & form Imprimis, I Give and Bequeath unto my Oldest son Adriaen my Bible for his Birth-right To my son Cornelius I Give all my Farming Utensils then my Just Debts (if any there be) must be paid out of the Then Remaining part of my Moveables, the Then Remaining Moveables must be Divided Between all my Children or their Heirs or Assigns Namely Adriaen, Helmich, Gerrit, Peter, John, Cornelius, Jan-nitye, and Antye, Equally share and share Alike. Item my Lands I Give unto my three sons Peter, John, and Cornelius their Heirs or Assigns that is to say, unto my son John or his Heirs or Assigns the fourth part of the Breadth of the Lott I Dwell upon Extending from the River Passaick to the Rear of said Land Excepting the Mowing Ground which lies in said part of Land this fourth part is the Southermost part of said Lott of Land Joining to the Land of Thomas Van Repene. And I also Give to my son Peter or his Heirs or Assigns one fourth part of the Breadth of Lott of Land Next to my son John's part Extending from said River to the Rear of said Land. And also one Square Acre of Land out of the Southwesterly Corner of the Moiety or half of my said Land Excepting the mowing Ground which Lies in said fourth part of Land. I Also Give unto my son Cornelius or his Heirs or Assigns the other Moiety or half of my said Lott of Land with my Dwelling

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 42-43.

² *Ib.*, 128.]

¹ Recorded in Book No. 25 of Wills, Trenton, page 349, &c.

House Barn with the Appurtenances thereunto Belonging Excepting the Mowing Ground which lies in said part of Land. The Mowing Ground which lies in said Lotts of Land shall be held in Common Between my three sons to wit Peter John and Cornelius. Also one parcel or Lot of Land Known by the name of the Geer Hook. I also Give to my three sons Peter John and Cornelius or their Heirs or Assigns forever they paying the sum of one Hundred and Twenty five pounds New York money my son Peter must pay the sum of Thirty seven pounds ten Shillings, my son John must pay Thirty seven pounds ten shillings, my son Cornelius must pay Fifty pounds, all which said sums of money must be paid within four years after my Decease which said sum of One Hundred and Twenty five pounds shall be Equally Divided Amongst my five Children to wit. Adriaen, Helmech, Gerrit, Janitye, Antye, to each of them their Heirs or Assigns the sum of Twenty five pounds. Furthermore my part in the Brewkettle with the appurtenances to the same Belonging standing at Philip V. Bussems all my Children shall have an Equal Right in said Brew House in Case any Mine or Mines should be found or Discovered on any of my said Lands All my Children shall have an Equal right to the same, provided they Bear an equal part of the Costs and Damages that shall Arise thereby. And I do Revoke and Disannul all former wills by me made Ratifying & Confirming this to be my last will and Testament this tenth Day of May Anno. Domini one Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy six. In Witness Whereof I do hereunto set my hand and seal

John Post [L. S.]

Signed Sealed and Delivered }
in the presence of us }

David Marinus Junr. Harmanis Van. Bossem Abraham X Bush
mark

Frans-Adrian Post and Maritje Kobis (Jacobus) had children:

I. Adrian, bap. March 29, 1692; m. Tryntje Xanders (Catharina Sanders); he was chosen deacon in 1738. In the subdivision of the Bogt tract in 1714, he received Lots 11 and 12 West. (See p. 75 ante.)

II. Jacobus, m. Maritje Christyn. He owned Lot No. 4, West, in the Bogt subdivision. (See pp. 72-73, ante.) He was elected deacon of the Acquackanonk church in 1741, and was one of the first elders of the Totowa church, in 1756. He settled near Little Falls at an early day, where he had a grist mill and a saw mill of some prominence. In laying out a road in 1750 from Horseneck to Little Falls, the surveyors of the highways met "at the mills of Jacobus Post."

III. Johannes, m. Johanna Houwerd, both of Acquackanonk, Dec. 26, 1726. His will, dated March 3, 1772, proved May 7, 1773, witnessed by Cornelis Garresse, Hendrick Garritson and Garrit Garritson (all his neighbors in the Bogt), made this disposition of his property, which apparently was not large:

In the Name of God Amen, I Johannes F: Post of Achqueghenonk in the County of Essex and Province of New Jersey Yeoman being weak in body but of Perfect mind and Memory (Blessed be God therefore) do this third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy two Make and Publish this my Last Will and Testament in manner following (that is to say) Imprimis my will is that my Executors herein after named shall Discharge all my Just Debts and funeral Expences Item I Give to my Daughter Claertye the Sum of Seven Pounds Item my Will is that my Executors herein Named shall Raise so much money out of my Estate to buy for my two Daughters Molly and Elizabeth for each of them a New Suit of Clothes Each to the Value of five Pounds Item I Give to my Daughter Maayke my Gum Chest and all the Remainder of my money and also all my Real Estate Estate in the County of Essex or Elsewhere Item I Give to my Grand-

son John Mills all my Sunday Clothes and the Remainder of all my Clothes I Give to my Grand Son Christopher Burt, and I do make and Ordain my Couzins Fran's Ia Post and John Ia Post to be Executors of this my Last Will and Testament and do hereby Disannul all former Wills by me made Ratifying and confirming this to be my Last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I the said John F. Post have to this my Last Will and Testament Set my Hand and Seal the Day and year first above written.¹

bis
Johannes F. X Post [L. S.]
mark.

IV. Hendrik, m. Elizabeth Christyn, Dec. 25, 1728; he lived at Acquackanonk, and she at Hackensack, at the time of their marriage. He owned and occupied the farm on the Wesel road, being the second farm south of Market street, now owned by ex-Judge John N. Terhune, and which then extended from the river to the Wesel mountain. He also owned Lot No. 3, West, in the Bogt subdivision. (See p. 73 ante.) He was called "Oude Hank"—old Henry—Post, to distinguish him from others of the same name. His will, dated May 27, 1777, proved January 13, 1790, is as follows:

In the Name of God Amen I Hendrick Post of Weesel in the Township of Achquegenonk in the county of Essex and in the eastern division of the province of New Jersey busbandman being in good health of body and of perfect mind and memory blessed be God therefore do this twenty seventh day of may in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven make and publish this my last Will and testament in manner and form following, that is to say, Imprimis, I Recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God who gave it me and my body to the earth from whence it came in hopes of a joyful Ressurrection through the merits of my Saviour Jesus Christ and as for that Worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life I give and dispose thereof as follows, First my Will is that all my Just debts and funeral expences be paid and discharged by my executors herein named. Item I give and bequeath to my eldest son Frances Post five pounds for his birthright Item I give and bequeath also to my sd. Son Frances Post to him his heirs and assigns forever all my land laying in the county of bergen together with all the privileges bereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Item I give and bequeath to my son Hendrick Post to him his heirs and assigns forever all my land laying in the county of Essex abovesaid together with all the buildings privileges hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging I give and bequeath also to my sd. son Hendrick Post and to his heirs and assigns forever three of my horses that is to say the choice of all my horses also my Waggon also my gun also one of my plows, Item it is my Will that all the remainder of my moveable estate shall be equally divided between all my children to wit. Francis, Hendrick and my daughter Leena now wife to John Sickels share and share alike and that in a Reasonable time after my decease and further it is my will and order that my said son Hendrick shall pay the sum of one hundred pounds currant money of New York to my sd. Son Frances and my sd. daughter Leena that is to say to my son Frances his heirs or assigns the sum of thirty pounds and to my daughter Leena her heirs or assigns the sum of seventy pounds and that at the expiration of ten years after my decease. And I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my two sons above named executors of this my last Will and testament. And do hereby revoke and disannul all former Wills by me made ratifying and confirming this to be my last Will and testament IN WITNESS Whereof I the said Hendrick Post have to this my last Will and testament set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.²

Hendrick Post [L. S.]

Signed Sealed published and declared by
the said Hendrick Post as and for his last
Will and testament in the presence of. Ja-
cob Van Reiper, Michael H. Vreeland,
Hessel Peterse

¹ Recorded in Book No. 25 of Wills, Trenton, page 263.

¹ Recorded in Liber L of Wills, Trenton, f. 47.

² Recorded in Book No. 30 of Wills, Trenton, page 354.

Fourth Generation.

Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post and Elizabeth Merselis had issue :

I. Adrian, b. in New York; m. 1st, Martje Thomasse (Van Rypen), Jan. 9, 1730; both were of Acquackanonk at the time; 2d, Jannetje, dau. of Hendrick Gerritse (van Wagoner), Feb. 23, 1739. He was called Adrian A. Post, or Adrian Post, Jun. He was a baker by trade. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Jurian Thomasse (Van Rypen), he bought from the Indians the Island and river bottom below the Falls, near the present West street bridge, in Paterson, the conveyance being as follows :

I Tachthohear native of America have given granted bargained sold and confirmed . . . unto Jurian Thomasse of the county of Bergen yeoman and Adrian A. Post of Essex county baker all that the stream and Bottom of the river commonly known by the name of Pesaik river to wit Beginning at the lowermost or northeasterly end of the Island (which lays in said River a little above the place where the Bridge formerly laid over said River) and so up stream of said river to the uppermost or southwesterly end of said Island with all the rocks stones and all the benefits privileges . . . for and in consideration of 20 shillings current money of said Province.

Dated Dec. 10, 1737.¹

Tahthoch- X ear
mark of

In presence of
Michael Vreelandt
George Vreland

This purchase was undoubtedly made with the intention of erecting a grist mill; but, for reasons which will appear hereafter, the project was not carried out by Post and Thomasse. It was doubtless, however, in pursuance of this scheme that Post soon after acquired a mill-seat at Sloomerdam, on the east bank of the Passaic river, at the present Dundee dam. This he probably secured either from or in partnership with Joost (Joseph) Coch, whose name is sometimes written Kugh, or Kough. By deed (unrecorded) dated March 25, 1765, for the consideration of £475, Joost Coch, alias Kugh, of Saddle River, yeoman, gives, grants, bargains and sells unto Adriaen Post, of Saddle River, miller :

The Moity or Just Equall half part of a Certain Grist-mill Boulting Mill Milhouse Sawmill with an Equall half Part of all the Lands Streams Dams water water Courses together with a dwelling House on said Land as also all the Moveables to the said Mills and Dwelling House belonging and all Manner of Appurtinances benefitts and Profitts to the said Mills Streams Lands and Houses belonging the same being Scituate laying and being at a Place called called Slotterdam in the Precinct of Saddle River in the County of Bergen and Eastern Division of New Jersey To have and to hold the above granted Premises together with all the appurtinances as above granted unto the above-said Adriaen Post and unto his Heirs and Assigns forever acquitted of all manner of former gifts grants bargains Sales Leases Releases wills doweries Entails and all manner of Incumbrances whatsoever and the said Jost Kugh doth with the voluntary consent of Marytje his wife for himself His Heirs Executors Administrators and Every of them Covenant to and with said Adriaen Post and his Heirs and Assigns forever, etc.

This document was witnessed by David Marinus and Harmanus Van Bossem, and was proved March 13, 1769, by David Marinus, before Peter Zabriskie, Judge of the Bergen common pleas.

It would seem that as Adriaen Post got older he relinquished the management of his mills to his son, Adriaen, and removed across the river, to Acquackanonk. By deed (unrecorded) dated April 11, 1780, witnessed by Henry Garritse, Junr, and Michael H. Vreelandt, for the consideration of £100 New Jersey money, Adriaen A. Post and Yanny his wife, of Acquackanonk, give, grant, bargain and sell, in fee simple, to Adriaen A. Post, Jun., of Saddle River :

All that Certain Parcel or Tract of Land Situate lying and being in the County of Bergain aforesaid being the Land which the sd Adriaen A. Post Junr now Dwells upon Contain about Two Acres Bounded West by Passaick River North by land of Joost Kugh East by Land of Arie G Post and South by Land of sd Arie Post And also one other Tract or Parcel of Land that is to say the one equal fourth Part of all that my Lot of Land Situate lying and being in the Mountain between Peckmans River and achqueghenonck Patent and also Between the lots of land now Possessed by Abraham Jo Ryker and the lot of Harmanis Van Wagenen.

By deed (unrecorded) dated June 27, 1772, Adrian A. Post, of Aquackennonck, quit-claims to his brother, Merseillas Post, in fee, "all that Certain Message or Tenement where he the said Merseillas Post now dwelleth or resideth, with two third parts of Salt Meadow in the Boundaries of Newark Also one equal half part of Lot No. 2 Lying and being in the Cabarrachte¹ Butted and Bounded and Laying between the Lands of Johannis Sip and Harmanus Van Waggoner with all the lands that shall or may be found in the Patent of Acquackennonck aforesaid or Elsewhere that was the property of the said Adrian Post deceased (Excepting the Lands and Tenements now released by the said Merseillas Post to the said Adrian A. Post.)." From the parenthetic clause it appears that Merselis Post quit-claimed to Adrian the other half of the property, by deed of even date.

II. Mercelius, m. Annatje Sip, both being of Acquackanonk, Oct. 4, 1733. His will, dated Dec. 20, 1782, was witnessed by Lucas Wessels, Adrian M. Post and Hessel Peterse; it was proved Jan. 21, 1789, so that the testator must have approached his eightieth year ere he died. He disposed of his property in this manner:

Item it is my Will that My Beloved Wife Annaaty shall possess and Enjoy All my Estate Both Real and Personal during her Life time for her Maintinance and After her Decease I Give to my Eldest Son Helmug ten shillings for his Birth Right. Item Give and Bequeath also to my said Son Helmug and to his Heirs and Assigns forever all that My Lott of Land he now Dwells uppon laying Between the Lots of Adriaen Post & John Sip Also All that my Land laying in Westernmost Teer of Lots and Between the lots now in possession of Enoch C. Vreeland and Henry Doreemus Also all that My Lot Land laying On the South side of the Lane which leads from said Achqueghenonck to the Little Falls² and Between the Lots of Dirrick Vreeland and John Stymets Containing About fourteen Acres Also the one equal half part of All my Land laying in the Mountain to the Westward of said Achqueghenonck Paten together With all the Buildings Improvements Priviledges and Appurtinances Whatsoever to the same belonging or Appertaining Also the One Equal third part of All my right which I Have in a still together With the One Equal third part of All my right which I have in a Still House with the Appurtinances thereunto belonging Item I give and Bequeath to my Son Adriaen and to his Heirs and Assigns forever All the remaining part of All my Land and Meadow, not herein Above Devised to my said Son Helmug whether in the County of Essex Bergen or

¹ Geberg'te—at the mountain.

² Clifton or Van Houten avenue.

¹ E. J. Deeds, E 2, f. 158.

Elsewhere that is to say after the death of my said Wife Together With All the Buildings Improvements Priviledges Hereditaments And Appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging or in Any Wise Appertaining, Item I give also to my said Son Adriaen and to his Heirs and Assigns two Equal third parts of all my Right I have in a still together with two Equal third parts of All my Right which I have in a still House with the Appurtenances thereunto belonging Also All my Farming Utensils and also the Choice of two Horses and the Remainder of my Personal Estate It is my Will shall be equally divideded Among all my Children Namely Helmug Adriaen, and my Daughters Lybetye Geritye & Annetye share & share a Like and that in a reasonable time after the death of my said Wife, And further it is my Will and Order that My said son Helmug his Heirs Executors Or Administrators shall pay to Each of my said Daughters their Heirs or Assigns the sum of Twenty One pounds thirteen shillings and four pence Current Money of New York and that Within four Years after the death of me and My said Wife and my said Son Adriaen shall likewise pay to Each of my said Daughters their Heirs or Assigns the Sum of Twenty Eight pounds Six shillings and Eight pence Currant Money of New York and that Within four Years as above said and I do Nominate and Appoint my sd two sons and My Cozin Richard, V. Rypen Executors of this my Last Will and Testament and do hereby revoke and disannul All former Wills by me Made ratifying and Confirming this to be my last Will and Testament In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and seal the day and Year Above Written.¹

his
Marselus X Post [L. S.]
mark

Gerrit-Adrian-Adrian Post and Lea Straet had issue :

I. Adrian, b. Dec. 18, 1705 ; m. Rachel Hertje, or Hartte, he and his bride both being of Acquackanonk, Jan. 9, 1730.

II. Geesje, b. July 4, 1708 ; m. Cornelis Aeltse, Jan. 19, 1728. Aeltse owned Lot No. 11 in the Goutum subdivision, on the Wesel road, described in 1806 as "between the church and Wesel as laid out by John Ver Kerk bounded on the east by the public road that leads from the landing to Paterson, on the north by lands of Henry Garritse, and on the west and south by lands of the heirs of Hessel Peterse, late of Wesel, deceased." He doubtless owned to the river, also. This Lot he conveyed to his brother-in-law, Gerrit Post, by deed (unrecorded) dated May 2, 1748. Subsequently, a plot of fourteen acres was "taken off the end," probably where Thomas Post had his grist mill and distillery in later years.

III. Katrina, b. Nov. 30, 1714 ; m. Johannes Stymets, —, 1737.

IV. Rachel, b. March 21, 1717 ; m. Cornelis van Houte, Jan. 11, 1735.

V. Antje, b. Aug. 20, 1719 ; m. Helmech Van Houten, b. at Gemoenapan, living at Totowa, Oct. 29, 1742.

VI. Gerret, } b. Dec. 12, 1721. Gerret probably m.

VII. Leeje, } Antje Stymets.

By his second wife, Fransyntje Peterse, Gerrit Post had issue :

VIII. Claertje, b. Aug. 11, 1727.

IX. Jannetje, b. July 15, 1729.

X. —, bap. Sept. 12, 1731. (This was probably the Johannis G. Post, widower, who m. Catrina Van Winkle, Oct. 20, 1759.)

Pieter-Adrian-Adrian Post had children :

I. Pietertje, m. Dirck Thomasse (van Ripen), Sept. 28, 1732.

II. Adrian. He was sued in the Essex common pleas, Sept. 17, 1753, by Robert and Richard Ray, for £10, 19s. 6d., and on April 9, 1754, confessed judgment for £9, 2s. 6d., "money at 8 oz."

III. Peter, m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Van Voorhies, of Wykoff. He succeeded his father in carrying on the grist and saw mills at Pompton. His will, dated February 6, 1776, proved March 29, 1781, is unusually voluminous and minute in its details, and throws considerable light on the family history :

In the Name of God Amen I Peter post Senr. of pompton in the County of Bergen & province of East New Jersey being through the abundant Mercy and Goodness of God tho weak in Body yet of a Sound yet of a Sound and Perfect Understanding and memory do Constitute this my last Will and Testament, and desire it may be received by all as Such First I most bumbly bequeath my Soul to God my Maker beseeching his most Gracious acceptance of it through the all Sufficient Merits & Medation of my most Compassionate Redeemer Jesus Christ who gave himself to be an Atonement for my Sins and is Able to Save to the Uttermost all that Come to God, by him, Seeing he ever liveth to make Intercession for them, and who I trust will not reject me, a returning penitent Sinner, when I Come to him for Mercy in this Hope and Confidence, I render up my Soul with Comfort, humbly beseeching the most blessed and Glorious Trinity, one God most Holy most Merciful & Gracious, to prepare me for my Dissolution, and then to take Me to himself into that peace and rest, and Incomparable, Felicity which he has prepared for all that Love and fear his Holy Name, Amen, Blessed be God. I give my Body to the Earth, from whence it was taken in full Assurance of its resurrection from hence at the Last day. As for my Burial, I desire it may be decent, without pomp or State at the discretion of my Dear Wife and my Executors hereafter Named who I doubt not will manage it with all requisite Prudence, As to my Worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this Life I give demise and dispose of in the following Manner and form, Firstly that my Just & Lawful debts be paid, I give and Bequeath unto Elizabeth my Dearly beloved Wife all my Estate both real and personal During Her Natural Life so long as She remains my Widow, but if She Should Incline to Marry She may not take away or make use of any part of my Estate or Goods Saving or Excepting her own wearing Apparel, As Concerning my two Sons Peter and Adrian I also give and bequeath unto them all that Lands made unto Me by my Father in his last Will & Testament, Each an Equal half in Quantity and Quality, but I will and Order that my Son Henry is to have three Acres of Land out of my Son Adrians part and also where Peter & Adrian Joins their Lands along the Roadside and my Said two Sons Peter and Adrian must Build thereon a Good Stone House with one Good Comfortable Room and a Cellar under the Same for their Brother Henry with his help I also Will and bequeath unto my Son John my my Large Dutch Bible I likewise give and bequeath unto my Six Daughters Catherine post, Abigail post, Elizabeth post Anate Post, Mary post, & Margaret post to Each of them twenty five pounds New York Currency and to be paid out of an Estate made Unto my Wife by my Father in Laws last Will and Testament lying and being at Wykoff as far as it will reach and if it do not Amount to that Money to take of the Note Gelyn Doremus promised to pay for John post Dated the third day of March 1770, But & if the said Estate and Note cannot make up the full Sum to the Girls and as I have directed above then peter & Adrian is to make it fully up Each Equal alike, and to be paid to the Girls after there Mothers decease and not before. As Concerning my Swamp I will and Order the Largest ditch running Northerly and Southerly through Near the Middle of the Same Shall be the division thereof between my Sons Peter & Adrian that is I give all my Right and Title of the westernmost Side Unto Peter which he has now in possession and the Easterly Side unto Adrian and he is to give unto his Brother Henry the one half of his part thereof at the Northermost End, Henry is to have it after he Comes to Marry and wants it in his family Adrian is let him have it. as to the

¹ Recorded in Book No. 33 of Wills, Trenton, page 374.

Beaver pond for which I have a Deed and is recorded and now lies in the Hands of Lawyer DeHart in Morris Town, After paying for and Clearing the Same together that is my two Sons Peter and Adrian are to divide Equally between them in Quantity and Quality there is a Small Fraction or Matter of Land which my Son John has over and above of his Uncle Garrit post that when you Come to divide I will that (if it cannot be Otherwise Settled) let my Brother Garret have in lieu thereof the Same Quantity from my Sons Peter and Adrian along the Division Line between them and their Uncle Garrit, as to my Silver Spoons my sd Wife Elizabeth is to get two More and then after her Death Each Child is to have One, Now as Concerning the Mountain Called Cashey Borrough my Sons Peter and Adrian is to devide between themselves as well as they Can Agree and if the cannot Agree they must Get their Executors to Agree for them Therefore all my Household Goods and Cattles Cattle Houses Mills, Barn and all Other Buildings & Utencils Negroes and my Estate real and personal I give and Bequeath unto my Loving Wife Elizabeth during her Natural Life or Widowhood as before Mentioned with this Proviso that Nothing be Unnecessarily Destroyed by her but what must be to the Support of the family, I do hereby Will and Order that my son Adrian, live in the family, with his Mother and the Children During bis Mothers Natural Life or Widowhood and to use the utmost of his Endeavors to Support bring up and Maintain the family and to let nothing be Destroyed of what he possibly can prevent, and not dispose, Sell or make way with Any Individual thing belonging to the Estate without the Knowledge and Consent of his Mother And furthermore I Will Order, bind & Command that none of my Children Shall disturb, Quarrel, or dispute with their Mother, particularly particularly Peter and his Wife and Adrian and his Wife nor by any of the Children to make her Life Uneasy during her Natural Life or Widowhood and that if he She or they Shall will or may Transgress or Offend in this Sort I do hereby give unto my sd Loving Wife Elizabeth full Power and Authority to turn out or off the place Instantly Such Offender or Offenders without delay at her pleasure I do leave my Loving Wife Elizabeth and my Loving Son Adrian in full *Adrian in full* possession of all my Estate which they Now possess & and if Adrian Can pay the debts and keep the place Clear So as there May be no Occasion of Selling off then Adrian is to have the Negro Boy named Jo. Otherwise he must be Sold to pay the debts and that by your Mothers Consent. Item I will and Order that my Son Adrian is to bring up the Small Children in Education, Victualing, Clothing and Other Necessarys with the help of his Mother as well as the others, were brought up Namely Elizabeth, Anate, Mary & peggy and to have as good an Outset at their Marriage (if so please God) as Catharine had & Abigail to have her part likewise. And Lastly I will & bequeath Unto my Loving Son Adrian (after the Death of his Mother or when She Ceases to be my Widow) All my Buildings Houses, Mill, Barn, Orchard, Waggon ploughs, Harrows with their tackling & furniture & two Horses. And the remainder if there any be I will that it be Equally divided Among all my Children, after my Said Wifes decease or Marriage And I further Will and Order and it is my desire that my Son peter Shall have the Northernmost division of my Lands whereon be now dwelleth and Adrian the Southerly part thereof, As to raising Cattle or Stock, I will that Adrian Shall raise but one Head to his Mothers two, and if Stock is Sold & the debt paid Adrian is to have one Shilling and his Mother two of what remains Over. And I do hereby make, Constitute and Confirm my trusty and Loving friends Joost Beam and Abraham Bertholf as my faithful Executors in this my last Will & Testament IN WITNESS Whereof I have bereunto Set my Hand and Seal this Sixth day of February in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Six. 1776.

Peter Post [SEAL] Signed and Sealed In presence of James Bertolf Robert Clark

WHEREAS I Peter Post in this my Will has forgot this Clause at the first I will & Order that if any of my Sons Should decease without a Real Heir of their Body that he or their Estate (Viz) what he or they had of my Estate Shall be Equally divided Among all my Children¹

PETER POST [SEAL] James Bertolf Robert Clark.

Elizabeth Van Voorhies, widow of Peter Post, left a will dated Dec. 6, 1813, proved Aug. 10, 1816.²

¹ Recorded in Liber No. 23 of Wills, page 98 &c.

² Bergen County Wills, B, 178.

IV. Gerret, prob. m. Mary Hennion, m. bond dated Oct. 15, 1759.

V. Catrina, m. 1st, Hendrick Kook; 2d, Barent Kool (b. at Hackensack), Aug. 17, 1755. Barent Kool, or Cole, probably built and occupied the stone house on the north side of Broadway, just east of Straight street, owned from about 1820 until 1893 by ex-Governor Philemon Dickerson and his daughter, Mrs. John M. Gould. Cole died about 1806.

VI. Mary, m. ——— Mead.

VII. Johanna, m. ——— Post. Ch., Catrina.

Johannis-Adrian-Adrian Post and Elizabeth Helmigse van Houten had issue :

I. Adrian, b. June 25, 1715; m. Hendrickje Akkerman (b. and living at Hackensack), May 20, 1736.

II. Helmegh, b. May 4, 1717; m. Francyntje Toers, both being of Acquackanonk, Dec. 5, 1740.

III. Catrina, b. Oct. 11, 1720; d. in inf.

IV. Gerret, b. Sept. 2, 1722; m. Elizabeth Toers (b. at Bergen, but living at Acquackanonk), April 25, 1745. In his will, dated June 10, 1765, proved Oct. 15, 1765, he made this disposition of his property :

In the Name of God Amen this tenth day of June in the Year of our Lord Anno Dom. One thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty five, I Garret Post of Sadle River in the County of Bergen and Eastern Division of New Jersey yeoman, being weak of Body but of perfect mind and memory thanks be to God therefore and Calling to mind the mortality of my Body and that it is appointed unto man Once Dy do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in the following manner and form, that is to say, principally I Give my Soul into the hands of God that gave it my Body I Recommend to the Earth to be burried in a decent manner at the discretion of my Executor hereafter to be named, Nothing doubting but through the merits of Jesus Christ to receive the same again, and touching such worldly Estate wherewith God bath been pleased to Bless me in this life I Give devise Bequeath and dispose of the same in the following manner. Imprimis my will is that all my Just Debts & funeral Expences be paid and discharged. Item I Give devise and Bequeath unto my beloved wife Elizabeth the full and sole use & Improvement of all my Estate both real and personal with a full power to all Intents and purposes to sell all or any part of my Lands as if I myself had sold the same during the time she is my widow, but if any land remain after her desease or remarriage, then my Will is that the same be and remain to the Sole use and befit of my Son Arie Post and unto bis heirs and assigns forever. Item I Give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Elizabeth the Sum of Twenty five pounds Lawfull money of New York. Item I Give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Annatje the Sum of twenty five pounds Lawfull money of New York to be paid after the desease or remarriage of my wife above said by my son Arie in lew of his land Item my Will is that all my moveable estate after the desease or remarriage of my wife aforesd shall be Equally divided among my three children, Arie Elizabeth and Annatje or their beirs or assigns Share & Share alike, and I do nominate Consite and appoint my beloved friend Adriaen A. Post Miller to be Executor of this my last will & Testament and do by these presents revoke and make void all other will or wills Bequest or Bequests by me willed or Bequeathed and all other Executors by me nominated holding for firm this and no other to be my last Will and Testament.

Gerrit Post [L. S.]

Signed Sealed published pronounced and declared this to be my last Will and Testament in the Presence of harmanus Van Bossum Philip Van Bossum David Marinus.¹

V. Jannitie, b. Oct. 7, 1724.

VI. Peter, b. Nov. 6, 1726; m. Neesye Gerresse, and had

¹ Recorded in Liber H of Wills, Trenton, pages 577 &c.

son Johannis, b. June 26, 1761.

VII. Catrina, b. Sept. 15, 1729; not mentioned in her father's will, and probably d. young.

VIII. Johannes, b. Sept. 2, 1731; m. Catrintje Retan. Ch., Saertje, b. July 3, 1765.

IX. Cornelius, b. —, 1736; m. 1st, his neighbor, Marritje Cadmus, of Sloomsterdam, Dec. 18, 1760; 2d, another Sloomsterdam neighbor, Anna Maria Cogh or Kough, Jan. 4, 1767; he d. Feb. 2, 1812; she d. March 1, 1814, aged 75 years, 1 mo., 12 days. The will of Cornelius bears date the day of his death; it was proved March 24, 1812. He left all his property to his wife during her widowhood; all his wearing apparel and \$200 to his son John; to his son Gerret \$375; the remainder of his estate to his sons Casparus and Cornelius.¹

X. Antje, prob. m. Jacob E. Vreeland, Dec. 2, 1758.

Adrian-Frans-Adrian Post and Tryntje Xanders had issue:

I. Francois, b. Feb. 26, 1718; m. Brechie or Peggy Henyon, m. bond dated June 1, 1750; he prob. m. 2d, being then of Wesel, Rachel Van Rype, also of Wesel, the wid. of Abraham Van Winkle, Sept. 21, 1755. He lived near where the gas-works now stand, on Lyon street, in a stone house torn down about 1815.

II. Alexander, b. Feb. 27, 1720.

III. Peter, b. Sept. 6, 1722; m. 1st, Maragrietje Westervelt, of Wegherau, Oct. 19, 1751; 2d, Jacomyntje ———. He lived in the Bogt, about where Halmagh Van Winkle's stone house still stands, near East Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue. He sold his share (112 acres) of his father's farm at the Bogt (see p. 75 ante) to Cornelius Walling Van Winkle, for £900. His son, Peter, removed to the Susquehanna country, being among the first settlers in that region. He returned to Paterson some years later, but went back to the Susquehanna.² Peter's will, dated June 9, 1787, proved August 16, 1787, follows:

In the name of God Amen I Peter A Post of the Township of Acquaghenonck in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey being weak in body but of sound mind and memory blessed be God therefore do this ninth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and eighty seven make and publish this my Last Will and Testament in manner and form following, that is to say First my Will is that twenty pounds be paid to my Sister Elseye widow of Albert Bertholf and to her Heirs or Assigns and likewise all the remainder of all my just debts Defts and funeral out of my personal estate by my Executors herein after named. Item my Will is that all my Land Shall remain in possession of my beloved wife Jacomeinty during the time she shall be my widow but it is my Will that my Son Adriaen Shall have the management of my Plantation or lands during her Widowhood on condition that he shall allow to my said wife the full one equal third part of all the grain yearly and every year and likewise of Potatoes and Turnups which he shall raise on my Land during her Widowhood and after the death or remarriage of my Said wife I give devise and bequeath all my Real Estate whether in the County of Essex Bergen or elsewhere to my said Son Adrian his heirs and Assigns forever. Item I give and bequeath to my said wife and to her heirs and Assigns forever my Bed bedsted with all the furniture thereunto belonging now standing in my dwelling room and likewise my yong negro wench named (Deyain) Item I give and bequeath to my said wife two of my Horses and three of my Milk Cows and three of my Sheep during her widowhood and it is my Will that my said Son Adriaen Shall provide pasture and hay for

said Horses, Cows and Sheep during the time aforesaid Item I give and bequeath unto my daughter Maike one of my Cows and one Heffers and two Sheep and my said daughter Maike to have nine pounds five shillings and three pence in money out of my personal estate. Item I give and bequeath to the Children of my daughter Margrit deceased namely Peter and Abraham the sum of twenty three pounds out of my personal estate to be equally divided between them share and share alike and the remainder of my personal estate it is my Will and order shall he equally divided between my said wife Jacommeinty my said Son Adriaen my daughter Maike and the Children of my said daughter Margrit deceased share and Share alike that is to say my said wife one fourth part of my said Son Adriaen one fourth part my said daughter Maike one fourth part and the Children of my said daughter Margrit one fourth part and that in a reasonable time after my decease. Item I is my Will that my Said Son Adriaen shall pay or cause to be paid the sum of Twenty pounds unto my said daughter Maike and the Children of said Margarit that is to say the sum of Ten pounds to my daughter Maike and the Sum of Ten pounds to the Children of said Margrit to wit Peter and Abraham and that at the expiration of fifteen years after my decease And I do hereby nomenate and appoint my loving friends John Ja Post Simeon Van Winkle and Cornelius Van Winkle Executors of this my Last Will and Testament and do hereby Revoke and disannul all former Wills by me made ratifying and confirming this to be my last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I the said Peter A Post have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day and year first above written.¹

his
Peter A X Post [L. S.]
mark.

Signed Sealed published and declared by
the Testator as and for his Last Will and
Testament in the presence of

her
Jane Stanton Rachel X Houten, Hessel Peters.
mark.

Only Simeon Wanwinkel, Junr., and Cornelius Van Winkle, qualified as executors. The former was doubtless Simeon John Van Winkel, of the Bogt; the latter was Cornelius Walling Van Winkle, owner of the grist mill at the foot of Mulberry street.

IV. Elsje, b. April 1, 1726; m. Albert Bertholf.

V. Antje, b. July 3, 1729.

VI. Egbert, m. Saertje Stuyvesant, Nov. 9, 1765.

Jacobus-Frans-Adrian Post and Marietje Chrystyn (or Maria Kirstien, as sometimes written) had children:

I. Francoses, b. at Acquackanonk, Sept. 3, 1724; m. Catlyntje Van Houten (b. at Totowa, dau. of Roelof Van Houten), Dec. —, 1750. He was probably the Frans Post who owned Lot No. 1, East, in the Bogt subdivision. In 1753 and in 1758 he bought lands on the Peckamin River, from Abraham and Jacob Smith, and established his home-
stead there,² probably southwest of Little Falls. In company with William Alexander (Earl of Stirling), Col. John Reid, of New York, Walter Rutherford, of Hunterdon county, David Ogden, of Newark, Col. Cornelius Hetfield, of Elizabeth, and William Crane, of Elizabeth, he bought a tract of several thousand acres at Horseneck, he owning a one-ninth interest in the whole.³ On June 6, 1771, he and Hetfield and Crane, bought at Sheriff's sale one-third of a tract of 13,500 acres at Horseneck⁴; Post sold an undivided third of his interest to Harmanus Van Wagenen, by deed (unrecorded), dated June 13, 1771, in which he de-

¹ Bergen County Wills, A, 384.

² Conversation with Paul Post, in 1871.

¹ Recorded in Book No. 29 of Wills, Trenton, f. 403.

² Essex Transcribed Deeds, A, 65.

³ Recitals in unrecorded deeds, Nelson MSS.

⁴ E. J. Deeds, F 3, f. 322.

scribed himself as of Peckamin river.¹ In 1773 he is referred to as *Capt. Frans Post*. He died prior to Oct. 26, 1792,² intestate.

II. Jacobus, b. June 20, 1726; m. Metje Van Wageningen (or Gerritse).

III. John, m. 1st, Catrienna Van Houten, dau. of Robert Van Houten; 2d, Elizabeth ———; the latter survived him. He was a carpenter by trade. He received by his father's will (Oct. 26, 1765), all or most of Lot 4, West, and a part of Lot 3, West, in the Bogt subdivision.³ He also owned much of Lot 6, West, acquired by his father and himself from the Van Blarcoms, and lying on both sides of Willis street, west of East Eighteenth street, including the famous "Peace and Plenty" tavern stand, at the northwest corner of those two streets. He lived in the old one-story stone house, with long, low roof, still standing on the south side of Willis street, between Madison avenue and East Nineteenth street, where his father had probably lived part of his life. By his will, dated May 19, 1803, proved Feb. 9, 1805, he devised to his sons—James, Robert, Adrian and John—"all my house and lands that I now dwell on with all the residue of my lands to be equally divided as soon as convenient after John arrives at twenty-one," until which time his wife Elizabeth was to have charge of the estate.⁴

IV. Lena, b. Jan. 30, 1730.

V. Jannetje, b. June 11, 1732.

Johannes-Frans-Adrian Post and Johanna Houwerd had issue:

I. Claertje, b. Aug. 7, 1727.

II. Maria } twins, b. Nov. 16, 1729.
III. Elizabeth }

IV. Maeijke, b. March 21, 1732.

One of these daughters m. ——— Mills, and had a son John; another m. ——— Burt, and had a son Christopher.

Hendrik-Frans-Adrian Post and Elizabeth Christyn had children:

I. Fransoois, b. Dec. 9, 1729; m. 1st, Margrietje Van Wagenen, both of Wesel, Dec. 26, 1756; 2d, Maragrieta Van Rypen, widow, July 13, 1777. He lived in New York.

II. Helena, b. Aug. 8, 1731; m. John Sickels. Sickels and wife (Elenor) by deed (unrecorded) dated June 9, 1788, conveyed to Henry Kip, of New Barbadoes, a tract of 34 acres, lying between the Wesel road and the Passaic river, "known as Lot Number One"—probably No. 1 of the Goutum subdivision. This property was conveyed by Henry Kip and Jannetje his wife to Jacob En. Vreeland by deed (unrecorded) dated Dec. 26, 1792.

III. Hendrick, known as Hendrick Post, jun., to distinguish him from "Oude Hank," m. Jannetje Vreeland. He d. about 1820, and was buried in the family burying ground on the Wesel road.

¹ Recitals in unrecorded deeds, Nelson MSS.

² Essex Transcribed Deeds, A, 68.

³ See p. 73, ante.

⁴ Essex County Wills, A, 48.

Fifth Generation.

Adriaen-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post and Martje Thomasse had issue:

I. Adriaen, b. Dec. 2, 1730; m. Geertje Vreeland, Jan. 19, 1755¹; d. Jan. 11, 1806; he lived at Sloomsterdam, and carried on the mill there. She d. March 15, 1820, aged 87 yrs., one mo., one day. His will, dated Oct. 10, 1805, proved May 17, 1806, is given herewith:

In the name of God, Amen. I Adrian Post of Sloomsterdam in the Township of Saddle River in the County of Bergen and State of New Jersey being of sound mind and memory do make ordain and publish this for my last will and testament First I give and bequeath to my son John Post and to his heirs and assigns forever All my real estate that is to say the Grist and Saw Mills with the Houses lands and tenements that are belonging to me in the said County of Bergen with also six acres of Back meadow at Berry's Creek in said County of Bergen—second I give and bequeath to my Grand-son Adriyon Michl Post his Heirs and Assigns forever All that farm late the property of my Brother in law Michael Vreeland deceased situate at Weasel in the township of Acquacknonk and County of Essex Also sixteen Acres of Brack meadow at Berry's Creek in the said township of New Barbadoes and County of Bergen Also all my right and title of landed property at Mocapien in the said County of Bergen—Third I give and bequeath to all my children namely John Post my son my Grandson Adriyon Ml. Post my daughters Marritie Wife of Helmagh Van Winkle Elizabeth Wife of Elias Jn Vreeland and Margaret Wife of Elias Ja Vreeland all my right and title that may belong to me of the small lots at Acquacknonk Church to them their Heirs and Assigns forever share and share alike—forth—I give and bequeath to my three daughters aforesaid namely Maritice Elizabeth and Margaret their Heirs and Assigns the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars each to come out of my personal Estate to be paid unto them by my Executors hereinafter named in six weeks after the death of me and my wife Gitty that is to say in six weeks after the death of the survivor of us—Fifth.—I give and bequeath to my son John Post his Heirs and Assigns all the Horses Waggon sled slays, or cattle sheep the one equal half of all the Hogs and all the Bags there may be on the place and in the mills at the decease of me and my wife—Sixth—my Will is that the residue of my personal estate shall be equally divided between my heirs hereinbefore mentioned that is to say to John my son to Adriyon Ml Post my Grandson and to my three daughters Maritice Elizabeth and Margaret share and share alike to them their heirs and assigns—Seventh—I further order that my Negro Wench named Lay shall be at Liberty to live with any of my children she may choose to live with who are not to pay or allow anything for her that is to say after the death of my Wife and that my old wench Mary shall and must be maintained by my son John and my grandson Adriyon equally after the death of my Wife—Eight—my will further is that my wife Gitty shall have the full Command of all my Estate during her lifetime to order and use the same as she may think fit but not to commit waste thereon.—and lastly—I appoint my son John Post my sons in law Elias Jn. Vreeland and Halmegh Van Winkle and Elias Ja. Vreeland, executors of this my Testament and last Will.²

Witnessed by Cornelius Van Houten, Charles Tiebon, Abraham Willis.

II (prob.). Thomas, m. Maria Vreeland, Dec. 19, 1761; d. Jan. 20, 1815, aged 76 yrs., 6 mos. He lived near the "Wesel bridge"—across the Wesel or Vreeland brook, in the northern part of Passaic, and probably had the small

¹ The family Bible, in excellent preservation, now in the possession of Mrs. Peter J. Kipp, of Clifton, has this record of the marriage:

Anno Domini 1755 Den 19 Januarie is Getrouwdt Adriaen A. Post met Geertje M. Vreeland op Zondagh Aghter Middagh.

Door Domanie Davidt Marinus
Predicant tot Achquagenonck.

That is: Anno Domini 1755 the 19 January, Adriaen A. Post was married to Geertje M[ichael] Vreeland, on Sunday afternoon, by Domanie David Marinus, preacher at Acquacknonk.

² Bergen County Wills, A, 90.

He is New York City
m. Maria Genebrantz d. of Marcellus Genebrantz
+ Gertruidt Van Saksen

grist mill with one run of stone, and the distillery, carried on by Thomas Post of the next generation. The latter m. Catherine Vreeland, m. bond dated July 23, 1784. He and his wife conveyed, April 24, 1813, to James J. Post, for \$5,000, a tract of fourteen acres of land on the Wesel road opposite John H. Garrison's—apparently the mill and distillery.

Mercelius (Merselis)-Adrian-Adrian Post and Annetje Sip had children :

I. Helmig (Helmich), m. Metje Van Ryphen.

II. Lybetye, m. Myndert Gerrebrant, marriage bond dated Dec. 19, 1769.

III. Gerritje.

IV. Annatje, b. Nov. 30, 1752.

V. Adriaen, b. May 23, 1756; m. Lybetye Van Ryphen, May 14, 1786. He was called and signed his name, Adrian M. Post. He lived on the northwest side of the River road, a short distance below the old County draw-bridge, or south of Gregory avenue, Passaic. His will, dated Sept. 13, 1825, proved May 11, 1829,¹ divided his lands between his three sons—John, Richard and Merseles.

Adrian-Gerrit-Adrian-Adrian Post and Rachel Hertje had issue :

I. Lea, bap. June 8, 1735; m. Johannis Spier, both of Acquackanonk, Dec. 1, 1755.

II. Adrian (prob.), m. Jannitje van Vechte; she m. 2d, Peter Gerritse, widower, Aug. 5, 1781.

Gerrit-Gerrit-Adrian-Adrian Post and Antje Stymets had issue :

I. Jacob, b. Oct. 12, 1751.

II. Gerrit, b. Nov. 6, 1758; m. Marritje Van Ryphen, April 10, 1796.

Peter-Peter-Adrian-Adrian Post and Elizabeth Van Voorhies had children :

I. Peter.

II. Adrian, known as Major Post; he was prominent in many ways in the local affairs of his township and county, holding various offices and exercising an important influence. He had a grist mill and saw mill. By his will,² dated Aug. 12, 1823, proved Aug. 25, 1823, he left his family Bible to his daughter Elizabeth; "my Bushill on the new testament to my son John Post;" to son John "all my right and title which I hold in the farm, mills, etc., where he now lives, together with the piece of land by the river known by the name of Tonass Landtje the value of which must be ascertained in a judicious manner so that he shall have an equal share of the land." The rest of his estate was to be equally divided between his children : 1. Elizabeth, wife of James Bertholf; 2. Margaret, wife of Cornelius Van Wagener; 3. Hannah, wife of Nicholas Romain; 4. Ann, wife of Tice (Matthias) Roome; 5. Mary, wife of Dr. Lambert Sythoff (issue—Margaret Ann, b. Jan. 8, 1826; Peter, b. April 8, 1827); 6. John.

III. Henry, m. Elizabeth Board, June 12, 1780.

IV. John.

¹ Essex County Wills, E, 107.

² Bergen County Wills, B, 423.

V. Catherine (Catelyntje), m. Garret Neefjes, Dec. 6, 1788. Ch., Elizabeth, m. Andrew Smith.

VI. Abigail, m. George G. Ryerson, both being of Sad-dle River township (which then included Pompton and West Milford townships), m. bond dated Dec. 17, 1773.

VII. Elizabeth, m. John Van Aulen, m. bond dated Jan. 10, 1782.

VIII. Anate (Hannah), m. Martin Brown.

IX. Mary, m. John Pulis.

X. Margaret (or Peggy), m. Jacob Mead, m. bond dated June 10, 1791.

Adrian-Johannes-Adrian-Adrian Post and Hendrickje Ackerman had issue :

I. Elisabeth, bap. Sept. 18, 1743.

II. Cornelis, bap. Nov. 26, 1747.

III. Annaetje, bap. Oct. 29, 1749.

IV. Elizabeth, bap. March 8, 1752.

V. Pieter, b. Nov. 21, 1754.

Helmegh-Johannis-Adrian-Adrian Post and Francyntje Toers had children :

I. Catrina, b. Oct. 12, 1741.

II. Joannes, bap. March 20, 1748; m. Elisabeth Ackerman; d. March 7, 1847; she d. May 27, 1860.

John H. Post was born on the east side of the Wesel road (now Lexington avenue), about opposite the former parsonage of the First Reformed church of Passaic. There he carried on farming in a small way. When Washington marched through Acquackanonk with his army on that memorable retreat through the Jerseys, in November, 1776, he ordered the Acquackanonk bridge to be cut down, in order to delay pursuit by the British. John H. Post was one of the party who performed this task, and in his later days he often recounted the particulars of this fact. Also how he and Peter Simmons (father of ex-Judge Henry P. Simmons of Passaic) were detailed at the Battle of Monmouth to guard the water, which was of priceless value under the intense heat of that June day; and how they heard Washington imperiously demand of Gen. Lee, "Why this untimely retreat?" Post traded his farm with his wife's brother, Abraham Ackerman, for a piece of land near Crooks avenue—a transaction that turned out better for Ackerman than for Post. On his tombstone in the First Reformed Church Cemetery at Passaic, is this inscription :

"In—Memory of—John H. Post—A Soldier of the—Revolutionary War—who departed this life—on the 7th of March—A. D. 1847—Aged 97¹ Years.—That having all things done—And all your conflicts past—Ye may behold your victory won—And stand complete at last."

Adjoining this is the tombstone of his wife, on which is the following inscription :

"In—Memory of—Elizabeth Ackerman—wife of John H. Post—who was born in the year—1755—& died May 27, 1860—in the 105. year of—her age."

For many years the venerable widow received a pension of \$120 per year from the Government, on account of her husband's service in the Revolution.

¹ He was within thirteen days of being ninety-nine years old.

III. Arie, bap. Jan. 20, 1751; m. Maria Stagg.

IV. Jannetje; b. Dec. 1, 1753.

V. Feytje, b. Oct. 2, 1756.

VI. Cornelus, b. Feb. 21, 1761.

Gerrit-Johannis-Adrian-Adrian Post and Elizabeth Toers had children:

I. Arie, bap. May 31, 1747; m. Catharina Post. Ch., Rachel, b. Sept. 11, 1768.

II. Elizabeth, bap. April 12, 1752.

III. Annatje, bap. April 27, 1755.

Cornelius-Johannis-Adrian-Adrian Post had children:

By his first wife, Marritje Cadmus:

I. Johannes, b. June 9, 1761; m. Cornelia Cadmus, Oct. 26, 1782. His will, dated April 28, 1837, was proved Dec. 4, 1841; in it he describes himself as of New Barbadoes.¹

II. Hartman, b. June 21, 1764; not mentioned in his father's will, and probably d. unm.

By his second wife, Anna Maria Kough:

III. Casparus, b. 1767; m. Fytje Paulusse, Nov. 1, 1794; d. March 28, 1842, aged 75 yrs., 4 mos., 21 days; she d. May 13, 1859, aged 85 yrs., 4 mos. His will, dated August 7, 1839, was proved Nov. 17, 1842. In it he devises all his estate to his wife during her widowhood; in case of her remarriage she was to have one end of his house, together with \$300. To son Cornelius C. Post, "my farm and salt meadow as I now occupy them; my black man, Ben, and eight-day clock; all my horses, yoke of oxen," etc. To daughter Nellie, wife of Albert R. Terhune, \$500. Remainder to son and daughter above mentioned. His wife Sophya, his son, Cornelius C. Post, and son-in-law, Albert R. Terhune, were appointed executors.² Casparus lived on the east bank of the Passaic, a short distance below the Dundee dam.

IV. Garret, b. Jan. 10, 1770; m. Maragrietje Vreeland, Oct. 18, 1793. By his will, dated July 22, 1833, proved August 14, 1833, Garret devised all his property to his wife; no children are named in the will.³ The witnesses were David D. Van Bussum, Caspar Post and Cornelius C. Post. His wife Margaret and Albert R. Terhune were constituted executors.

V. Cornelius, b. July 9, 1777; m. Elizabeth Van Winkle, Nov. 20, 1802; d. Feb. 13, 1855; she d. June 28, 1811, aged 27 yrs., 9 mos., 11 days. He is sometimes referred to as Cornelius C. Post, Jr. He had a saw-mill on the east bank of the Passaic, near the present Clifton bridge.

Francois-Adrian-Frans-Adrian Post and Brechie Hennion had children:

I. Catrina, b. July 14, 1751.

II. Johannes, m. 1st, Antye Ratan; 2d, Jannetje Degraw, widow, July 8, 1798. He lived in the old stone house near East Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue. The premises, comprising 90 acres, were sold by his son Paul,

and his widow Jane, to James Van Blarcom, by deed dated April 22, 1825, for \$3,000.¹ Van Blarcom sold some years later to Halmagh Van Winkle.

Peter-Adrian-Frans-Adrian Post had children:

By his first wife, Grietje Westervelt:

I. Maragrietje, b. April 12, 1753; m. ———. Issue: 1. Peter; 2. Abraham.

II. Adriaan, b. April 3, 1755. On Oct. 6, 1790, Adrian Peter Post mortgaged Lot No. 5, being 7.80 chains broad, containing 44 acres, formerly in the possession of Jacob E. Vreeland, deceased.

III. Johannis, b. June 26, 1761.

By his second wife, Jacomyntje ———:

IV. Maecke.

Egbert-Adrian-Frans-Adrian-Post and Saertye Stuyvesant had children:

I. Adrian, b. March 30, 1766; m. Raegel Sickles. In his will, dated Feb. 19, 1835, proved May 10, 1839, he describes himself as of Secaucus.²

II. Pryntje, b. June 23, 1769; d. May 14, 1775.

III. Pieter, b. Nov. 4, 1771; m. Jannetje Diedricks, Feb. 7, 1795.

IV. Johannis, b. Dec. 18, 1773; prob. m. Abby Prior, May 9, 1794.

V. Cornelius, b. May 26, 1780; d. Nov. 8, 1780.

VI. Pryntje, b. July 13, 1784.

Frans-Jacobus-Frans-Adrian Post and Catelyntje Van Houten had children:

I. Jacobus, bap. Dec. 24, 1752; m. Selle Dy (Sarah, dau. of Derrick Dey and Sarah Toers). He lived on Peckamin river, in Caldwell township, near the present county line, where he owned a farm of 250 acres at the time of his death, which occurred prior to May 1, 1811.³

II. Fytje, b. Oct. 9, 1754; m. Jacob Smith, jun., doubtless of Little Falls, Aug. 14, 1774. They removed to Honeoye Falls, Monroe county, N. Y., and afterwards to Illinois.

III. Roelif (Ralph), b. Nov. 10, 1756; m. Marretje (Mary) Post, May 14, 1786. He was a carpenter by trade, and lived near his brother Jacobus. He was one of the Trustees of the Reformed church of Little Falls, to whom the site for the church was conveyed in 1801. He owned considerable land at Singack and at Little Falls. In 1803 he owned a saw mill on the Peckamin river.⁴

IV. Jannetje, b. April 22, 1759; m. Dr. Philip Dey (son of Col. Theunis Dey and Hester Schuyler, of Lower Preakness), m. bond dated Sept. 7, 1780; d. Aug. 10, 1827. Dr. Dey was b. July 10, 1754; took some part in the settlement of the town of Romulus, N. Y., and returned to this neighborhood, where he met with a violent death, Aug. 2, 1810, being thrown from his horse.

V. Johannes, m. Marretje Neafie; she was bap. May

¹ Bergen County Wills, E, 508.

² Bergen County Wills, F, 25.

³ Bergen County Wills, D, 370.

¹ Essex Transcribed Deeds, E, 370.

² Bergen County Wills, E, 349.

³ Essex Transcribed Deeds, C, 626.

⁴ History Passaic County Roads, 32.

22, 1768, dau. of Cornelius Neafie and Aeltje Van Giesen, of Totowa.

VI. Cornelius, m. Sarah Dey (b. May 18, 1769, dau. of Thomas Dey and Abigail Lewis; grand-dau. of Derrick Dey and Sarah Toers); she m. 2d, — Hughes. Ch., Dirck Dey, b. May 6, 1791.

VII. Marretje, b. Jan. 14, 1765; m. Isaac Pier, before 1789.

VIII. Caroline, m. 1st, Dec. 6, 1788, Garret Neafie (son of John Neafie and Helena Dey), b. Sept. 25, 1764; d. in 1810; 2d, William Van Ness, b. Jan. 24, 1770; d. Nov. 16, 1834.

Jacobus-Jacobus-Frans-Adrian Post and Metje Gerritse (van Wageuinge) had children:

I. Neesje, bap. Dec. 17, 1752.

II. Jacobus, bap. Dec. 8, 1754; he removed to Ramapo, whence he returned to m. Rachel Alje (Alyea), m. bond dated March 11, 1783. Ch., David, b. Feb. 17, 1797.

III. Metje, bap. April 19, 1756.

IV. Gerrit, bap. Nov. 19, 1758.

V. Johannis, b. May 14, 1763.

John-Jacobus-Frans-Adrian Post and Catrienna Van Houten had children:

I. Elizabeth, m. Daniel Schoonmaker, Nov. 28, 1789. Ch., Jane, b. Aug. 13, 1809.

II. James. He was a protégé of Mrs. Hessel Peterse, whose husband owned a farm extending from the river to the mountain, including the present Cedar Lawn Cemetery and Lake View, besides much other land. After his death she took young James to live with her. He m. Jannetje Van Giesen, Sept. 4, 1794.

III. Mary, m. Cornelius Merselis.

IV. Robert, b. Aug. 3, 1778; m. Rachel Van Derhoof. In the division of his father's estate, the homestead, on Willis street near Madison avenue, fell to his share. He and his wife Rachel, with the concurrence of his father's widow, Elizabeth Post, conveyed the homestead, with 6½ acres of land, to Peter Merselis, by deed dated May 26, 1810.¹

VI. Jannetje, b. April 20, 1781; m. Walling-Cornelius Van Winkle, Feb. 23, 1800.

VII. Adriaan, b. Jan. 21, 1784; m. Rachel Van Giesen, July 10, 1803; d. in 1822 or 1823; she was b. in a stone house on the Polifly road, where it turns toward Hackensack; she m. 2d, Abraham Van Houten, of Broadway, Paterson, in 1823; d. Feb. 22, 1863. Adrian J. Post kept the famous "Peace and Plenty" tavern at the northwest corner of Willis and East Eighteenth streets, from about 1806 until his death. Post was sometimes called Adrian J. Post, jun. He and his wife conveyed to Edo P. Merselis a tract of 6.14 acres "on the south side of the road that leads from Paterson to the Landing on the east side of a lane in front of the said Edo P. Merselis's dwelling house," by deed dated April 24, 1822, for \$307. This was on Market street.

VIII. Johannes, b. Jan. 8, 1788; m. Elizabeth Paulusse,

¹ Essex Transcribed Deeds, B, 65.

Jan. 23, 1808. He was called John L. or John J. Post, jun. He and his wife, with his father's widow, Elizabeth, conveyed to Abraham Van Blarcom, Jan. 17, 1809, for \$1,475, a tract of 32½ acres south of Market street; and on Dec. 6, 1811, he sold to Simeon Van Blarcom a tract of one acre, on the north side of Broadway, near Straight street, for the munificent price of seventy-five dollars!¹

Fransoois-Hendrick-Frans-Adrian Post and Maragrietje Van Wagenen had children:

I. Jannetje, b. Oct. 9, 1757.

II. Hendrik, b. Jan. 28, 1761; m. Jannetje Van Houten, Nov. 10, 1782. He was born at Wesel, but at the time of his marriage lived at Bergen. His wife was born at Wesel.

Hendrick-Hendrik-Frans-Adrian-Post and Jannetje Vreeland had children:

I. Hendrick, b. Sept. 21, 1766; probably d. young.

II. Hartman, b. June 15, 1770; m. Nancy Jackson, April 28, 1792. In the division of his father's property, Hartman received the western portion of the farm, extending to the mountain. He lived in a stone house still standing, on the Morris canal. His descendants and others of the family settled in the neighborhood, which accordingly came to be called "Post Town."

III. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 17, 1771.

IV. Beeletje, b. Jan. 1, 1775; m. Hermanus Van Bos-som, jun., May 7, 1797.

V. Hendrick, m. Jannetje Van Houten,² Dec. 17, 1797; d. Nov. 20, 1808, intestate, aged 31 yrs., 10 mos., 8 days, and is buried in the family burying-ground on the former Post homestead, on the Wesel road. His tombstone has this verse inscribed upon it:

Father I give my spirit up
And Trust it in thy hand
I die in Flesh, shall rest in hope
And rise at thy Command.

His personal estate was inventoried Dec. 9, 1811, by Garret Van Houten and Adrian Post, at \$515.29. His widow m. 2d, Edo Van Winkle, Dec. 1, 1811. Van Winkle was appointed, Jan. 8, 1821, guardian of her minor children—Henry, Cornelius and Helen.

VI. Lena, b. Nov. 1, 1780.

Sixth Generation.

Adrian-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post and Geertje Vreeland had children:

I. Adriaen, b. May 13, 1756; prob. m. Sara Spier; d. Jan. 4, 1799.

II. Michiell, b. Jan. 13, 1758; d. Jan. 28, 1758.

III. Marritje, b. Aug. 12, 1759; m. Helmigh Van Winkle, Jan. 24, 1784³; d. April 13, 1821. Mr. Van Winkle lived on the Passaic river, opposite Passaic city.

¹ Essex Transcribed Deeds, F, 22; B, 587.

² Here is a not unusual incident of the kind that puzzles the genealogist. Two cousins of the same name, Hendrick Post, each marry a wife of the same name, Jannetje Van Houten.

³ On p. 99, ante, the date of the marriage is given as January 3, 1784; that was the date of the first "calling out" in the church.

§ Fransoois Post, m. (2) Maria Gerrit-brante
in N.Y. City, about 1770. She was d. of
the same Cornelius & Geertje Van

IV. Michael, b. Oct. 14, 1761; m. Jannetje Ackerman, May 11, 1786; he d. Aug. 4, 1804; she d. Nov. 15, 1835, aged 68 yrs., one mo., 25 days.

V. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 27, 1763; m. Elias Jn. Vreeland, Jan. 9, 1783.

VI. Jenneke, b. Feb. 6, 1766; d. Oct. 27, 1777.

VII. Marragrietje, b. Feb. 8, 1768; m. Elias Ja. Vreeland, March 8, 1787. She d. Feb. 14, 1854. Her will, dated Feb. 29, 1844, was proved April 13, 1854.

VIII. Thomas, b. July 3, 1771; d. April 10, 1778.

IX. Johannes, b. Dec. 18, 1774; m. 1st, Dec. 1, 1799, Elizabeth Van Winkle, dau. of Simeon-Johannes-Simeon-Symon Jacobse, and sister of John S. Van Winkle, of the Goffle; she d. without issue. He m. 2d, Sally (Salome) Goetschius (b. Oct. 7, 1786, dau. of John Mauritius Goetschius and Tryntje Kip, of Bergen County), Dec. 26, 1804; d. June 19, 1814, from the kick of a horse. He was plowing one day with a frisky young team, and stooping down at a spring to get a drink, one of the horses, annoyed by a fly, kicked out and struck his master in the forehead, causing his death in a few days. His tombstone, referring to this accident, says: "This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes." Johannes Post carried on the saw and grist mills devised to him by his father, just below the Dundee dam, on the east bank of the Passaic. The mills were quite extensive for that day; the grist mill had two run of stone, and capacious bins for the storage of grain. John was called "Yawn's Hans"—Adrian's John. His widow m. 2d, Richard I. Banta, by whom she had issue: 1. Ellen Eliza, b. Nov. 5, 1816; 2. Anna, b. Nov. 5, 1818, m. Uriah J. Van Riper, of Preakness; 3. John, b. Jan. 27, 1821. She died Oct. 14, 1863, at Upper Preakness.

Helmich-Mercelius-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post and Metje Van Ryphen had children:

I. Marcellus, b. Dec. 13, 1770; m. Judich Evertse, May 26, 1796. They lived near the Notch.

II. Jenneke, bap. March 8, 1772.

III. Adrian, } twins, b. Jan. 26, 1776. Johannes m.

IV. Johannes, } Geertje or Charity Degraw, Oct. 25, 1800.

V. Helmich, b. Jan. 19, 1779.

VI. Annaatje, } twins, b. Jan. 30, 1781.

VII. Marretje,

VIII. Gerret, b. Aug. 26, 1783; m. Elizabeth Doremus, Sept. 10, 1803.

IX. Cornelius, b. Feb. 4, 1785.

X. Hendrick, b. May 20, 1789.

XI. Elizabeth, b. June 4, 1791.

XII. Thomas, b. Aug. 14, 1793.

Adriaen-Mercelius-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post and Lybetje (Elisabeth) Van Ryphen had children:

I. Claasje, b. Nov. 4, 1786; d. unm.

II. Marcellus, b. Dec. 12, 1788; m. Marritje Van Houten (dau. of Cornelius Van Houten, of Totowa), Oct. 13, 1814. She d. Nov. 28, 1862, aged 69 yrs., 8 mos., 14 days.

III. Annatje, b. Dec. 16, 1790; d. unm.

IV. Dirck, b. Aug. 20, 1793; m. Neesje Van Riper,

from North Belleville, Dec. 4, 1814; he lived at Claverack (Athenia).

V. Adriaen, b. June 24, 1796; he was a deaf mute; d. unm.

VI. Elias, b. Dec. 30, 1798; he was feeble-minded, and d. unm.

VII. Helmich, b. May 10, 1802; d. Oct. 15, 1808.

VIII. Johannes, b. Feb. 9, 1805; m. 1st, Rachel Huyler; 2d, Charlotte Wunsch, a German, a school teacher at Passaic. He d. shortly after his second marriage, and his widow returned to Germany. He tore down and rebuilt the old house which had been occupied by his father, next below the old Van Wagoner homestead, on the River road, at Passaic. He was an enterprising business man, and carried on a lumber yard next below the Simmons dock, in partnership with Richard Morrell, leasing the ground from John Van Wagoner. Being active in the local militia, he attained to the rank of Major. He d. Dec. 2, 1864. His will, dated August 13, 1863, with codicil May 27, 1864, was proved Dec. 15, 1864.¹ Issue: 1. Clara (m. William S. Anderson); 2. Sarah E.; 3. Julia M.; 4. John Aaron; 5. Richard; 6. George M.; 7. Cornelius; 8. Walter S. His executors sold 72.82 acres of his farm in the city of Passaic, extending from the Erie Railway to Bloomfield avenue, and between Paulison and Lafayette avenues, to Anna Paulison (wife of Charles McKnight Paulison), by deed dated July 18, 1865, for \$23,000. The southern half of the old homestead was sold many years earlier by his brother, Merselis, to John B. Aycrigg, for \$7,000.

IX. Jannetje, b. Aug. 31, 1807; m. Daniel Van Riper, from Hudson City, N. J.; d. there.

Adrian-Adrian-Gerrit-Adrian-Adrian Post and Jannetje Van Vechte had children:

I. Gerrit, b. Feb. 4, 1760; prob. m. Helena Manning, Sept. 5, 1795; she had previously m. 2d, Pieter Geritse, widower, Aug. 5, 1781.

II. Mercelus, b. Aug. 6, 1761; m. Jenneke Ouke, June 11, 1782.

Gerrit-Gerrit-Adrian-Adrian Post and Marritje Van Ryphen had children:

I. Dirck, b. Dec. 6, 1796.

II. Jenneke, b. Oct. 13, 1798.

III. Johannes, b. April 4, 1801; d. Aug. 16, 1887.

Johannes-Helmegh-Johannes-Adrian-Adrian Post and Elisabeth Ackerman had children:

I. Metye, b. Aug. 6, 1789; prob. m. David Cogh, Jan. 1, 1806.

II. Louwerens, b. Dec. 25, 1796. "Larry" had an independent sort of humor that sometimes militated against his own interests. His uncle, Abraham Ackerman, once took him into his employ, and gave him to understand that he would make him his heir if he worked satisfactorily. Shortly after this bargain had been struck, Larry and the other farm hands having finished their dinner were enjoying a brief rest before returning to the fields. "Uncle Brom" was uneasy at what he considered such a sinful waste of

¹ Passaic County Wills, B, 576.

time, and briskly moving about suggested to the men, "Now boys, as you have some time to spare, suppose you pull flax for a spell." Larry immediately revolted. "If you expect me," said he, "to pull flax for a 'noon spell,' you are very much mistaken." And he forthwith quitted his uncle's employ. The old man never forgave the slight, and when he died it was found that by his will he bequeathed \$3,700 to each of Larry's brothers and sisters, but not a dollar to Larry himself. On another occasion Larry was given employment at the Union Brewery, which stood on the site now occupied by St. Joseph's Hospital. The pecuniary inducements were not great, but a more important consideration in Larry's mind was the assurance that he could have all the beer that he could drink. This was a rash bargain on the part of the brewer. He stood it for two days, when, alarmed at the apparently unlimited capacity of Larry, to absorb the product of the brewery, he declared the contract "off."

III. Johannis, b. Sept. 27, 1798.

IV. Selly, b. March 23, 1801.

V. Susanna, b. May 6, 1803.

There were eight others.

Arie-Helmegh-Johannis-Adrian-Adrian Post and Maria Stagg had children :

I. Jannetje, b. Feb. 19, 1792.

II. Helmigh, b. Aug. 8, 1794 ; prob. m. Annaatje Vreeland, June 6, 1813. Ch., Elizabeth, b. April 25, 1814.

III. Abraham, b. Nov. 14, 1800.

Johannis-Cornelius-Johannis-Adrian-Adrian Post and Cornelia Cadmus had children :

I. Johannes, b. July 7, 1785.

II. Cornelius, m. ——— ; d. before his father, leaving issue : 1. John ; 2. Andrew.

III. Andries, b. July 26, 1791.

IV. Fytje, b. May 17, 1794.

V. Maragrietje, b. Nov. 18, 1796.

VI. Agje (or Effie), b. May 24, 1799 ; m. Peter Post. Issue : 1. Henry, b. Feb. 3, 1822 ; 2. Catharine Ann, b. May 9, 1825 ; 3. John.

VII. Gertrude.

VIII. Martha, d. before her father, leaving issue.

Casparus-Cornelius-Johannis-Adrian-Adrian Post and Fytje Paulusse had children :

I. Johannis, b. Aug. 10, 1795 ; not mentioned in his father's will ; probably d. young.

II. Neeltje, b. March 22, 1799 ; m. Albert R. Terhune.

III. Cornelius, b. Feb. 1, 1806 ; m. Annaatje Van Houten, of Slooterdan. He was a farmer, on the Bergen county side of the Passaic river, below the Dundee dam. To distinguish him from the numerous Posts of the same name he was commonly called "Sparus's Case"—Casparus's Cornelius. He died March 27, 1856. His wife Annaatje (Hannah) was b. Nov. 27, 1809 ; d. Dec. 8, 1886. Issue : 1. Nellie R., b. Dec. 22, 1839 ; m. John A. Van Saun ; d. Jan. 24, 1858 ; 2. Jesper, b. Sept. 14, 1845 ; d. Oct. 16, 1865. There were probably others.

Cornelius-Cornelius-Johannis-Adrian-Adrian Post and Elizabeth Van Winkle had children :

I. Cornelius, b. Sept. 19, 1803.

II. Maria, b. March 10, 1805 ; d. in inf.

III. Theodorus, b. June 30, 1807 ; m. Ann Zabriskie.

IV. Maria, b. Nov. 14, 1809 ; m. William Doremus ; d. July 19, 1832.

Johannes-Francois-Adrian-Frans-Adrian Post and Antye Ratan had children :

I. Johannes, b. April 7, 1783.

II. Yannetye, b. Nov. 6, 1786.

III. Francoos, b. Oct. 12, 1788.

IV. Poules, b. July 14, 1791 ; m. 1st, Catharine Doremus, Dec. 26, 1812 ; he d. Oct. 21, 1873 ; she d. July 17, 1837.

V. Bregge (Bridget), b. April 4, 1795 ; m. Abraham C. Van Riper. Ch., Anna, b. Jan. 31, 1819.

Adrian-Egbert-Adrian-Frans-Adrian Post and Raegel (Rachel) Sickles had children :

I. Parcel (Priscilla?) Amelia, b. Dec. 16, 1780.

II. Egbert, b. Nov. 15, 1787.

III. Jenneke, b. Feb. 25, 1790.

IV. Hendrick, b. May 2, 1792.

V. Sarah, b. June 21, 1798.

VI. Cornelius, b. July 1, 1802 ; d. Dec. 31, 1802.

VII. Cornelius, b. Sept. 29, 1803.

Pieter-Egbert-Adrian-Frans-Adrian Post and Jannetje Diedricks had children :

I. Saertje, b. March 26, 1795.

II. Jacob, b. July 7, 1797.

III. Jane, b. May 31, 1801.

Jacobus-Frans-Jacobus-Frans-Adrian Post and Selle Dey had children :

I. Richard.

II. James.

III. Frans, b. May 22, 1778.

IV. Cornelius ; he received from his parents, by deed June 10, 1801, a tract of 40 acres of land on Peckamin river. He was then of Pequannock. He probably d. prior to May 1, 1811.

Richard, James, Frans and John partitioned their father's farm, May 1, 1811, it having been mapped out by Abraham Ryerson, jun., into nine lots, for the purpose.¹

Roelif-Frans-Jacobus-Frans-Adrian Post and Marretje Post had children :

I. Francois ; m. Lea ———. By deed, May 8, 1826, he and his wife conveyed to William Sandford a tract of land "in the Bowery,"—apparently the triangle bounded by Straight, Willis and Market streets, which he had bought for \$1400 from Abraham Van Blarcom and Abigail his wife, March 25, 1826. He had large property interests in other parts of Paterson also. He wrote his name Francis R. Post.

II. Johannis, b. April 16, 1789 ; m. Keziah Duryee, May 20, 1817. Issue : 1. John, b. Oct. 30, 1819 ; 2. Jacob D., b. June 20, 1822.

III. Catlyntje.

IV. Jacobus, b. May 6, 1794.

V. Fytje, b. Aug. 21, 1799.

¹ Essex Transcribed Deeds, C, 626.

Johannes-Frans-Jacobus-Frans-Adrian Post² and Marretje Neafe had children :

I. Francoos, b. May 12, 1788.

II. Cornelius, b. Aug. 30, 1790.

III. Aultye, b. July 29, 1793.

James-(or Jacobus)-John-Jacobus-Frans-Adrian Post and Jannetje Van Giesen had children :

I. Hessel Pieterse, b. Jan. 28, 1796; d. Sept. 29, 1799.

II. Catharina, b. May 6, 1798; d. Sept. 19, 1799.

Both these children are buried in the Post family burying ground, on the Wesel road.

III. Fytje, b. Oct. 19, 1800.

IV. Elizabeth, b. Feb.—, 1814.

Robert-John-Jacobus-Frans-Adrian Post and Rachel Van Derhoof had children :

I. Catrenew, b. Jan. 18, 1800.

II. Elisabeth, b. July 17, 1801; m. Cornelius A. Sip; d. Feb. 2, 1823.

III. Johannis, b. Feb. 19, 1805.

IV. Cornelious, b. July 18, 1807.

V. Jacobus, b. Jan. 3, 1810.

Adriaan-John-Jacobus-Frans-Adrian Post and Rachel Van Giesen had children :

I. Johonis, b. April 14, 1804.

II. Joris (George), b. June 10, 1806; m. Lavinia —; lived most of his life in New York city, and d. there.

III. Catharine, b. Sept. 28, 1813; m. John R. Van Houten, of Broadway.

John-John-Jacobus-Frans-Adrian Post and Elizabeth Paulusse had children :

I. Catharina, b. Oct. 30, 1808.

II. Neeltje, b. Sept. 29, 1810.

III. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 20, 1813.

IV. John, b. May 4, 1815.

Hendrick-Fransoois-Hendrik-Frans-Adrian Post and Jannetje Van Houten had children :

I. Margrietje, b. March 21, 1783; m. Cornelius Van Riper, Dec. 27, 1801; d. Aug. 26, 1802.

II. Jenneke, b. Aug. 14, 1785.

III. Elizabeth, b. July 16, 1792.

IV. Hendrick, b. Oct. 23, 1794.

Hendrick-Hendrick-Hendrik-Frans-Adrian Post and Jannetje Van Houten had children :

I. Jannetje, b. Aug. 7, 1798; d. April 23, 1877, unm.

II. Cornelius, b. June 24, 1800; m. Rebecca Bensen, dau. of David Bensen, Dec. 3, 1825; d. July 27, 1882; she d. Nov. 18, 1885.

Cornelius H. Post having lost his father when but eight years of age, left the Wesel neighborhood to work in a Paterson cotton mill, in 1815 or 1816. He subsequently became superintendent in the mill, and remained in that position until 1855, when he retired from business, thereafter devoting his attention to his private affairs. He lived in Water street, near Northwest street, on property that had been in his wife's family many years. He had a most retentive memory, and was remarkably accurate in his recollections, which embraced Paterson scenes and incidents as far back as 1806.

III. Hendrik, b. Feb. 28, 1802; m. —; removed to Brooklyn; d. about 1880. Issue: three daughters.

IV. Lena (Helen), b. Aug. 2, 1804; m. William Ridgeway; d. April 16, 1844; her husband d. —. Issue: 1. William; 2. Henry, City Treasurer of Paterson at one time, and in 1893-94 Secretary of the Board of Education of Paterson; 3. Jane.

Hartman-Hendrick-Hendrik-Frans-Adrian Post and Nancy Jackson had children :

I. Hendrick, b. Sept. 11, 1793; d. in inf.

II. Hendrick, b. Aug. 18, 1795; m. 1st, Margaret Demarest; 2d, Maria, dau. of Gen. Abraham Godwin, and wid. of Halmagh Van Houten, Oct. 6, 1823; 3d, Maria Clinton. He was engaged in business with one Ryerson in 1823; at two different periods he undertook the management of the Passaic Hotel, and at another time he was a member of the firm of Godwin, Prall & Co., cotton manufacturers, in which enterprise he lost heavily. He d. June 3, 1876; his widow d. in 1887. He was known as Henry H. Post.

III. Pieter, b. Oct. 2, 1797; m. Effie Post, dau. of Johannis Cornelius Post and Cornelia Cadmus; d. April 21, 1859; she d. Dec. 24, 1885. Issue: 1. Henry, b. Feb. 3, 1822; d. Feb. 15, 1840; 2. Catharine Ann, b. May 9, 1825; 3. John.

IV. Maria, b. April 16, 1800; m. Richard Ryerson (b. Feb. 2, 1790, son of Francis Ryerson), Dec. 20, 1817. Issue: 1. Jane, b. July 16, 1818; 2. Ann, b. Feb. 28, 1824; 3. Francis, b. March 9, 1828; 4. Susan, b. June 18, 1831; 5. Richard, b. May 10, 1834, d. in inf.; 6. Richard, b. May 23, 1836.

V. Jannetje, b. May 26, 1802; d. in inf.

VI. Jacobus (James), b. Sept. 15, 1804; m. Marian Conklin (dau. of William and Anne Conklin, of Ramseys), Dec. 31, 1828; d. Nov. 28, 1888.

VII. John, b. Dec. 19, 1806; d. in inf.

VIII. Jannetje (Jane), b. Aug. 7, 1808; m. Garret Garabrant. Issue: 1. Amzi; 2. Munson; 3. Smith; 4. Mary; 5. Phoebe; 6. Nancy.

IX. Ester, b. Dec. 18, 1810; m. Christopher Van Pelt. Issue: 1. Ann Eliza, b. June 1, 1829; 2. Amanda, b. Dec. 16, 1832; 3. John C., b. March 18, 1834; 4. Hartman, b. July 2, 1836; 5. Euphemia, b. June 23, 1839.

X. John, b. June 30, 1813; d. unm., aged 21 years.

XI. Abraham, b. Nov. 6, 1815; m. Margaret, dau. of Luke Westervelt.

XII. Isaac, b. Nov. 6, 1815 (twin with Abraham); d. in inf.

XIII. Eliza, m. Charles A. Craig, of Danbury, Conn. Issue: William Edward.

Seventh Generation.

Adrian-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post and Sara Spier had children :

I. Leya, b. Dec. 31, 1778.

II. Petrus, b. April 30, 1781.

III. Johannes, b. June 13, 1784.

IV. Elias, b. Oct. 1, 1791.

Michael-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post and Jannetje Ackerman had children:

I. Adriaan, bap. Dec. 17, 1786; m. Altje Ackerman, Sept. 18, 1806; d. Aug. 25, 1808. Ch., Sophia, b. Sept. 20, 1807; m. David Westervelt, near Clifton.

II. (prob.) Michael, who is mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Adrian Post.

Johannes-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post and Salome Goetschius had children:

I. Geertje (Charity or Gitty), b. Jan. 16, 1806; m. John G. Banta, Jan. 16, 1823; d. Dec. 7, 1891. He was b. June 17, 1803, son of George Banta and Elizabeth Van Iderstyne. George kept a tavern for many years near the Acquackanonk church, and afterwards on the Wesel road at the corner of Clifton avenue. John was a member of the Legislature from Bergen County, 1845-46. He lived on the old farm owned by his wife's ancestors, just below the Dundee Dam. He and his wife sold the mill-seat in 1827, to John S. Van Winkle and Brant Van Blarcom, who sold to the Dundee Manufacturing Company. Mr. Banta thereafter devoted himself exclusively to farming, and was recognized as one of the most skillful, upright and successful farmers in Bergen county. He d. March 13, 1865. Issue: 1. Salome, b. March 30, 1825; m. Edmund Williams, a school teacher near Hackensack, Oct. 16, 1851; he d. June 3, 1862; 2. George, b. Nov. 19, 1827; m. Jane Alyea, dau. of Richard Alyea, near the Bergen county end of the Wesel bridge, Feb. 5, 1852; she d. Jan. 20, 1890; he d. at Passaic, 1892; 3. Ann Eliza, b. Aug. 3, 1831; m. Henry C. Doremus, son of Ralph Doremus of Water street, Paterson, Nov. 28, 1850; he d. May 24, 1889; 4. Margaret Ellen, b. Jan. 23, 1835; m. John Henry Ackerman (son of Jacob Ackerman), Nov. 1, 1854; he d. Feb. 6, 1865, aged 34 years, one month; she d. Oct. 17, 1884.

Marcellus-Helmigh-Mercelius-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post and Judich Evertse had children:

I. Helmigh, b. Dec. 1, 1798.

II. Lena, b. Nov. 23, 1801; m. David D. Doremus; d. Aug. 11, 1877; he d. Feb. 7, 1856, aged 57 yrs., 4 mos., 19 days. Issue: 1. Merselius, d. April 15, 1849, aged 25 yrs., 25 days; 2. Samuel, d. July 9, 1863, aged 24 yrs., 5 mos., 29 days.

Johannes-Helmigh-Mercelius-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post and Geertje Degraw had children:

I. Helmich, b. May 28, 1801.

II. Catharina, b. July 30, 1803.

III. John, } twins, b. Feb. 14, 1814.
IV. Charity, }

Marcelus-Adriaen-Mercelius-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post and Marritje Van Houten had children:

I. Helmigh, b. Sept. 17, 1815; m. Maria Zabriskie (dau. of Benjamin Zabriskie of Sloatterdam), Dec. 8, 1836. She was b. Nov. 5, 1818. He has lived for many years at No. 161 Main avenue, Passaic. Issue: 1. Benjamin Marselus, b. Nov. 5, 1837, a marine engineer of great ability; 2. Cornelius, b. Sept. 22, 1847; d. Dec. 26, 1850; 3. Clara (a mute), b. Feb. 6, 1860.

II. Adrian, d. Aug. 21, 1821, aged one year, 4 mos., 26 days.

III. Cornelius, m. Harriet —, of Newark; has been a carriage builder in Newark for many years.

IV. Sophia, m. John Ackerman, of Hudson City, N. J.

V. Aaron, a carpenter in Passaic.

VI. Elizabeth Ann, m. John Van Iderstine, of Newark.

Dirck-Adriaen-Mercelius-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post and Neesje Van Riper had children:

I. Adriaan, b. May 1, 1815; m. 1st, Maria, dau. of John Post, of Athenia; 2d, Agnes, her sister; d. 1894. He carried on a saw mill at Athenia.

II. John, m. Eliza Demarest. He carried on the saw mill at Athenia with his brother.

III. Abraham, m. Jane Post, dau. of Cornelius Post, of Sloatterdam.

IV. Lea, m. James Spier.

V. Claertje, m. Henry Brevoort, of Sloatterdam.

VI. Eliza Ann, m. Adrian Hopper, of Passaic.

VII. Mary, m. George Berry of Clifton.

VIII. Halmagh, m. Keziah Demarest, of Paterson.

IX. Richard, m. 1st, Jane Jacobus, of Stone House Plains; 2d, —, widow of — Ronk. Lives in Bloomfield avenue, Passaic.

X. Petrina, m. Albert Romine, at Bergen.

Theodorus-Cornelius-Cornelius-Johannis-Adrian-Adrian Post and Ann Zabriskie had children:

I. Catharine, b. Oct. 26, 1829; m. Henry Simmons.

II. Cornelius, m. Ann Joralemon.

III. Benjamin, m. Julia, dau. of Adrian Post.

IV. John, m. — Randolph.

V. George, d. unm.

VI. Adrian, d. unm.

VII. Maria Elizabeth, m. Cornelius Garrison.

Poules-Johannes-Francois-Adrian-Frans-Adrian Post and Catharine Doremus had children:

I. John, b. May 12, 1813; m. 1st, Sarah Van Vorst, in 1835; she was b. Feb. 12, 1813; d. June 21, 1860; he d. Nov. 11, 1885. He was a prominent builder in Paterson for many years, living on Main street opposite Smith street.

II. Henry, b. Feb. 3, 1821.

III. David, b. Aug. 27, 1827.

IV. Abram.

V. Ralph Doremus, b. 1834; d. 1881.

Cornelius-Hendrick-Hendrick-Hendrik-Frans-Adrian Post and Rebecca Bensen had children:

I. —, b. Dec. 14, 1826; d. in inf.

II. Henry, b. April 13, 1828; m. Helen Terhune, Nov. 8, 1849.

III. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 14, 1830; m. John W. Staggs, June 8, 1848; d. Aug. 25, 1853.

IV. Helen Jane, b. Oct. 29, 1832; m. Leander M. Cox, June 3, 1856.

V. Mary, b. March 25, 1842; d. in inf.

Hendrick-Hartman-Hendrick-Hendrik-Frans-Adrian Post had children:

By his first wife, Margaret Demarest:

I. Garret.

By his second wife, Maria Godwin :

- II. Peter, b. Aug. 24, 1824.
- III. Henry Godwin, b. Aug. 4, 1826.
- IV. Mary, d. in inf.
- V. William.

By his third wife, Maria Clinton :

- VI. Julia.
- VII. Angeline.
- VIII. Edward.
- IX. Alfred H.
- X. Mary.
- XI. Oliver.

Pieter-Hartman-Hendrick-Hendrik-Frans-Adrian Post and Effie Post had children :

- I. Henry, b. Feb. 3, 1822; d. Feb. 15, 1840.
- II. Catharine Ann, b. May 9, 1825; m. — Garrison.
- III. John.

Jacobus-Hartman-Henrick-Hendrik-Frans-Adrian Post and Marian Conklin had children :

- I. William, b. June 18, 1830.
- II. Ann Louise, b. Oct. 29, 1832; m. John E. Vreeland, of Browertown.
- III. John, b. Aug. 31, 1835.

IV. Sylvester J., b. Oct. 9, 1838; a painter by trade, formerly in business in Paterson, but for more than twenty years past a resident of Passaic, where the people have elected him to various offices of trust: Councilman, Chosen Freeholder, 1886-1892, member of the Board of Education, member of the Board of Excise, etc. In every position he has shown not only intelligence and ability, but a scrupulous fidelity to the public welfare.

- V. James H., b. Sept. 7, 1843.
- VI. Josiah C., b. Sept. 11, 1846.

Abraham-Hartman-Hendrick-Hendrik-Frans-Adrian Post and Margaret Westervelt had children :

- I. Peter.
- II. Delia.
- III. Abraham.
- IV. John.
- V. Ralph.
- VI. Henry.
- VII. Charles.

The following data are gleaned from various sources :

Abraham Post m. Maragrietje Kogh. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. Jan. 5, 1763; 2. Maria, b. Sept. 17, 1766.

Abraham Post m. Maria Zabriskie. Ch., Hendrikes, b. Jan. 25, 1791.

Abraham F. Post m. Polly Zabriskie. Issue: 1. Rachel, b. July 16, 1796; 2. Albert, b. Sept. 7, 1801; m. Margaret Carns. Ch., Eliza, b. Dec. 18, 1826.

Abraham Post m. Elizabeth Hemmelton. Ch., Alexander McDougal, b. June 8, 1792.

Abraham Post m. Effie Metsger, Jan. 27, 1798.

Abraham-Arie Post m. Elizabeth Westervelt, Aug. 31, 1805. Issue: 1 and 2. Arie and Cornelius, twins, b. Oct. 31, 1803; 3. Jan, b. Feb. 7, 1808; 4. Caty, b. April 4, 1812; 5. Margaret, b. Sept. 6, 1814; 6. John, b. Nov. 27, 1818; 7. Eliza Jane, b. Aug. 11, 1822.

Abraham Post m. Jane Anderson, Nov. 27, 1819.

Abraham Post m. Ann Speer. Ch., John, b. Oct. 2, 1821.

Abraham Post, of West Milford, in his will, dated Jan. 26, 1837, proved April 8, 1837, names wife Kesiah and children: John, Abraham, Peter, Jacob, Sarah, Garret, Hannah Nelson, Catharine Cronk, Maria Haury, Jane Davenport; grandson, Abraham I. Post; daughter-in-law, Saphrona Post.¹

Adriaen Post, widower, m. Annatje Post, Oct. 11, 1753. Ch., Catrina, b. May 22, 1754.

Adreyaen Post m. Maria Speer. Issue: 1. Antje, b. Dec. 4, 1788; 2. Grietye, b. Sept. 26, 1789.

Adriaan J. Post m. Cathalyntje Van Houten. Issue: 1. Helmich, b. May 18, 1774; d. in inf.; 2. Antje, b. Sept. 1, 1774; 3. Helmich, b. Oct. 25, 1780; m. Antje (Nancy) Berry, Oct. 4, 1800. Ch., Gabriel Ludlow, b. Jan. 23, 1808. This Adriaan J. Post was probably the son of Johannis Post and Antje Huysman, and was bap. on Staten Island, April 26, 1748; m. 2d, Marretje Post, Jan. 23, 1787; d. at Acquackanonk, June 24, 1823, aged 75 yrs.; his wife, Mary, d. Sept. 29, 1821, aged 52 yrs. Issue (by Marretje Post): 1. Jannetje, b. June 15, 1789; 2. Johannes, b. Dec. 25, 1793; 3. Cathalyntje, b. April 3, 1803. By deed dated April 4, 1806, for \$3,250, he and his wife Mary conveyed to James I. Post a house and tract of land, being Lot No. 11, between the church and Wesel, "except 14 acres taken off the end" — Lot No. 11 in the Goutum subdivision. It was doubtless with the proceeds of this sale that on May 1, 1806, for \$5,500, he bought from Cornelius V. C. Ludlow Lot No. 13 in the second tier of Hundred Acre Lots, formerly owned by Marinus Van Winkle, 103 acres; also Lot No. 4, containing 40 acres, in the Eight Hundred Acre subdivision, the former being near Athenia, and the latter southwest from Peru Station.

Arie Post in 1722 owned Lot No. 14, in the second tier of Hundred Acre Lots. In 1733 he was an elder in the Acquackanonk church. About 1745 he owned Lot No. 5, East, in the Bogt subdivision. He was probably a grandson of Adrian Post, the Patentee.

Arie Post m. Catharina Van Ripen. Issue: 1. Abraham, b. March 22, 1782; m. Elizabeth Westervelt, Aug. 31, 1805; 2. Adriaan, bap. March 19, 1786.

Ann Post m. John Van Vechte, both of Essex county, m. bond dated Aug. 7, 1750.

Antje Post m. Johannes C. Van Houten, Jan. 22, 1797.

Andrew C. Post m. Syntje Byers, Aug. 5, 1815.

Annaatje Post m. Hendrick Glass, June 9, 1813.

Arriaantje Post m. John Van Syle, Jan. 1, 1796.

Catharine Post, of Bergen county, m. Jacob Gerritson, m. bond dated Jan. 21, 1761.

Catharina Post m. John Marinus, Dec. 16, 1775.

Cornelius Post m. Jannetje Van Houten. Issue: 1. Aaltje, b. May 28, 1794; d. in inf.; 2. Aaltje, b. Nov. 22, 1795.

Cornelius A. Post m. Sally (Sophia?) Spier, Dec. 26,

¹ Essex Transcribed Deeds, B, 63.

² Bergen County Wills, E, 125.

1801. Issue: 1. Arie, b. May 10, 1802; 2. Mary Ann, b. Oct. 6, 1813.

Egbert Post m. Cornelia Vreeland, Sept. 20, 1807. Ch., Rachel, b. Nov. 30, 1807.

Elizabeth Post m. Jacob Berdan, m. bond dated Nov. 18, 1788.

Elizabeth Post m. Elias E. Vreeland, Jan. 9, 1783.

Elizabeth Post, widow, m. John MacCarty, widower, Dec. 14, 1797.

Elizabeth Post m. John Devoe, Dec. 25, 1807.

Gerret Post, b. 1720; m. Sarah Ellis; d. March 31, 1797. Issue: 1. Garret, bap. Aug. 7, 1754; 2. Abraham, bap. March 12, 1758. The latter had a ch., Miriam, b. July 31, 1790.¹

Gerrit Post (prob. of Pompton) m. Metentye Bertolf. Ch., Marretje, b. Sept. 27, 1783.

Gerrit Post, of Pompton, in his will, dated Feb. 7, 1822, proved March 27, 1822, names wife Mary, and children: John, Garret, Peter, Mary; executors—friend Major Adrian Post, sons John and Peter, and dau. Mary.²

Hendrick F. Post m. Jannetje Ackerman, April 17, 1808. Issue: 1. Marytje, b. Jan. 19, 1809; 2. Marragrietje, b. Aug. 11, 1812; 3. William Francis, b. Feb. 6, 1829.

Hendrick Post, widower (prob. of Jannetje Vreeland), m. Hester Dey, widow, Aug. 11, 1792. Issue: 1. Johannis, b. May 12, 1793; 2. Benjamin, b. Aug. 3, 1795; m. Ellen Schoonmaker. Ch., Eliza, b. Feb. 1, 1819. He and his wife conveyed to John Merselis, June 3, 1820, for \$2,250, half of the Post homestead on the Wesel road, 50 acres, together with 15.85 acres at the mountain, near Mill street. By deed the same day, for \$2,250, they conveyed to Richard N. Terhune the other half of the homestead, and 15 acres at the mountain; and the same day, for \$500, they conveyed to Nicholas R. Terhune a tract of 15 acres back of the homestead farm.³

Isaac Post, farmer, of Pompton township (apparently of West Milford, then in Pompton township), in his will, dated January 23, 1813, proved April 30, 1814, names wife Elenor, and children and grandchildren: ———, wife of Isaac Weave, dau. Lydia, stepson John Cahill, grandson Isaac Weave, grand-daughter Janet Post, dau. of son Cornelius Post.⁴

Jacobus Post, carpenter, of Saddle River, received a deed, Nov. 23, 1756, consideration £525, from John Van Rypen, of Saddle River, for 125 acres on the Passaic river, surveyed to Juria Thomasse Van Rypen, Dec. 2, 1748.

Jacob Post m. Elizabeth Maybee, April 5, 1797.

Jacobus Post built a grist mill on the Bergen county side of the Passaic river, between the Wesel and Broadway bridges, where Cornelius P. Doremus recently lived. He afterwards removed to Warren county.

Jacobus Post, jun., and Garrit Post were appointed ad-

ministrators of Jacobus Post, late of Bergen county, deceased, Feb. 8, 1798.

Jacob Post had the following children baptized in the First Presbyterian church of Paterson: 1. James Madison, bap. April 10, 1818; 2. John Gould, bap. April 10, 1818; 3. Thomas Gould, b. Aug. 4, 1818; 4. Mary Sophia, b. Feb. 9, 1821; 5. Rebecca, b. Dec. 15, 1823.

Jacob Post, of Hardiston, Sussex county, in his will, dated Nov. 28, 1829, proved March 1, 1832, names wife Lavina, and children: Jacob, jun., John I., Abraham, Polly Eckerson, Sarah Tallman, Anna Henen (Hennion?), Margaret Eckerson.¹

James Post m. Sophie Vreeland, March 23, 1816.

Jennicke Post m. Johannes Eliasse Vreeland, Jan. 20, 1754.

Jane Post, of Essex county, m. Henry Garrison, of Essex, m. bond dated March 11, 1761.

Jenneke Post m. Matthew Evertse, April 7, 1792.

Jannetje Post m. Andrew Breasted Van Bussum, Feb. 8, 1807.

Jannetje Post m. Gerret Jurrianse, April 2, 1803.

Jannetje Post, widow, m. Cornelius J. Bogert, widower, July 30, 1814.

Johannis Post m. Antje Huysman. Issue: 1. Abraham, bap. at Staten Island, April 19, 1743; 2. Adrian, bap. at Staten Island, April 26, 1748; 3. Jan, b. and bap. at Acquackanonk, July 15, 1756.

Johannis A. Post m. Fytje Neefjes. Issue: 1. Marretje, bap. Jan. 7, 1767; 2. Cathalyntje, bap. Jan. 19, 1772; 3. Jenneke, bap. Aug. 8, 1779; 4. Cornelius, b. July 3, 1784; 5. Elizabeth, b. June 4, 1789.

He was probably the John Post who was licensed to keep tavern, by the Essex county court of common pleas, April term, 1772, and a year later, as John A. Post; his sureties in 1772 were John Elias Vreeland and John Brower. He probably lived at Peckamin river, or in that neighborhood.

Johannes Post m. Maria Bradfort. Ch., Abraham, b. July 2, 1787.

Johannes Post m. Maria Pervoo. Issue: 1 and 2, Johannes and Margrietje, twins, b. Sept. 26, 1790.

Johannes J. Post m. Fytje Ryker. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. Jan. 31, 1791; 2. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 17, 1793; 3. Elias, b. Dec. 20, 1794; 4. Marritje, b. Nov. 24, 1798; 5. Abraham, b. Dec. 12, 1801.

Johannes Post m. Sarah Bertholf. Ch., Rachel, b. Jan. 24, 1792.

John Post m. Marretje Vrelant. Issue: 1. Caty, b. Feb. 19, 1804; 2. Lea, b. July 10, 1806.

John A. Post m. Cornelia (or Catherina) Demarest, Oct. 15, 1812. Issue: 1. Angonetje, b. May 22, 1813; 2. Marritje, b. March 3, 1815.

Margaret Post m. Cornelis Westervelt, m. bond dated Jan. 7, 1788.

Maria Post, b. at Pompton, m. Pieter Dirje (Duryea), b. at Schraalenburgh, May 9, 1752.

¹ These data of this Gerret Post are from Clute's Hist. Staten Island, 417.

² Bergen County Wills, B, 353.

³ Essex Transcribed Deeds, C, 561, 553, 552.

⁴ Bergen County Wills, A, 533.

¹ Bergen County Wills, D, 231.

Marytje Post m. Jacob Toers, July 17, 1785.

Margrietje Post m. Cornelis Van Derhaan, Feb. 21, 1790.

Marritje Post m. Hendrick Pickstone, Aug. 9, 1800.

Marretje Post m. Albert Terhune, Sept. 12, 1802.

Merselis Post d. May 8, 1787, in his 81st year; Annaatje, his wife, d. Dec. 28, 1797, aged 83 yrs., 4 mos., 3 days; Hannah, their daughter, d. July 14, 1825, aged 72 yrs., 7 mos., 11 days; Adrian, their son, d. March 23, 1829, aged 72 yrs., 9 mos., 28 days; Elizabeth, wife of Adrian M., d. Nov. 20, 1848, aged 82 yrs., 12 days.

Merselis A. Post d. Aug. 23, 1839, aged 50 yrs., 9 mos., 11 days.

Peter Post m. Geertye Jacobosse. Ch., Maicke, b. Nov. 28, 1774.

Pieter Post m. Neesje Post. Ch., Catrina, b. May 27, 1792.

Peter Post, jun., m. Osseltje Duryee. Ch., Martha K., b. July 30, 1798.

Prynal (Pryntje?) Post, widow, m. Johannes Coerte, widower, June 29, 1745.

Rachel Post, wid., b. at Tappan, m. Everth Wesselse, widower, b. at New York, both living at Acquackanonk, in 1738.

Richard A. Post d. May 3, 1843, aged 49 yrs., 8 mos., 13 days.

Samuel Post m. Maragrietje Alyea, Sept. 30, 1809.

Sarah Post, wid., m. Thomas Van Rypen, widower, Sept. 21, 1777.

Syntje Post m. Isaac D. Ackerman, Sept. 8, 1798.

Theodore Post d. Jan. 1, 1876, aged 68 yrs., 6 mos., 2 days; Ann Zabriskie, wife of Theodore Post, d. June 8, 1854, aged 41 yrs., 4 mos.

William Post m. Jerusha Smith. Ch., Mary, b. July 30, 1781.

Adrian Post d. Feb. 3, 1781, aged 75 yrs., 3 mos., 28 days.

Adrian Post, son of Adrian and Gertrude Post, d. Jan. 14, 1789, aged 32 yrs., 7 mos., 21 days.

Elizabeth Van Winkle, wife of Johannes-Adrian Post, d. June 13, 1801, aged 19 yrs., 11 mos., 2 days.

James I. Post d. Oct. 22, 1825, aged 52 yrs., 2 mos., 8 days.

Jane Van Giesen, wife of James I. Post and Abraham Ackerman (thus on the tombstone), d. July 26, 1865, aged 88 yrs., 4 mos., 25 days.

From their earliest settlement at Acquackanonk the Posts appear to have been a family of millers, in every generation. Wherever there was a stream capable of affording a water-power, there was a Post with a grist-mill or a saw-mill, or both. Their mills were on the Passaic river, from Third river to Singack; on every considerable stream flowing into the Passaic—the Wesel or Vreeland brook, from the Notch to the river; the Peckamin river, the Pequannock, the Wanaque, the Ramapo. When these streams were occupied the family spread farther afield, founding Postville 1

¹ Edenville, in Orange county, N. Y., "was formerly called Postville, out of respect for Col. Jacobus Post, whose father first settled the location and owned the lands upon which the village stands."—*Hist. of Orange County*, by Samuel W. Eager, Newburgh, 1846-7, p. 430. The founder of Postville was probably the Jacobus Post, bap. Dec. 8, 1754, mentioned on p. 146, ante.

in Orange county; setting up mills in Sussex and Warren counties, and eventually in Central New York, Pennsylvania, and even farther West.

IX. URIAN TOMASON (VAN RIPER).

In April, 1663, Juriaen¹ Thomasse (Uriah, son of Thomas) from Rypen,² in North Jutland, sailed from Holland in *T' Bonte Koe*, "the Spotted Cow," in company with eighty-seven other passengers—men, women and children—in quest of fortune in the New Netherlands.³ The notices of the young immigrant are extremely scanty in the early records. He does not seem to have owned any lands at Bergen, although he evidently settled there soon after his arrival.⁴ He m. Reyke Harmsse, May 25, 1667. He and his wife were witnesses at the baptism of their grandson, Jurjaen, son of Thomas Jurjaense and Jannetje Straet, Sept. 1, 1693, as set forth in the Acquackanonk church records, which contain no other mention of him, a fact which makes it seem unlikely that he settled at Acquackanonk at all. His death is recorded at Bergen, as having occurred Sept. 12, 1695. He probably died there. Ryke Harmsse (doubtless his widow) was a witness at the baptism of another grandson, Jurie, son of Jan Juriance and Neeltje Gerrebrantze, in the Acquackanonk church, Feb. 10, 1703. She owned Lot No. 2, in the Goutum subdivision. The date of her death is unknown.

Second Generation.

Juriaen Thomasse and Reyke Harmsse had children:

I. Thomas, bap. June 10, 1668; m. Jannetje (bap. Dec. 26, 1666), dau. of Jan Straet or Straatmaker and Geesje Gerrits, June 2, 1691. He seems to have been a superior sort of man, active and go-ahead, a leader among his fellows. Geurt Corten, of Bergen, who died between Feb. 5 and June 1, 1671, devised several acres of land at Bergen to Thomas Juriansen, then but three years old.⁵ In 1694 the Legislature appointed him one of the two col-

¹ This name—sometimes written Jeuriaen, Jurjaen, etc.—is pronounced Yoo-re-awn.

² Ripen is a city in the diocese of the same name; it has a venerable antiquity, and once was a considerable seaport, until the harbor became filled up. The Dutch wrote the name Rypen; in modern Dutch, Rijpen, indicating the sound of the long i. It may be noted here that some early members of the family called themselves indifferently Van Ripen, and Van de Ripe. The latter name would indicate an original emigration from a small town in North Holland, called *de Rijp*, dating from the year 1400, and now having 2,000 inhabitants, with four churches, two harbors and a fine canal.—*Terwen*, 85. In Passaic and Bergen counties the name is almost universally written Van Ripen; in Hudson county some families write it Van Rypen. The descendants of Juriaen Thomasse were among the last of the Acquackanonk settlers to adopt a family surname, but for a century or more rang the changes on Juriaense, Thomasse, Aeltse, Gerritse, Jansse, Harmsse, etc., etc.

³ N. Y. Doc. Hist., III., 41.

⁴ There is a reference in Winfield's Hudson County Land Titles (313, 321) to lands allotted to Jurian Tomason for "the full Proportion and Dividend for the Purchase Money" paid by him, the tract being about three acres, now intersected by Newark avenue, near Palisade avenue, Jersey City; but this was probably the grandson of the first Jurian Tomason.

⁵ Winfield's Hudson Co. L. T., 83.

lectors to raise £6, 15s. from Acquackanonk and New Barbadoes,¹ and in 1698 he was appointed alone to assess the Provincial tax on those two precincts.² He was prominent in the Acquackanonk church, being chosen deacon in 1700 and 1705; elder in 1710 and in 1724. He was one of the committee of five chosen in 1714 to apportion the undivided lands of the Acquackanonk patent. By deed dated Oct. 30, 1695, for £100 New York money, Cornelis Michielse, of the town of Bergen, conveyed to Thomas Yowrians of Ackqueckanunk, a tract of land in Acquackanouk, "frunting to Passaick river bounded on the northeast or thereabout by a driftway which parts him and a lot of land belonging to Hans Diedricks and on the southwest by another driftway that parts him and a lot of land belonging to Johanues Michielse and northwest by the common woodland where he is to stop when he hath taken up the quantity of one hundred acres English measure or fifty morgan of Dutch measure according to the allotment of Acquackanonk together with the eight and twentieth part of the common woodland being part of the tract of land mentioned in the patent granted to Cornelis Michielse in partnership with thirteen more bearing date" March 16, 1684 (the Acquackanonk patent). This interesting instrument was not recorded until March 17, 1802, when it was dimmed and stained by nearly one hundred and seven years.³ It was witnessed by Hans Ditrich (so he wrote his name, in a handsome German script) and John Thomas. In 1728 this tract was referred to as Lot No. 1, in Acquackanonk. In 1711 he and seven others bought the Stony Road patent of 2,800 acres, embracing the top and southwestern slope of Garret Mountain, from the steep rocks at Paterson to the headwaters of the Peckamin river.⁴ Elias Smith, of Horseneck, yeoman, and Cornelia his wife, and Mickell Vandercoock, of the same place, yeoman, and Sarah his wife, conveyed to Thomas Jurianson, of Acquackanonk, yeoman, by deed dated May 5, 1713, for £200 New Jersey money, Lots 4 and 18, in the subdivision of the Pequannock patent, on the east side of the Passaic river, in the western part of Wayne township.⁵ When the disputed boundary line between Acquackanonk and Newark was adjusted, April 6, 1719, Thomas Uriansen was one of Acquackanonk's three representatives present.⁶ By deed dated June 1, 1720, for £84 New York money, he bought from Joshua Bush, of Saddle River, blacksmith, the grantee being then a farmer, of Acquackanonk, three tracts of land on the east side of the Passaic river, the first being 80 acres, south of Johannes Post; the second, 84 acres, bounded north by Halmagh Van Houten, east by Gerrit Juraensen, south by Rutt Joost, and west by Passaic river; the third, about four acres. These premises came from John Corteen, late of Acquackanonk, in 1716.⁷ They

were northwest of Little Falls, in the western part of Wayne township. In 1728 Thomas bought of Claas Vreeland Lot No. 13 in the Eight Hundred Acre Tract.¹ According to an ancient map of Goutum,² "tomes yurreyanse" owned Lot No. 7 in that subdivision—a tract somewhat triangular in shape, on the Passaic river, in the northern part of Passaic, or a little further up the river. In the receipt for quit-rents, dated Sept. 7, 1726, he is mentioned as having paid; but in the receipt of May 17, 1727, his name is omitted. He probably died between those two dates. He was called Thomas Juraensen—Thomas son of Juraen.

II. Gerrit, bap. Sept. 27, 1670; m. Beelitje, dau. of Dirck Janse Oosten and Elizabeth Cornelis, of Hoboken, June 6, 1693; d. Sept. 4, 1748; she d. May 20, 1745. In 1718 he owned a tract of land on the Passaic river, north of John Corta, probably south of Third river.³ In his will, dated March 14, 1744-5, proved April 8, 1749, he describes himself as of the town of Bergen. By this instrument he gives to "the three children of my eldest son Jurejan Gerretse deceased named Gerret, Altje and Belitje in token of their father's birthright my negro boy called Frank;" also considerable land at Bergen; "also one third part or share of my Lands lying at a Place called Aghquaquenocho on the south side of a Lot I bought of Jurian Pieterse;" to son Dirck Gerretse "Two third parts of my Lands lying at a place [called] Agquakannuck, adjoining to the south side of my Lands hereby Devised unto the Heirs of my son Jurejan Containing in breadth ninety Rodd Dutch measure;" also to Dirck "all my Tools belonging to the Trade of the Wheelwright; also my negro slave called Maremutts;" to his three sons, Dirck, Cornelis and Johannes, all his right to any undivided lands in Bergen or any other lands; "and in case my son Dirck should Depart and remove from the Town of Bergen then and in such case I Give Devise and bequeath my Estate Right and Title to the Commons and undivided Lands last mentioned to my said sons Cornelis and Johanuis and to the heirs of my son Jurejan deceased;" to his two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Maghiel Vreeland, and Leah, wife of Jacob Van Wagenen, £140 New York money, to be divided between them; also "all my certain Lot or Parcel of Land lying at a Place called Acquackanuck on the northwest side of the Land of Thomas Fredrickse and also my other Lot or Parcel of Land lying on the south side of the Land of the said Thomas Fredrickse," to be equally divided between said two daughters. His wife Belitje, and his sons Cornelis and Johannis, were appointed executors. The testator signed his name *Gar: Juraensen*.⁴

III. Aeltje, bap. Dec. 21, 1672; d. in childhood.

IV. Aelt or Aart, m. Gerritje Mattheus, at Bergen, July 6, 1695. In the New York church record of the marriage his name is given as "Aelst Jeuriaensen, j. m. van Bergen." He was chosen deacon in the Acquackanonk church in 1703. In 1713 he owned Lot No. 3, in the Wesel

¹ Leaming and Spicer, 350.

² *Ib.*, 378.

³ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 244.

⁴ E. J. Deeds, K small, f. 25.

⁵ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 14.

⁶ Newark Town Records, 128.

⁷ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 16.

¹ Essex Transcribed Deeds, A, 341.

² Simmons MSS.

³ E. J. Deeds, B 2, f. 22.

⁴ E. J. Wills, E, f. 277.

subdivision.¹ He probably died between Sept. 1, 1709, and June 23, 1711.²

V. Christyntje, bap. Nov. 24, 1677; m. Pieter Gerbrantse, Aug. 1, 1698.

VI. Jan, m. Neeltje Gerrebrantse, April 7, 1702. He was chosen deacon of the Acquackanonk church in 1712, and elder in 1712, 1718 and 1727.

VII. Marritje, bap. April 28, 1680; m. Claas Gerbrantse, April 11, 1704.

VIII. Harmen, bap. Oct. 21, 1682; d. in inf.

IX. Aeltje, bap. April 2, 1684; on Aug. 7, 1746, Harmen Jurianse and Jan Jurianse, both of Essex county, yeomen, brothers of Aeltje Jurianse, late of the county of Bergen, single woman, deceased, were appointed administrators of her estate, she having died intestate.

X. Harmen, bap. Dec. 6, 1686; m. 1st, Maritje Frederickse, June 20, 1709 (she was bap. Nov. 11, 1684, dau. of Frerik Thomasse and Catharina Hoppe); 2d, Judith, dau. of Christopher Steenmets, in 1720 or 1721. He was chosen deacon in 1715 and 1726, and elder in 1731 and 1738. He was named as one of the executors of the will of Christopher Steenmets, his father-in-law, in 1732. He appears to have bought Lot No. 4, in the first tier of lots, on Passaic river, by deed dated May 15, 1722, with the Lot immediately in the rear of it, in the second tier of Hundred Acre Lots. His will, dated June 17, 1754, proved May 14, 1756, is given herewith:

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN this Seventeenth day of June in the year of Our Lord Anno Domini One thousand Seven hundred and fifty four I Harme Jurryanse of Achquechenonk in the County of Essex and Eastern Division of New Jersey yeoman being aged and infirm of Body but of sound and perfect mind and memory thanks be given to God therefore and calling to mind the mortality of my Body and knowing that it is appointed unto men once to Die do make and Ordain this my last Will and Testament (that is to Say) First and principally I Give and recommend my Soul into the hands of God that gave it hoping through the alone Merits of Jesus Christ to have Eternal life and my Body I recommend to the Earth to be Buried in a decent Christian manner at the discretion of my Executors hereafter named nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the Same again through the mighty Power of God and as touching such Worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this I Give bequeath and dispose of the same in the following manner and form Imprimis my Will is that all my just Debts and Funeral Expences be well truly and fully paid and discharged. Item I Give bequeath and Devise unto my dearly delovd Wife Judith Jurrianse the full and sole use and Improvement of all my Real and Personal Estate during the time she shall remain my Widdow for her comfortable Support in this life as also fifty seven pounds current lawful money of New York to be paid out of my Personal Estate unto her by my Executors Six Months after my decease. Item I Give and bequeath unto my Eldest Son Jurrie Van Rype my great Bible over and above his share and proportion which shall be hereafter in and by this my last Will and Testament given him Item I Will and Devise that all my Lands or Real and Personal Estate shall be equally Divided share and share alike among my thirteen Children Jurrie VanRype Frederick VanRype Abraham VanRype Johannis VanRype Christoffel VanRype Marytie Van Rype Jacob VanRype Isaac VanRype Sarah VanRype Gerrit VanRype Geurt VanRype Thomas VanRype and Christina VanRype that is to say First my Two hundred Acres of land on which I dwell laing in the bounds of Achquechenonk bounded on the North West side of Pessaick River bounded South by Madlene Vangiesee and on the North side by Claes Vreland No 4 as by

a Deed baring date the fifteenth day of May Anno Domini One thousand Seven hundred and twenty two more fully may appear together with the remainder of all my Lands to which I have right and Title in the Patent of Achquechenonk as also all my Lands in the County of Orange in the Colony of New York specified in a Deed thereof baring date the twenty Sixth day of November Anno Domini One thousand Seven hundred and fifty now in the occupation of my Son Frederick Item I Will and ordain that my Son Fredrick shall be allowed and paid fifty pounds currant money of New York for the Improvement of the Place on which he now dwells to be paid at the time of the Division of my Estate hereafter to be Specified. Item I Will and Devise that Whereas my Children Jacob Sarah Gerrit Geurt Thomas and Christyna have not had an Outset as the rest of my Children that they shall have an Outset equivalent to that which the rest of my Children have had. Item I Will and ordain that if any of my Children aforesaid should die without any Heir then the Portion of the Deceased to be equally Divided among all my Surviving Children or their Heirs if any before the Division of my Estate aforesaid should depart this life. Item if any of my Children or Grandchildren should be under age at the time of Division aforesaid then my Executors shall make a just Division and give every one of the underaged Children or Grandchildren aforesaid their just and due portion. Item I Will that the Division of my Real and Personal Estate shall be made after the disease or Remarriage of my Wife which first happens. Item I do hereby nominate Constitute and appoint my above named Sons Abraham VanRype and Jacob VanRype Executors of this my last Will and Testament and do hereby revoke disanul and make void all and any other Will or Wills bequest and bequests heretofore by me made Willed and bequeathed and Executor or Executors by me heretofore in any wise named ratifying allowing and holding for firm and Valid this and no other to be my last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my band and seal the day and year above written. Signed Sealed published pronounced and Declared by the said Harme Jurryanse to be his last Will and Testament in the Presence of us,¹ David Marinus
Johannis Wanshaer
Richard Bradberry

Harmon Juranen [L. S.]

XI. Grietje, b. Oct. 5, 1691.

XII. Jurie, m. Elizabeth Steenmets, both being of Acquackanonk, Nov. 13, 1730. Ch., Sara, bap. Feb. 7, 1735.

Third Generation.

Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Jannetje Straet (thus in the Acquackanonk church records) had children:

I. Gerrit, b. Feb. 6, 1692; m. Jannetje Hartmanse Vreland, June 19, 1718. Following is his will, dated Feb. 17, 1761, proved Nov. 23, 1761:²

In the name of God amen this seventeenth day of February in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred sixty and one I Garrit Thomasse Van Ripen of the county of Essex and province of East New Jersey gentlemen being very Sick and weak in body but of perfect sound mind and memory thanks be given unto God therefore calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye do make and ordain this my last will and testament that is to say principally and first of all I recommend my body to the earth to be buried in a christian like and decent manner at the discretion of my executors. First I will and do order that all my just debts and funeral charges shall be paid and satisfied, Secondly I give and bequeath unto my grandson John Vanwinkel two pound York money to be levied out of my estate I also give and bequeath unto my daughter Marite wife of Henry Vanwinkel ten pound like money to be levied out of my estate, I also give and bequeath unto my daughter Maritie Vanwinkel and to the heirs of her body forever one equal half of a tract of land commonly called the Stone house land³ the North side of said tract also another lott of land lying between Derck Vreland and

¹ See pp. 76-77, ante.

² See receipts of those dates for quit-rents, p. 78, ante.

¹ E. J. Wills, Liber F, f. 355.

² E. J. Wills, H, f. 68.

³ Stone House Plains.

Seall Post called number twelve also the equal third part of all the rest of my land wheresoever it shall or may be found I also give and bequeath unto my daughter Jannitie wife of John Vanwinkel and to the heirs of her body forever the other equal half of said Stonehouse land namely the Southside of said tract as also another lott called number three as also the one equal third part of all the rest of all my said lands wheresoever they shall or may be found I also give and bequeath unto my daughter Lea wife of Peter Jacobusse and to the heirs of her body forever my homestead or plantation which I now live on with the messuages and tenements unto the same belonging as also the one equal third part of my said lands here to before mentioned where they shall or may be found. I also give and bequeath unto my three daughters and to the heirs of their bodys forever all my salt meadow if any shall or may be found to be equally divided between them shear and share alike I also will and do order that my three sons in law shall and may use and possess the said lands and meadows each one his wives part unto each of them willed during their lives, but if in case the heirs or any of their heirs of all or either of my said daughters should want to use said lands before the death of their said fathers or mothers it is my will that they shall have the one half of said lands in their use and their father the other half in his use to it² all the said lands and meadows after the death of my said three sons in law and daughters to belong to the heirs in the form and manner as is hereinto fore mentioned. I also give and bequeath unto my daughter Maritie thirty pound York money to be added to the fifty pound she has already had I also give and bequeath unto my daughter Jannetie my negro man Joe As touching the rest of my moveable estate I will and do order that it shall be equally divided between my three daughters shear and shear alike, lastly I do constitute ordain and appoint Jacob Van Ripen Junr. and Peter Degarmo to be my only sole and lawfull executors of this my last will and testament and I do hereby utterly disallow disannul and revoke all and every other former wills testaments legacies and executors by me in any ways before this time named willed and bequeathed ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament In witness whereof I have bereunto sett my hand and seal the day and year above written

Signed sealed published pronounced and declared by the said Garrit Thomasse V: Ripen as his last will and testament in the presence of us the subscribers—Thomas Sigler—
 George Walls
 his
 —Isaac Y Powelson—
 mark

bis
 Garrit X Thomasse V: Ripen [L.S.]
 mark

He was one of the earliest of the family to assume the surname Van Ripen, but in the records he is usually called Gerrit Thomasse.

II. Jurjaen, b. June 12, 1693; m. Aeltje Simonse Van Winkle, June 12, 1714. He was chosen deacon of the Acquackanonk church in 1724. In 1737 he and Adriaen A. Post secured an Indian deed for the Island and river bottom near the West street bridge.³ Disappointed in this project for building a mill, he went further up the river, and secured a tract of 125 acres on the east side of the Passaic, some distance above Little Falls, which he caused to be surveyed to him, Dec. 2, 1748.⁴ He died soon after, probably before he was able to do more than erect the dam and dig the tail-race for his proposed mill. On Jan. 10, 1749 (1750, N. S.), his son Thomas conveyed part of the tract to John Van Ripen, of Saddle River, carpenter, who also received a quit-claim (?) deed therefor from Helmagh Sip, May 27, 1756, and in turn sold the whole tract to Jacobus Post, carpenter, Nov. 23, 1756, for £525 New York money.⁵

¹ Merselis.

² to wit.

³ See p. 139 ante.

⁴ Perth Amboy Surveys, N 2, f. 250.

⁵ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 540.

III. Jan, b. Oct. 28, 1694; m. Marritje Van Houten (b. Sept. 25, 1715, dau. of Dirrick Van Houten, of Totowa), May 12, 1732. He called himself Jan or John Van Ryper, but in the records is sometimes spoken of as John Thomasse Van Ryphen. He probably lived on the Wesel road. He d. in January, 1782, leaving the following will, dated April 15, 1778, proved Feb. 5, 1782:

In the Name of God Amen I John Van Ryper of Acquacknuck, in the County of Essex & Province of East New Jersey being very Sick in Body but of perfect mind & memory thanks be given unto God Calling unto mind the Mortality of my Body & knowing that it is appointed for all men once to Die, do make & Ordain this my last Will & Testament, that is to say Principally & first of all I Give & recommend my Soul into the Hand of Almighty God that gave it me & my Body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in decent Christian manner at the discretion of my Executors hereafter Named nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the Mighty Power of God, and as touching such Worldly Estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this Life I Give bequeath devise & dispose of the same in the following manner & form. Item. I give & bequeath unto my beloved Wife Marritje the use & Improvement of all my Estate both Real & Personal during the Time she Remains my Widow with a full power & authority to sell & dispose of the same as Necessaty requires it. Item I give & Bequeath unto my Oldest Son Thomas Van Ryper for his Birth Right Ten Shillings Current Money of New Jersey to him his Heirs & Assigns forever Item I Give & bequeath unto my Son Derrick Van Ryper Four acres of Land where he now lives to him his Heirs & Assigns forever Item I Give & bequeath unto my Son Helemich Van Ryper Four Acres of Land out of the Lott by the Brook to him his Heirs & Assigns forever Item I Give & bequeath unto my Son John Van Ryper Four Acres of Land where he now lives to him his Heirs & Assigns forever Item I Give & bequeath unto my Son Garret Van Ryper the Northerly part of my Dwelling house where I now live, with Four Acres of Land Adjoining thereunto, unto him his Heirs & Assigns forever Item I Give & bequeath unto my son Adryan Van Ryper the Southerly part of my Dwelling House where I now live, with Four Acres of Land Adjoining thereunto, unto him his Heirs & Assigns forever. Item I Give unto my Daughter Marrithe Van Ryper my Large Dutch Bible & also one Negroe Wench Named Great now living with her to ber her Heirs & Assigns forever Item my Will is that my five Sons Derrick Van Ryper Helameck Van Ryper John Van Ryper Gerret Van Ryper Adryan Van Ryper do pay unto my Daughter Marrithe, each of them Twenty pounds Current Money of New Jersey One year after my Death & my wives Death that is to say one Year after the Longest liver. Lastly I do nominate Constitute & appoint my two Sons Derrick Van Ryper & John Van Ryper to be Executors of this my last Will & Testament and I do Revoke all Former Will or Wills by me made & all other & all other Executors by me Appointed, Holding for firm this & no other to be my last Will & Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Fifteen day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred & Seventy Eight.

his
 John X Van Ryper [L. S.]
 mark

Signed Sealed Published pronounced & declared by the said John Van Ryper as his last Will & Testament in the presence of us, who in his presence & in the presence of each other have bereunto subscribed our Names Garret Haeghoort Derick Van Ryper Lucas Wessels.¹

His wife, Marritje, died in 1789, leaving a will, dated June 21, 1787, proved May 2, 1789, in which she devised all her estate, real and personal, to her son Adrian; he, however, granted to his four surviving brothers an equal share in the property.²

¹ Recorded in Liber 24 of Wills, Trenton, pages 8 &c.

² Recitals in written opinion of Abraham Ogden, of Newark, Oct. 5, 1797, among papers of Adrian R. Van Houten.

IV. Abraham, b. April 4, 1696; m. 1st, Elizabeth Hesselse (dau. of Hessel Pieterse), April 29, 1721; 2d, Ca-trintje Andriesse, spinster, Sept. 13, 1729. He owned Lot No. 3, and Lot No. 10, East, and Lot No. 7, West, in the Bogt subdivision. He was called Abraham Thomasse, or Abraham Van Rype. He d. intestate.

V. Isaac, b. Oct. 28, 1697; m. Lea Simonse Van Winkel, Aug. 24, 1722.

VI. Jacob, b. Oct. 9, 1699; m. Marietje (Maria) Ger-brantse, living at New Barbadoes, Dec. 17, 1728. He was chosen deacon of the Acquackanonk church in 1728, and elder in 1734.

VII. Geesje, b. Oct. 4, 1702; m. Jacob Banta (son of Dirck Epke Banta and Ester Hanse Diedricks; Jacob m. 1st, at Hackensack, Hendrickje Albertse Terhune, May 31, 1718), about 1725; she joined the Hackensack church, May 6, 1730. Issue: 1. Dirck, bap. Feb. 20, 1726; m. Antje Van Giesen; 2. Jannetie, bap. Sept. 27, 1728; m. Jan Van Rypen, Nov. 20, 1756; 3. Hester, bap. June 27, 1731; m. Nicholas Prior, Jan. 8, 1761; 4. Thomas, bap. Feb. 13, 1735; m. Anna Stilwell, March 11, 1761; 5. Margrietjen, bap. July 9, 1738; m. William Day, of Hackensack; 6. Hendrickje, bap. Sept. 29, 1745; 7. Joannes, b. Nov. 26, 1747; m. Annatie Vanderhoff.¹

VIII. Martje (i. e., Martha), b. Oct. 3, 1704; m. Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post, Jan. 9, 1730.

IX. Elisabet, b. April 4, 1707; m. Gerrit Van Hoorn, Nov. 30, 1728; both lived at Acquackanonk at the time. Issue: 1. Dirck, b. Sept. 29, 1729; 2. Janneke, b. Nov. 17, 1730; 3. Geesjen, bap. March 20, 1737; d. in inf.; 4. Geesje, bap. June 22, 1740.

X. Dirck, b. Jan. 25, 1709; m. Pietertje Post, Sept. 28, 1732. Dirck Van Ryper, of Essex county, probably his son, was appointed administrator of Dirck Thomasse Van Riper, Nov. 15, 1757. Dirck Thomasse Van Riper owned a great deal of land in various parts of Acquackanonk. In 1754 he and his brother John owned the lot southwest of Lot No. 9, in the Eight Hundred Acre Tract.

XI. Marietje (i. e., Mary, or Maria), m. Peter Bras, Oct. 17, 1728; they were spinster and bachelor, and both lived at Second River.

Cornelius and Johannes Tomason, planters, of the town of Bergen, bought extensive tracts of land between Second river and Third river, from Gerret Leydecker, cordwainer, of Newark, May 29, 1695;² from John Gardiner, planter, of Newark, June 3, 1699;³ from Thomas Davis, yeoman, of Newark (to Cornelius Tomason), Jan. 13, 1723,⁴ and from John Crane, of Newark (to Cornelius Tomason), Feb. 24, 1723.⁵ By an agreement dated Dec. 29, 1738, Cornelius Tomason, yeoman, and Maria his wife, of Essex county, convey all their property, real and personal, to their grandchildren—Cornelius Idesen and Marshall (Merselis) Idesen,

yeomen, and John Sip, of Essex county—the grandchildren agreeing to secure to their grandparents a comfortable maintenance for life.¹ It is evident that Cornelius and Johannes could not have been children of Thomas Juriaensen.

Gerrit-Juriaen Thomasse and Beelitje Dirckse Osten had children:

I. Elizabeth, b. May 14, 1694; m. Michael H. Vreeland, May 30, 1719; d. Nov. 18, 1767.

II. Lea, b. Sept. 11, 1697; m. Jacob Van Wagenen, May 22, 1719; d. Dec. 19, 1775.

III. Juriaen, b. Aug. 15, 1699; m. Margrietje Diedricks; d. July 29, 1739.

IV. Garret, b. Dec. 4, 1701.

V. Dirck, b. Jan. 17, 1704.

VI. Aeltje, b. March 29, 1705; d. Sept. 30, 1710.

VII. Cornelius, b. Oct. 6, 1707; m. Aeltje Van Winkle, June 29, 1728; d. Jan. 17, 1771. In his will, dated Aug. 29, 1767, proved May 4, 1772, he describes himself as of the town of Bergen, and gives all his estate to his wife Altye during her widowhood, and afterwards to his children—Garret, Daniel, Bailitye, Yonitye and Altye.²

VIII. Johannis, b. June 3, 1710; m. 1st, Sarah, dau. of Henricus Kuyper, Dec. 2, 1740; she d. July 2, 1741; he m. 2d, Margrietje Van Winkle, Sept. 5, 1742; d. Aug. 24, 1776. He was called "Beelitje's Hans."

These children of Gerrit were frequently called simply Gerritse—Elizabeth, Lea, Juriaen, etc., Gerritse.

Aelt-Juriaen Thomasse and Gerritje Mattheuse had children:

I. Juriaen, m. Martje Vreeland, both of Acquackanonk, May 13, 1727. He was called Juriaen Aeltse.

II. Cornelis, m. Geesje Post, both being of Acquackanonk, Jan. 19, 1728; he was known as Cornelis Aeltse. He probably lived on the Wesel road, where he owned Lot No. 3 and Lot No. 4; the latter he conveyed in 1748 to Gerrit Post, as already related. He also owned Lot 14, of the Wesel subdivision, being the farm fronting on the river at the Wesel bridge, having part of Market street on the north, and the Post farm on the south. He was a blacksmith by trade. He lived at the corner of Market street and the Wesel road, probably on the site of the stone house occupied for so many years by John Merselis, and more recently by Samuel S. Sherwood. In his will, dated Feb. 24, 1777, proved Jan. 3, 1790, it will be noticed that he calls himself *Cornelius Aeltse*. The witnesses were of his nearest neighbors—Michael Harmanse Vreeland, Cornelius Hartmanse Vreeland and Hessel Pieterse. The will is given herewith:

In the Name of God, Amen. I Cornelius Aeltse of Ackqueghenonck in the County of Essex and in the eastern division of the province of New Jersey blacksmith being weak in body but of sound mind and memory blessed be God therefore do this twenty fourth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven make and publish this my last Will and testament in manner and form following that is to say. IMPRIMIS I recommend my soul into the hands of almighty God who gave it me and my body to the earth from whence it came in hopes of a joyful resurrection through the merits of my Saviour Jesus Christ and as for that worldly estate wherewith it

¹ Banta Genealogy, 31-32; Hackensack Church Records, passim.

² E. J. Deeds, F, f. 666.

³ E. J. Deeds, G, f. 317.

⁴ E. J. Deeds, D 2, f. 199.

Ib., 201.

¹ E. J. Deeds, H 2, f. 37.

² E. J. Wills, K, f. 485.

hath pleased God to bless me in this life I give and dispose thereof as follows. FIRST it is my will that all my just debts and funeral expenses be well and truly paid and discharged by all my children hereinafter named and that each of my children shall pay their equal seventh part thereof. ITEM I give to my son Garrit my biggest gun for his birth right ITEM I give and bequeath to my son Cornelius all that certain piece or part of my lot of Land I now dwell upon that is to say beginning at Passaic River from thence westerly with the full breadth of my sd lot to a certain ditch together with all the buildings and privileges thereunto belonging which I give to my said son Cornelius his heirs and assigns forever. ITEM I give and bequeath to my son Jacob and to his heirs and assigns forever all that piece or part of my sd Lot of land to wit beginning at the aforesaid ditch which is to the westward of my hay barriks and from thence running westerly with the full breadth of my said lot until it comes to an apple tree standing near or at the drift road on the west side of said Jacobs Hay Barrick and the remainder of my said lot of land and my share in the School house and in the land thereunto belonging. I do give and bequeath to my said sons Cornelius and Jacob and to their heirs and assigns forever to be equally divided between them in such a manner as will be most convenient for each of them. ITEM I give and bequeath to my daughter Leuya all my household furniture also two milk cows and three sheep. ITEM I give to my daughter Catriona one milk cow ITEM I give to my said son Cornelius all my blacksmiths tools and it is my will that all the remainder of my moveable estate shall be equally divided between all my children namely Gerret, Cornelius Adriaen, Jacob and my daughters Catriona and Annaatye share and share alike and further it is my will that my said son Cornelius shall furnish my grandson Cornelius (eldest son of my son John dec'd) with a good set of blacksmiths tools that is to say when my said grandson Cornelius shall attain the age of twenty one years and further it is my Will and order that my son Cornelius shall pay the sum of seventy five pounds current money of New York that is to say the sum of fifteen pounds to my son Garrit and the sum of fifteen pounds to my son Adriaen and the sum of fifteen pounds to my daughter Lecya and the sum of fifteen pounds to my daughter Catriona and the sum of fifteen pounds to my daughter Annaatye or to their heirs or assigns and that at or before the expiration of ten years after my decease, it is also my Will and order that my said son Jacob shall pay the sum of seventy five pounds current money of New York to my sons Garrit and Adriaen and my sd daughter Lecya Catriona Annaatye and to each of them their heirs or assigns the sum of fifteen pounds at the expiration of ten years after my decease, and I do nominate and appoint my two sons Garrit and Cornelius executors of this my last will and testament and do hereby revoke and disannul all former Wills by me made confirming this to be my last will and testament, In Witness Whereof the said Cornelius Aeltse have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Cornelius Aeltse. (SEAL).

III. Martje, m. Peter Adolf, both of Acquackanonk, May 6, 1727. She was called Martje Aeltse.

IV. Annetje, bap. at Bergen, May 1, 1696; m. Peter Gerritse, widower, June 22, 1733.

V. Rachel, m. Barend van Hoorn, both being of Acquackanonk, Nov. 17, 1727. Issue: 1. Aeltje, b. Sept. 19, 1728, at Wesel; m. Johannes Ruthan, Dec. 26, 1746; he was b. at Rosendale; at the time of his marriage he lived in Bergen county, and she lived at Wyckoff; 2. Dirck, b. Feb. 20, 1730; 3. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 18, 1731.

VI. Lea, m. Elias Vreeland. Ch., Gerret, b. Feb. 5, 1729.

Jan-Juriaen Thomasse and Neeltje Gerbrantse had children:

I. Jurie, b. Jan. 22, 1703; m. Helena Van Houten, b. at Acquackanonk, Oct. 19, 1738. He was called Jurie Jansze Van Rype—Jurie son of Jan. Some of his descendants took the name Jurianse or Yereance, and others Auryansen.

II. Marritje, b. March 16, 1706.

III. Mettie (Metje), b. July 22, 1711; m. John Vreeland.

IV. Gerrebrant, b. at New Barbadoes Neck, June 1, 1719; m. Fytje Van Vorst (b. at New Barbadoes Neck), Jan. 6, 1742. He was called Garbrant Jurriyaansen in the marriage record.

Harmen-Juriaen Thomasse had children:

By his first wife, Marietje Frerikse:

I. Jurjaen, b. Sept. 12, 1710. This was probably the Jerry Van Ryper, of Somerset county, whose will, dated Oct. 2, 1788, proved Oct. 10, 1789, names children: 1. Harmen Van Rype or Van de Ripe; 2. John; 3. Magdalen; 4. Sarah; 5. Chrisyn; 6. Mary; 7. Catharine; 8. Charity; 9. Judah.

II. Frerik (Frederick), b. Feb. 22, 1713; m. 1st, Catrintje Hopper, Oct. 19, 1738; 2d, Annetje Van Vorst (b. at New Barbadoes Neck), Dec. 2, 1742.

III. Abraham, b. Jan. 25, 1716; m. Elizabeth Bradbery, m. bond dated Nov. 28, 1747. He was called Abraham Van Ryper. His wife was the dau. of John Bradbery, a miller on the Third River, who acquired a large interest in Acquackanonk at an early day.¹ Abraham attained to a great

¹ According to tradition—not a safe dependence, usually—John Bradbury and his wife Elizabeth came to this country from England with six children—three sons and three daughters. He was already settled at "Achquickenuncke" when he bought from the East Jersey Proprietors, March 28, 1698, for £15 "current silver money of the Province," a tract of fifteen acres on Bareskin brook; also another tract about fifteen chains square, "bounded south by the Dutch Men's Land west by the Third river and his own land, north by Achquickenunk Line, east by Samuel Plum and Samuel Ward." He subsequently bought more land from John Plum, of Newark,¹ and at a later date became the owner of a tract known as Lot No. 1, in the Acquackanonk Patent; also of Lot No. 13, East, in the Bogt subdivision. He had considerable mills on the Third river, and altogether was a man of importance in the community. The name is variously written in the records as Bradbury, Broadberry, and in Dutch as Braet-berri, the pronunciation being always the same. Delightfully vague rumors have come down through succeeding generations of a vast "Bradbury Estate" lying dormant in England, awaiting claimants. As an aid to these prospective heirs, but particularly for the light it gives on the title to various tracts in the ancient Acquackanonk Patent, the will of John Bradbery is given herewith:

In the Name of God Amen this Eleventh day of August Anno One Thousand Seven hundred & thirty Nine in the thirteen year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second of Great Britain France & Ireland King Defender of the faith &c. I John Bradbery of Acquackanonk in the County of Essex and province of the Eastern Division of New Jersey Miller being at this present time in Sound and perfect mind and memory thanks be given unto God therefore, but calling to mind the frailty and mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed unto men once to dey do make and ordain this my last will and Testament, in manner and forme following (that is to say) first and principally I recommend my Soule into the hands of God that gave it hoping through the merits of Christ my Saviour to have Eternal Life and my body I recommend to the Earth to be by my Executors hereafter named to be buried in Deasent & Christian maner at their discretion and tuching such worldly Estate wherewith it haith pleased God to bless me with in this Life I give devise and dispose thereof in the following maner and form. Item I give devise and bequeath unto my beloved wife during her natural Life the Dweling House wherein I now live in, the use of the best Wagon, 2 horses foure milsh Cows the Choyce of

¹ E. J. Deeds, F, 553; I, 244. By a survey dated Feb. 24, 1721, there was returned to him and Jacob Freeland a tract of 147.5 acres on Sinkers brook (near Third river), of which Bradbury was to have 103.3 acres.—*Perth Amboy Surveys*.

age, and when ninety years old conveyed all his property to his children in consideration of the following agreement, 1 which was not unusual in those days, and which, according to family tradition, turned out happily for all concerned :

Know all men by these presents that we John Van Riper of the Township of Newark and Philip Van Riper of the Township of Acquackanonck both in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey

best pasture, the use of the Barne fire wood, and long fodder Sufficient for the sd Horses & Cows. Also the use of two of my best Servants to wait upon her, the use of Such furniture as shall be necessary. Also free Grinding of all such graine she shall have occasion for or of Item I give devise and bequeath unto my Sun Richard Bradbery and to the heirs of his hodey Lawfully to be begotten all yt Tract of Land & Orchard whereon I now live lying on the west side of the Rode leading to ye third River beginning at the East side of my Mill Dam and from thence running Easterly to Cornelious Loherson's Line thence along the said Line to the third River thence along the third River to the Dutchmen's Line as is so mention in the patent for the same Land thence Southerly along the Same line to Bastian Van Geassels line, thence Easterly as the same line runs to the highway, thence along the highway to the first mentioned place together with all the houses out houses Mills Barns thereon Erected Excepting the use of my said house Barne and Grinding as is heretofore given Wife for her use during her natural life, as also three acors Land lying by Pasak River which I bought of Abraham Bucke with bolting hox & bolting cloth and the house thereon Erected with this Express Condition that be my son Richard shall pay unto my beloved wife the sum of Twenty pounds Current money of New Jersey Yearly and every year during her Natural Life Also to my Daughter Susanna the Sum of One hundred thirty three pounds Six Shillings and Eight pence & to her heirs four years after my decease. Also my Daughter Elizabeth Sum of one hundred thirty three pounds Six Shillings and Eight pence four years after my decease, the Sum of Sixty Six pounds thirteen Shillings and four pence to my Grand Daughter Mary Bery four years after my decease & the Sum of Sixty Six pounds thirteen Shillings and four pence to my Grandson William Bery when he shall come to ye Age of twenty one years but in case my Sun Richard does not comply with every Article Clause and Condition herein Contained and at the time limited, then I Will that the said Tracks of Lands Houses Mills Barn bolting box holting Cloth house thereon Erected be divided in four Equal Shares or parts as followeth, one Eequal forth part unto my Son Richard and to his heirs Lawfully begotten, one Equal forth part to my Daughter Susanna and to her heirs, One Equal forth part to my Daughter Elizabeth and to her heirs Lawfully to be begotten, One Equal forth part to the Children of my Daughter Mary Bery deod and to their heirs to be Equally divided among them share & share alike and to the Survivors of them in Case any of them dey in their nonage Also in Case my Sun Richard does not Comply with the aforesaid Conditions then my beloved wife will — deprived of a Sufficient Maintenance I will that my Executors hereafter named shall pay out of my personal Estate unto my beloved Wife the — Sum of Twenty pounds yearly and every year insted of the twenty pounds my Sun Richard should have paid her Item as tuching all my real Estate howsoever or wberesover which I have not herein devised, I do give and bequeath as followeth ; unto my Daughter Susanna one Equal third part and to her heirs unto my Daughter Elizabeth one Eequal third part and to her heirs and unto the Children of my Daughter Mary Bery deceased one Eequal third part & to their heirs to be Equally divid Among them and unto the Survivors of them in Case any of them dey in their nonage. Item as to my personal Estate which I shall dey possessed of Excepting such things as I have given to my wife for her use during her Life, I give & bequeath as followth Viz : unto my Sun Richard One Equal forth part and to his heirs, unto my Daughter Susanna one Equal forth part & to her heirs unto my Daughter Elizabeth one Equal forth part and to her heirs & one Equal forth part to the Children of my Daughter Mary Bery deceased and unto there heirs to be Equally divided among them And Whereas it may so bappen that the Children of my Daughter Bery be under age at my decease so that they will be

and Richard Van Houten of the township of Saddle River in the County of Bergen and State aforesaid are held and firmly bound unto Abraham Van Riper of the Township of Acquackanonk in the County of Essex and State aforesaid in the sum of Five hundred and fifty dollars Lawful money of the State of New Jersey to be paid to the said Abraham Van Riper or to his certain Attorney Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns for which payment well and truly to be made and done We hind ourselves our Heirs Executors and Administrators Jointly and Severally firmly by these presents Sealed with our Seals and Dated this

uncable of deviding to Prevent the Ill Consequence thereof I will and do order my Executors hereafter named do make a just and true division according to the intent & meaning of this my will and give unto Each Legatee there just and true devidend according as I have herein left them. Item in Case any of my Children should dey without lawfull Issue that part share or portion which they was to have I will devise and bequeath the same unto my Surviving Children and to there heirs that has lawfull Issue. Lastly I do hereby nomenate & appoint my my Sun in Law John Ludlow & my Trusty ffriend Samuel Rattan Executors of this my Last will and Testament & do berehy utterly revoke disanull & make void all & any other former wills and Testements heretofore by me maid ratifying allowing & holding firm & Effectually this & no other to be my last Will & Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & seal ye day and yeare first above written.¹

John Bradbery [L. S.]

This instrument was witnessed by Rachel Vrelandt, Margriet Vreelant and ffranselijnty Vreeland, and was proved Sept. 7, 1740. Rattan refused to qualify as executor, and only Ludlow qualified.

John Bradbery bad issue :

I. Richard, m. Maria Merrill ; d. without issue.

II. Susanna, m. Jan Ludlow, Sept. 23, 1731. Issue : 1. Jan, b. June 11, 1732 ; m. ——— ; 2. Richard, b. Aug. —, 1745 ; m. Elizabeth —, d. Nov. 17, 1820, aged 75 yrs., 3 mos. She d. May 31, 1829, aged 79 yrs., 8 mos., 6 days. For some account of John Richard Ludlow and his descendants, see p. 130.

III. Elizabeth, m. Abraham Van Riper, m. bond dated Nov. 28, 1747.

IV. Mary, m. Jan Bery, of New Barbadoes, Nov. 12, 1709. He was probably a grandson of Major John Berry, of the Island of Barbadoes, of whom and his son Richard Berry mention is made on p. 114. Issue :

i. Jan, m. Mareitje Baaldin (Mary Baldwin). Children : 1. Ritsjer (Richard), hap. Feb. 11, 1750 ; 2. Maria, hap. Dec. 15, 1751 ; 3. Lena, hap. Oct. 27, 1754 ; 4. Susanna, hap. Feb. 24, 1757 ; 5. Abraham, hap. March 22, 1761.

ii. Philip, m. Helena DeGrauw, Nov. 15, 1743. Children : 1. Jan, hap. Aug. 12, 1744 ; d. in inf. ; 2. Dirck (Richard), hap. Oct. 20, 1745 ; d. in inf. ; 3. Jan, hap. Aug. 4, 1751 ; 4. Richard, b. June 2, 1753.

iii. Samuel, m. Hendrickje Kip. Child : Mareitje, hap. Jan. 29, 1749.

iv. Abraham, m. Annaatje Outwater. Child : Marytje, b. Dec. 29, 1765.

v. Willem, h. Aug. 31, 1730.

Richard Bradbery failed to comply with the conditions of his father's will, and having left no issue the entire estate of John Bradbery descended to Susanna Ludlow, Elizabeth Van Riper and the children of Mary Berry, and these heirs mutually released to each other. Jan Bery, son of Mary, received from the other heirs a deed, Dec. 20, 1770, for part of Lot No. 1, at Acquackanonk, on the Third river, containing 68 acres.² Lot No. 13, East, in the Bogt, appears to have been allotted to Abraham Berry and William Berry, who sold the same to Cornelis Geritise and Cornelis Van Riper, April 20, 1772, the former taking a one-third interest, and the latter two-thirds ; Jacob Cornelius Van Riper, mason, of Acquackanonk, released to Simeon John Van Winkle and John H. Garritse, heirs of Cornelis Geritise, the northern third part of the Lot, April 15, 1788, and conveyed the remaining two-thirds to John Neafie, May 2, 1788.³ John Ludlow received lands near Third river, and Van Riper received a third interest elsewhere.⁴

¹ E. J. Wills, *Liber C*, f. 536.

² Essex Transcribed Deeds, B, 69.

³ See notes on Lot No. 13, East, on p. 72, ante.

⁴ E. J. Deeds, F 3, f. 278.

¹ The Van Houten Manuscripts, 19.

Van Dyke
See will
of Francis
Van Dyke
his father
in. Deeds.
Col. Hist. N. J.
Calendar
mills, p.
335, 336
1, vol. 3
(418)

Sixth Day of August in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six.

Whereas the said Abraham Van Riper by his certain Deed of Gift bearing even Date herewith bath sold and conveyed all his right and Interest in and to the farm whereon the said John Van Riper now lives—And hath also by his certain other Deed of Gift sold and conveyed all his right and Interest in and to the farm whereon the said Philip Van Riper now lives—And by his certain other Deed of Gift or Bill of Sale hath sold and assigned certain Goods and Chattels to Mary Van Houten the wife of the said Richard Van Houten—Now Therefore the Condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bound John Van Riper Philip Van Riper and Richard Van Houten their Heirs Executors and Administrators shall maintain the said Abraham Van Riper during his natural life and find and provide him with Good and sufficient meat Drink washing Lodging and Clothing at either of the Houses of the said John Van Riper Philip Van Riper or Richard Van Houten in which the said Abraham Van Riper shall or may choose to reside and Dwell—and they the said John Van Riper Philip Van Riper and Richard Van Houten their Heirs Executors or Administrators shall well and truly pay or Cause to be paid unto the said Abraham Van Riper yearly and every year from the date bereof during his natural life the sum of fifteen dollars each in trust for the use of him at whose House the said Abraham Van Riper may choose to reside and Dwell and in that proportion for any part of the Year in which the said Abraham Van Riper may happen to die—Then the above Obligation to be Void otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Scaled and Delivered : John Van Riper [L. S.]
In the presence of :

Pbilib Van Riper [L. S.]
Richard Van Houten [L. S.]

Note The word "five" in the eighth line :
of the penalty altered from the word :
Two—before the execution hereof— :

G. Van Howten
Jno. R. Crane.

IV. Johannes, b. July 21, 1718 ; m. Hester Stynmets, April 6, 1754. He was called Johannis or Johannis H. Van Rypen.

By his second wife, Judith Steinmets :

V. Christophel (Christopher), b. Sept. 6, 1722 ; m. Metje Brouwer, Sept. 28, 1746. His name appears in the records as Crestoffel or Christophel Van Rypen. He probably lived in the Peckamin river neighborhood.

VI. Maritje, b. Sept. 14, 1724.

VII. Jacob, b. Feb. 8, 1728 ; m. Sophia (Fytje) Jacobusse, of Essex county, m. bond dated Feb. 23, 1761. He lived on a farm adjoining that of Frans Post, on the Peckamin river, near Little Falls. His will, dated Oct. 17, 1794, probate granted Dec. 23, 1794, made this disposition of his estate :

In the Name of God Amen I, Jacob Van Ripen of Peckman River so called being Weak in Body but of sound mind and Memory, realizing the Mortality of my mortal Body do constitute and Appoint this to be my Last Will and testament. Imprimis I order my Just debts and funeral Charges to be paid Out of my Movable Estate, Item I give and Bequeath unto Sophiah my Lawfull and faithfull Wife the full Improvement of All and Every part and parcell of Both my real and personal Estate during the Term of her Natural Life, or while she shall remain my Widow, After Which I will and Bequeath my whole Estate in manner following that is to say that my Homestead or Farm Lying on Peckmans River be divided into Six equal Shares or parts together with the Movables then remaining One of which Shares or Equal parts I will and Bequeath Unto My Son Harman, another Share or equal part I will and Bequeath unto my Son John Another Share equal part I will and Bequeath unto my son Thomas Another share or equal part I will and Bequeath unto my son Richard an Other share or equal part I will and Bequeath unto my Son Isaac, An other share or equal part I will and Bequeath unto my son Jacob. Furthermore it is my Will that the Land I Own at Horse Neck be divided into Five Equal parts which

equal parts or shares I give and Bequeath in Manner following that is to say one equal part or Share unto my son Harmar an Other equal part or share unto my son John an other Equal part or share unto my Son Thomas an other equal part or Share unto my son Richard an Other equal part or share I will and Bequeath unto my sons Isaac & Jacob. Furthber it is my Will and pleasure that My Sons Isaac and Jacob receive and education from my Estate equal unto the rest of their Brothers which Expence is to be borne by their Mother. Further more I give and Bequeath All My Blacksmith Tools unto my Son John, Further More I give and Bequeath unto my Daughters *Helena* and *Judey* the sum of fifty pounds each which Legacy I order to be paid equally by my Six Sons. I bereby Order Constitute & and Appoint my sons Harmar, John and Thomas to be my Lawful Executors to this my Last Will and Testament. In testimony whereof I have to these presents Set my Hand and seal In the Townsbip of Acquackanonk In the County of Essex and State of New Jersey this seventeenth day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Ninety four .

Jacob Van Ripen [L. S.]

Signed Sealed and published in presence of John Personett Jotham Perry Benjn Prince N. B. the Words (and Bequeath unto my Son) Between the Nineteenth and twentieth Line were interlined before Signing. Benjn Prince John Personett.¹

VIII. Isaac, b. Sept. 30, 1729 ; m. Catrina Van Rype, both being of Acquackanonk, June 21, 1753.

IX. Sarah, b. June 30, 1732.

X. Gerrit, b. Nov. 3, 1734 ; m. Fytje Van Winkle, b. and l. at Acquackanonk, Oct. 18, 1757.

XI. Geurt.

XII. Thomas, m. Saertje Van Rype, both of Acquackanonk, Dec. 21, 1755.

XIII. Christina.

Fourth Generation.

Gerrit-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Jannetje Vreeland had children :

I. Marritje, m. Henry Van Winkle.

II. Jannetje, m. Johannis Van Winkle, of Essex, July 3, 1745.

III. Antje, b. Sept. 16, 1730 ; d. in childhood.

IV. Lea, m. Peter Jacobusse, widower, both of Essex county, March 15, 1753. Issue : I. Antje, b. Aug. 25, 1753 ; 2. Gerret, b. Feb. 26, 1762.

Jurjaen-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Aeltje Van Winkle had children :

I. Thomas, b. Jan. 7, 1715 ; m. Lea Van Wagenen, b. at Wesel, both living at Acquackanonk, Jan. 1, 1741 (m. bond dated Aug. 6, 1740, indicating some unforeseen obstacle which delayed the nuptials nearly five months after the license had been obtained).

II. Antje, b. Nov. 4, 1716, at Tappan ; m. Martin Ryersen, b. in New York, son of Frans Ryersen, in 1737 ; she d. in 1784, and was buried in a private burying ground near the present Garfield avenue, in the First Ward ; afterwards the remains were interred in the old Dutch cemetery in Ryle avenue ; some years ago the ashes were removed to Cedar Lawn Cemetery. Some account of her descendants will be found in the Ryerson Genealogy.

III. Simeon, b. Feb. 8, 1719.

IV. Jenneke, b. at Tappan, Dec. 25, 1720 ; m. Sept. 6, 1745, Jacob Van Houten, b. at Totowa.

¹ Recorded in Book No. 33 of Wills, Trenton, page 371.

V. Abraham, b. Sept. 27, 1722; d. in inf.

VI. Johannis, b. May 7, 1725; m. Christiena Pieterse, Jan. 5, 1753; both were of Acquackanonk at the time.

VII. Rachel, b. Sept. 4, 1726; prob. m. 1st, Abraham Van Winkel, both of Acquackanonk, Feb. 17, 1753; 2d, Frans Post, widower, both of Wesel, Sept. 21, 1755.

VIII. Lea, b. June 14, 1729.

IX. Abraham, b. Feb. 12, 1731. He was prob. the Abraham Van Ripper, of Second River, whose will, dated Aug. 17, 1770, proved Sept. 24, 1770, directs all his movable effects to be sold at public vendue within six weeks after his decease, and the net proceeds to be put out at interest for the use of his two daughters, Rachel and Altie, until they should be of age or married.¹

X. Dirck, b. June 9, 1734; m. Elisabet Meet (b. May 26, 1739), May 23, 1762; d. April 24, 1807. A tract of 145.40 acres was surveyed to him, Nov. 23, 1762, at Upper Preakness, on the road (now known as Berdan avenue) leading from the Hamburg turnpike to Oakland.

Jan-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Marritje Van Houten had children:

I. Thomas, d. before 1789. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was prob. the Thomas Van Rype, widower, who m. Sarah Post, wid., Sept. 21, 1777.

II. Derrick, m. Elizabeth (Lybetje) Van Houte, Jan. 22, 1767. He d. intestate, and Garret I. Van Ripper and Abraham Van Houten were appointed administrators, March 30, 1803. In the instrument making the appointment Derrick is described as "Richard I. (Jan) Van Ripper, late of Essex county." In 1795 he is referred to as Capt. Derrick Van Ripper.

III. Gerret, b. May 2, 1754; m. Jannetje Winne. In 1789 he was living at Bergen; in 1802, at Washington, N. Y.

IV. Adrian, b. Sept. 19, 1757; prob. m. Sarah Kelliham, Aug. 1, 1784. No account has been found of his descendants.

V. Helmigh; he was a shoemaker by trade.

VI. Johannes (John), m. Catharina Post; d. May —, 1827, aged 82 yrs. He had a small grist mill on the west bank of the Passaic river, at or near the mouth of the brook flowing into Dundee Lake. The site is now covered by water.

By deed May 2, 1789, the five sons above conveyed to Richard Ludlow a tract of 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres on Van Houten lane; Ludlow also bought from them sundry other lands adjoining the above, "being part of the farm of Jan Tomas Van Ripper deceased."²

VII. Marritje; she was living in 1797.

Abraham-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Elizabeth Hesselse had children:

I. Jannetje, b. April 17, 1723; m. Halmagh-Dirck Van Houten, of Totowa, m. bond dated Oct. 19, 1750; she survived her husband, and d. between July 27, 1773, and July 1, 1782.³

II. Elisabeth, b. Nov. 17, 1726; m. Johannes-Roelof Van Houten, in 1752 or earlier; she survived him so late as 1808.

Their father having died intestate, these two daughters inherited his property, including Lots 3 and 10, East, and Lot 7, West, in the Bogt subdivision, as mentioned on p. 73, ante. Some account of their descendants will be found in the Van Houten Genealogy.

Isaac-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Lea Van Winkel had issue:

I. Simon, b. Oct. 3, 1730; m. Maragrietje Pieterse, dau. of Jurrie Pieterse.

II. Marinus (Marynus), b. and lived at Sloomsterdam; m. 1st, Catrina Cogh (dau. of Casparus Cogh or Kough, of Sloomsterdam), May 14, 1757; 2d, Elizabeth Lutken, bap. Feb. 9, 1746, dau. of Hermen Lukesen (Lutken) and Annaetje Anjevyn. In his will, dated August 13, 1791, proved Oct. 22, 1792, Marynis describes himself as of Acquackanonk, his homestead being on the Wesel road.¹ He gives all his estate to his wife Elizabeth during her widowhood, with power to dispose of the same for her support; to Caspar, his eldest son, five shillings for his birthright; the remainder of his real estate to his sons, after his wife's death or remarriage; to Catrina and Antje, one bed and bedstead, with the furniture thereunto belonging; the residue of his estate to be divided between all his children. Executors—his wife and his brother-in-law Harmon Lutken. The will was witnessed by Lucas Wessels, Henry Schoonmaker and Hessel Pieterse. Elizabeth, widow of Marinus, made her will April 15, 1815, simply bequeathing her wearing apparel, bedding, etc., to her two daughters, Anna Loshy and Caty Wauters. The witnesses were B. V. D. Brinkerhoff and his sister Hetty, wife of Peter Jackson. The will was proved Feb. 5, 1833.² The executors of Marinus sold the homestead farm, extending from the Wesel road eastwardly to the Passaic river, being about 10x55 chains in area, containing 49.36 acres, to his son Isaac, June 9, 1804; it was bounded on the south by lands of Jacob En. Vreeland, and on the north by lands of Thomas Post. Isaac conveyed the same day to Abraham Ackerman. The executors also sold to Walling C. Van Winkle, June 9, 1804, another tract, of 23.65 acres, bounded on the east by the Passaic river, on the south by lands of the heirs of Jacob E. Vreeland, deceased, and the heirs of Michael E. Vreeland, deceased, on the west by the heirs of Michael E. Vreeland and Walling C. Van Winkle, and on the north by Jacob El. Vreeland.³ These tracts were in or near the northern part of the City of Passaic, near the Vreeland brook.

III. Thomas, m. Neeltje Vreeland, both of Acquackanonk, June 5, 1753. Ch., Isaac, b. March 31, 1754.

Jacob-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Marietje Gerbrantse had children:

I. Catrina, b. Sept. 28, 1729.

¹ E. J. Wills, K, f. 270.

² Essex County Transcribed Deeds, C, 143, 144, 149, 151.

³ See notes on Lot No. 7, West, on p. 73, ante.

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 436, 444; D, 90, 130, 240.

² Essex County Wills, F, 69.

³ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 436, 439, 444.

II. Harpert, b. April 16, 1731; m. Margaret (Margrietje) Berry, m. bond dated April 22, 1762. In 1790 he lived on part of the John Bradbery farm, near "Broadberry's lane," in the vicinity of Third river.¹ He is usually called Harpe and sometimes Horrip Van Riper in the records.

III. Gerrit, m. Geertje Gerrebrantse. Ch., Jacob, b. Nov. 2, 1767; m. Jannetje Van Winkel, Nov. 8, 1792.

Dirck-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Pietertje Post had child:

I. Dirck, m. 1st, Claasje Vreeland, b. and living at Wesel, Nov. 30, 1755; 2d, Fytje Van Wagenen, wid. of Dirck Vreeland, Oct. 14, 1787. This elderly couple lived on the River road, south of Passaic, on opposite sides of the Mineral brook road. As they were comfortably settled in their own homes, they concluded to remain so; accordingly, Dirck would call upon his wife, spend a sociable evening with her, and then return to his own home. It does not appear that they disagreed in any way; neither has it been explained why they married at all, under such circumstances. This singular arrangement excited a great deal of curiosity and comment in its day, but the parties most concerned paid no attention to the comments of their neighbors and continued their friendly but unconnubial relations for fifteen years. Through Dirck's farm the Mineral Spring brook meandered. A minor tributary so abounded in turtles that the Dutch called the adjacent elevation at Brook avenue, *Schellepute-berg*²—Turtle Hill. Dirck died intestate, May 23, 1802, aged 69 yrs., 6 mos., 26 days, and his four sons-in-law—Walling Van Winkle, Cornelius Sip, Adrian M. Post and John Merselis—were appointed administrators, May 25, 1802, just two days after his death. His widow survived her quasi husband sixteen years. The will of Sophia Van Riper is dated Jan. 14, 1809; witnessed by Garret Van Riper, Helmagh Sip and Richard Riker; proved May 13, 1818.³ In it she devises all her estate to her three sons—Richard Vreeland, Hermanus Vreeland, and Ralph Vreeland, including 107 acres at Horseneck, known by the name of "Wortelrly;" also a lot of land in the "houttine."⁴

Juriaen-Gerrit-Juriaen Thomasse and Margrietje Diedricks had children:

I. Gerrit, b. Sept. 14, 1729; d. in inf.

II. Marragrietje, b. Oct. 7, 1733; m. Johannis-Cornelis-Aelt-Juriaen Thomasse.

III. Aeltje, b. March 4, 1735; bap. at Bergen; m. Daniel Vreeland.

IV. Beelitje.

¹ Hist. Passaic County Roads, 26. "Broadbury's Lane" is the road running from the River road in Acquackanonk township, to Kingsland's paper mills. Joseph Kingsland, of Bloomfield, acquired in 1814 and 1818, the interest of the heirs of Abraham Berry, deceased, in the lands of their father, being doubtless derived from John Bradbury, and now known as the Paper Mill property. See Essex County Transcribed Deeds, C, 469-472.

² More correctly, *Schildpad-berg*.

³ Essex County Wills, B, 411.

⁴ *Hout-tuyn*—wood-garden. The name was applied to a tract of land at Stone House Plains, where the trees grew so luxuriantly as to resemble a forest garden. It was also called "the English wood land."

V. Gerrit, b. April 6, 1739; m. 1st, Jannetje Diedricks; she d. Oct. 13, 1784; 2d, Leena Vreeland; he d. Feb. 24, 1821; Leena, his wife, d. Sept. 25, 1819, aged 63 yrs., 4 mos., 6 days.

Cornelius-Gerrit-Juriaen Thomasse and Aeltje Van Winkle had children:

I. Garret, d. without issue; will proved May 4, 1795.

II. Daniel, b. June 26, 1736; m. Elizabeth Terhune, Oct. 13, 1761; d. July 23, 1818; she was b. July 15, 1738; d. June 1, 1811.

III. Beelitje, b. Oct. 10, 1741; m. Johannis Van Horn, May 6, 1762; d. Feb. 13, 1826.

IV. Jannetje, bap. April 16, 1745; m. Nicholas Tuers, May 15, 1766.

V. Aeltje, b. June 7, 1748; m. Johannes Van Rypen. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. Dec. 4, 1768; 2. Thomas, b. Dec. 20, 1771; 3. Marretje, b. July 23, 1778.

VI. Cornelius, b. Dec. 8, 1750; d. Aug. 13, 1767.

Johannis-Gerrit-Juriaen Thomasse and Maragrietje Van Winkle had child:

I. Garret, b. Feb. 4, 1749; m. 1st, Catrintje Van Wagenen; 2d, Catrientje Van Rypen, March 2, 1799; d. Aug. 31, 1837.

Juriaen-Aelt-Juriaen Thomasse and Martje Vreeland had child:

I. Gerrit, b. Dec. 30, 1729; m. Helena (Lea, Leentje) Post.

Cornelis-Aelt-Juriaen Thomasse and Geesje Post had children:

I. Lea, b. Dec. 1, 1729.

II. Johannis, bap. Aug. 29, 1731; m. Marragrietje Van Rype. His will, dated Sept. 19, 1767, was proved Sept. 28, 1767. It was evidently made on his death-bed. He disposed of his property as follows:

Item I will & order that my Dearly beloved wife Marregrietje shall Possess & Enjoy all my Estate Both real & personal During the time She doth Continue to be My Widow Item I Give unto my Son Cornelus five Shillings for his birth Right Item I further will & order that after the Death or Remarriage of my said Wife all my Estate both real & personal that is to Say all My Land & real Estate in the County of Essex or Elsewhere shall be Equally Divided between all my Sons herein after Named viz the Equal fourth part of sd Land I give unto my Son Cornelus his heirs & Assigns for Ever also one Equal fourth part of my sd Land I Give to my Son Jurrie his heirs & Assigns for Ever also one equal fourth part of my said Land I Give to my son John his heirs & Assigns for Ever & also one Equal fourth Part of my sd Land I Give to my son Garret his heirs & assigns for Ever & all my Personal Estate Shall be Equally Divided between my four Sons above Named but in case any of my sons above Named do Depart this Life without Issue then & in Such Case the share of the Land hereby Given to them So Departing as afd Shall Devolve unto the Surviving brothers to be then Equally Divided between them & I do hereby Nominate Constitute & appoint my brother in Law Garret Van Rypen & my Friend Hassel Peterse to be Executors of this my Last Will & testament & I do hereby Revoke & Disanul all former Wills by me made Ratifying & Confirming this to be my Last Will & testament in Witness whereof I the said Johannes C Van Rypen have to this my Last Will & testament set my hand & Seal the Day & year first above Written.¹

Signed & Sealed in the presence of us George Vreeland Hendrick } Johannes C Van X Rypen [L. S.]
Post, Samuel Merrick. } Mark

III. Gerrit, prob. d. young.

¹ Recorded in Liber I of Wills, Trenton, pages 190 &c.

IV. Cornelius, m. 1st, Margaret Vreeland; 2d, Elizabeth Vreeland, Nov. 15, 1779. By deed (unrecorded), June 11, 1767, Cornelius Aeltse conveyed to his son, Cornelius Van Reyphen, for £300 and other causes: "The frunt part of my lott of land on which I now dwell beginning at the northeast corner of my land at a rock at Passaic River, from thence westerly all along my line to a stone planted in the ground along the highway which leads to the Falls near the northwest corner of my barn, from thence southerly the full breadth of my lott to another stone planted on the line between me and Hendrick Post from thence easterly as my line runs down to Passaic River, thence all along Passaic River northerly to the place of Beginning: Containing six acres be the same more or less," the said Cornelius Aeltse reserving for himself and his family during his natural life, "the use of so mutch of the edifices on the premisses and of the premisses and appurtenances as he may judge necessary." He doubtless wished to carry on his occupation at the forge so long as he might have the ability to wield a hammer or shoe a horse. Cornelius Van Reyphen appears to have been a man determined to have his rights, but at the same time willing to assert them peaceably. In May, 1795, he and his neighbor, Henry Post, had a controversy with the representatives of the estate of Peter Vreeland, deceased, as to their most westerly line, under the Wesel mountain. The matter was left to John Elias Vreeland, Paul Powlison and Abraham Willis, who made an award, establishing the beginning place "at the southwest corner of Henry Post's line, eighty four chains distant from the cross line of the division of the Wesel lots on a course N. 52° 12' W. and from thence running N. 37° 48' E. along marked trees (mentioned) to stake and stones in the line of heirs of Elias Vreeland deceased." The administrators of Peter Vreeland thereupon executed a release (unrecorded), May 25, 1795, to Henry Post and Cornelius Van Reyphen, of all the land east of the line so established by the award. A like dispute between Cornelius Van Reyphen, on the one side, and Michael H. and Cornelius Vreeland, owners of the *Dree Hoek*, or Lot No. 1, West, in the Bogt subdivision, on the other part, regarding the line between that Lot and Lot No. 13, in the Wesel subdivision, was referred to the same arbitrators, who made a report (unrecorded) determining the line; whereupon Michael H. and Cornelius Vreeland executed a release (unrecorded) to Van Reyphen, May 25, 1795, of all lands south of said line. The will of Cornelius Van Riper, made March 13, 1798, during his last illness, and proved March 31, 1798, is commendably brief:

In the Name of God Amen. I Cornelius Van Riper of Weasal, in the township of Acquacknonk, County of Essex and State of New Jersey, being of sound mind and memory, but weak of body, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament: First, my will is that all my honest debts shall be paid out of my Estate by my Executors herein after named. Second, I give and bequeath to my children by my first wife Margaret, namely, Seithtee, Rachel and Pegge, to their heirs and assigns forever sixty pounds, moneys they have got by their mother's Estate, and all the personal Estate that is left, which was brought by their said mother to me, to be equally divided between them share and share alike. Thirdly, I give and bequeath to my two child by my last wife Elizabeth, namely, Mary and Jenny, to their heirs and assigns forever, one hundred pounds, money they have got by their mother's Estate, and also

all the personal Estat now in being, which their said mother brought to me, to be equally divided between them share and share alike. Forthly, I give and bequeath to my first children Sithtee, the children of Rachel, and to Peggy, my two daughters and my daughter Rachel's children, my negro wench Sary, and her daughter a small negro girl, named Nance, to their heirs and assigns forever, the value of them to be divided in three parts equally to them the said Sitree, Peggy and the children of Rachel. Fifthly, I give and bequeath to my two daughters Mary and Jenny, children of my last wife my negro wench named Laur, and my negro boy named Tom, to them the said Mary and Jenny, their heirs and assigns forever. Sixthly, I give and bequeath my negro man Jim and the rest of my personal Estate to all my children; that is to say; To Sithtee, Peggy, Mary, Jenney and Rachel's children to their heirs and assigns forever, to be equally divided between them, that is, the two children of Rachel to have one equal share. Seventhly, my will further is, that all my real or landed Estate; that is to say; The farm I now dwell upon, with the appurtenances, and a small lot of woodland lying at the foot of the mountain to the west of a lot of meadow of Ebnr Blackly, shall be equally divided between all my children, namely, Sithtee, Peggy, Mary, Jenney and Rachel's children, to them their heirs and assigns forever share and share alike; that is to say: The two children of Rachel, Peggy and Abigel, to have one full share between them; And I do appoint my son in law John Berry, and my son in law John McCarty, and Cornelius Vreeland Esquire, Executors of this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.¹

his
Cornelius X Van Ryper (L S)
mark

The witnesses were his next neighbors, Hartman Post and Hartman M. Vreeland, and Abraham Willis, who doubtless wrote the will.

V. Jacob, m. ———. By deed (unrecorded) April 14, 1788, Jacob C. Van Reipen, for £230, after reciting the will of Cornelius Aeltse, releases to his brother Cornelius C. Van Rypen, "all that one moiety or equal part of said lot of land which was of the said Cornelius Aeltse in his lifetime and at the time of his death, to which the said Jacob Van Rypen now claims right by virtue of the will above stated and contains about sixty acres be the same more or less."² (Jacob Van Riper and Abigail his wife, of Franklin township, Bergen county, conveyed to John Van Houten, of Clarkstown, Orange county, N. Y., by deed Feb. 16, 1803, for \$4,250, a tract of land on the public road leading from the Ponds to Wagaraw, and the same day bought from Peter Teboe, for \$4,875, a farm on the road from Campgaw to Hoppertown, together with twenty acres adjoining, with a grist-mill and saw-mill.³ It is by no means certain, however, that this Jacob Van Riper was the son of Cornelius Aeltse.)

VI. Catriena.

VII. Adrian, prob. m. Sarah Ackerman. Ch., Abraham, b. Sept. 14, 1787.

VIII. Annaatje, prob. m. Barent Retan, March 5, 1775. Ch., Geesje, b. Aug. 12, 1775.

Jurie-Jan-Juriaen Thomasse and Helena Van Houten had children:

I. Christophel, m. Annatje Brouwer, Nov. 26, 1763; she d. Jan. 22, 1812, aged 67 yrs., 3 mos., 20 days. He was called Christophel Jurrianse, and is understood to have

¹ Recorded in Book of Wills No. 37, Trenton, pages 309 &c.

² For mention of another deed by Jacob, April 15, 1788, see p. 72.

³ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, C, 313, 434.

lived at Rutherford. His wife was probably a sister of Metje Brouwer, who m. Christophel Van Rype in 1746. When the latter couple had their child Gerrit baptized, Sept. 4, 1764, the witnesses were Christophel Jurrianse and Annatje Brouwer, showing that friendly relations still subsisted between the families, notwithstanding the change in name. Tradition says that there was a great lawsuit between these two men, and each being called Christophel Van Rypen, dire confusion ensued; hence, it was concluded to call one of them Van Rypen, and the other Jurrianse. Another version is that there was a hot quarrel between them, and Christophel Jurrianse got permission to change his name to Van Rype. Tradition adds, with a particularity that ought to be convincing, "And it cost him a big lot of money, too." As a matter of fact, however, his children, with one exception, retained the name Jurrianse, or Vereance.

II. Jan, called Jan Jurrianse, Junr.; m. Elizabeth Post.

Gerrebrant-Jan-Jurriaen Thomasse and Fytje Van Vorst had children:

I. Neeltje, b. Oct. 26, 1747; m. Paulus Paulusse. Issue: 1. Annaatje, b. Nov. 17, 1776; 2. Sarah, b. Feb. 17, 1780; 3. Jenneke, b. Sept. 1, 1784; 4. Jacobus, b. March 9, 1796.

II. Gerrit, bap. Oct. 14, 1750; d. in inf.

III. Garret, b. April 6, 1753; d. in inf.

IV. Garret, b. July 27, 1754.

V. Feitje.

VI. Sarah, b. Feb. 24, 1757; m. Roeliph Van Wagoner, June 17, 1784; she d. Sept. 23, 1841; he d. June 30, 1816, aged 65 yrs., 3 mos., 10 days. Ch., Hermanus, b. May 8, 1795; d. Oct. 16, 1815.

Abraham-Harmen-Jurriaen Thomasse and Elizabeth Bradbery had children:

I. John, b. Feb. 12, 1753; m. Lea Winne (dau. of Abram and Anne Winne), Sept. 22, 1776; she was related to the Egbert family of Montclair; he d. about 1835. John was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He lived in a large stone house, still standing, on the River road, just south of the line between Passaic and Essex counties, next below Richard Kingsland's, where his father, and perhaps John Bradbury, had lived. By deed dated May 1, 1786, for £204 New York money, John Van Riper, of Second River, and Lea his wife, convey to John Philip Berry, of the same place, a tract of 40.85 acres, being Lot No. 9, in the division marked in map L, and bounded east by John Vreeland and Abraham Speer, south by John Pake and Abraham Speer, west by Isaac Paulis and John Pake, and north by Philip Berry, father of John Philip Berry—probably part of the Bradbury farm.¹

II. Philip, b. Jan. 8, 1755; m. Jannetje Sip, sister of Halmagh Sip, March 29, 1789; d. July 11, 1834; she d. May 14, 1849, aged 82 yrs., 1 mo., and 2 days. Philip lived near Richfield, in the first house south of the brook on the road leading to Hepburn's. The house has been replaced in whole or in part by a stone house with a brick front.

Philip's will, dated Oct. 7, 1831, witnessed by Theodore Frelinghuysen, John A. Van Riper and Philip I. Van Riper, was proved July 28, 1834.¹

III. Mary, m. Dirck (Richard)—Gérrebrandt—Dirck-Helmigh Roelofse (Van Houten), of Totowa, about 1769-1770.

Johannis-Harmen-Jurriaen-Thomasse and Hester Stynmets had children:

I. Marytje, b. April 19, 1756.

II. Harmen (Hermanus), b. Aug. 31, 1758; m. Maria Van Rijpen, Aug. 27, 1780. Ch., Sarah, b. March 4, 1781.

Christophel-Harmen-Jurriaen Thomasse and Metje Brouwer had children:

I. Alexander, m. Anneke Brouwer; d. Aug. 30, 1817.

II. Herman, bap. Oct. 28, 1750; d. in inf.

III. Harman, bap. Nov. 23, 1753; m. Grietje Jacobusse, Feb. 6, 1791; d. Aug. 23, 1828. Ch., Jacob, b. March 10, 1792.

IV. Uyldrick (Eldrick), m. Annacke Dooremus. He was a shoemaker by trade, and the moderation of his charges is shown in the following bill:

August 12 1779 work don for mikel enug Vreeland	
to makeing 5 pair of Shoes	00 15 00
to making 2 pair of Shoes	00 11 00
to the mending 8 pair of Shoes	00 8 00
	00 14 00

Reed of Henry Garritse Junr the above Account in full by me

Eldrick Van Riper²

Of course, the charges are only for labor. The material was doubtless furnished by Mr. Vreeland.

V. Ariaantje, b. Jan. 31, 1762.

VI. Gerret, b. Sept. 4, 1764.

Jacob-Harmen-Jurriaen Thomasse and Sophia Jacobusse had children:

I. Harmen, b. Sept. 19, 1761; m. Lea Spier. Issue:

1. Jacob, b. Oct. 29, 1782; 2. Marritje, b. Sept. 17, 1788; 3. Rachel, b. May 2, 1791; 4. Maragrietje, b. April 3, 1794.

II. Jacob, d. in inf.

III. Helena, b. March 19, 1765; m. Casparus Degraw, March 3, 1783. She was called Lena Jurrianse. Issue:

1. Hermanus, b. May 7, 1783; 2. Annaatje, b. Sept. 19, 1784; 3. Christofel, b. July 25, 1789; 4. Jenneke, b. Sept. 25, 1791; 5. Gerret, b. Jan. 5, 1794; 6. Geertje, b. Feb. 1, 1796; 7. Lena, b. Aug. 23, 1798; 8. Cornelius, b. March 5, 1801.

IV. Johannes, b. Sept. 12, 1768.

V. Thomas, b. July 12, 1770; m. Maria Van Houten (of Passaic, b. Jan. 24, 1788, dau. of Garret Van Houten and Cornelia, dau. of Simon Van Ness), Oct. 11, 1806. He began the manufacture of bobbins at Cedar Grove about 1794, for the supply of the first cotton mill in Paterson, and was the first to engage in that business in this neighborhood, if not in the country. When he began the bobbins were made out of timber sawed with a cross-cut saw, reduced to blocks by a buck-saw, and turned with a brace and bit. In 1805 and 1806 he and his brother Dirck appear to have been

¹ Essex County Wills, F. 246.

² The Van Houten Manuscripts, 58.

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 28.

in partnership, as they bought several tracts of land on and near Peckamin river.¹ He removed to Paterson in 1827, locating in a frame mill on the river bank at the foot of Clinton street, where he continued the business until his death, in 1834.

VI. Hendrick, b. Sept. 3, 1775; prob. d. in inf.

VII. Dirck, b. Nov. 5, 1777.

VIII. Judick, b. Aug. 11, 1781.

IX. Isaac }
X. Jacob } twins, b. Oct. 26, 1787.

Jacob m. Maria ———. He and his brother Isaac bought a turning mill and water privilege of Peter D. Jacobus, at Cedar Grove, on the Peckamin river, where they carried on bobbin-turning for some years. Jacob's will, dated Nov. 11, 1834, witnessed by John R. Speer, Isaac I. Jacobus and John A. Jacobus, was proved August 1, 1835. In it he names wife Maria, and children: 1. Jacob; 2. Martin; 3. James; 4. Amsey (Amzi); 5. Lydia; 6. Ellen; 7. Mary Ann. Executors—his wife and his son, Jacob J. Van Riper.²

Isaac-Harmen-Jurjaen Thomasse and Catrina Van Rype had children:

I. Harme, b. June 17, 1754; m. Mary Van Riper, m. bond dated June 29, 1780.

II. Marytje, b. Feb. 2, 1756.

III. Jacobus, b. Sept. 22, 1760.

IV. Catharina, b. March 12, 1767; m. Jacob Ryker, Feb. 8, 1789. Issue: 1. Sarah, b. July 8, 1791; 2. Johannis, b. Sept. 8, 1793; 3. Tryntje, b. April 4, 1796.

Gerrit-Harmen-Jurjaen Thomasse and Fytje Van Winkel had children:

I. Abraham, b. May 16, 1758; m. Aeltje Post. Issue: 1. Ragel, b. Oct. 16, 1788; 2. Feytje, b. Jan. 11, 1791; m. Increase Van Houten; ch., Sophia, b. Sept. 15, 1834.

II. Cornelius, b. June 19, 1760; d. in inf.

III. Gerrit, b. Dec. 4, 1762.

IV. Cornelius }
V. Marytje } twins, b. Dec. 5, 1765.

Thomas-Harmen-Jurjaen Thomasse and Saertje Van Rype had children:

I. Johannis, b. July 4, 1756; prob. m. twice; 2d, Jannetje Van Noorstrand, Aug. 5, 1787. His will, dated Jan. 2, 1790, was proved April 13, 1792; it was witnessed by John R. Ludlow, Henry F. Post and Hanmore Ludlow. In it the testator directs all his estate to be sold at public vendue, within one year after his death; gives his oldest son, Thomas, ten shillings, for his birthright; £10 N. J. money to his daughter Jane; to his wife Jane, and to his sons Thomas Van Riper and John Van Riper, each one-fourth of his estate; the other fourth to be divided between his two daughters, Marritje and Sarah.³

II. Harmen, b. Jan. 21, 1758.

III. Marritje, b. Aug. 28, 1759.

IV. Judie, b. Dec. 14, 1760; m. Thomas Sigler. Issue: 1. Thomas, b. Feb. 22, 1781; 2. John, b. Jan. 12, 1783; 3. Moses, b. May 21, 1789.

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 548; B, 185.

² Essex County Wills, F, 352.

³ Recorded in Liber No. 34 of Wills, Trenton, f. 41.

V. Sarah, b. Sept. 8, 1765.

V. Catharina, b. Dec. 8, 1766.

Fifth Generation.

Dirck-Jurjaen-Thomas-Jurjaen Thomasse and Elisabet Meet had children:

I. Yurrie, b. March 26, 1763; m. Feb. 12, 1786, Maria Berdan (b. Oct. 4, 1768); he d. June 10, 1840; she d. July 23, 1832. He was known as "Dirck's Yurrie"—Richard's Uriah; in official records he was sometimes called Jerre Van Rypen, and more formally Uriah R. (Richard) Van Riper. He lived on his father's farm, to which he added 49.32 acres by purchase, Feb. 11, 1800, for £138, from Walter Rutherford and John Rutherford, of New York, trustees of Lieut.-Gen. John Reid, of Great Britain, and John Stark Robinson and Susan his wife.¹ His will, dated Oct. 22, 1834, divided his property between his two children, Jacob and Elizabeth.²

II. Jacob, b. Jan. 2, 1765; m. Marietje Vreeland, Dec. 19, 1789; he lived at Preakness. By deed July 25, 1791, from Roelof Van Houten and Annaatje his wife, of Preakness, for £200 N. Y. money, he bought a tract of 22 acres on Singack brook—probably mill property, which he wished to improve further, as on Oct. 28, 1791, he mortgaged the premises for £160 N. Y. money, to Richard Van Riper, of Bergen County (his father), and Michael Vreeland, of Essex County.³

III. Johannes, b. Aug. 30, 1766; m. 1st, Catharina ———; 2d, Geertje (Gertruy, Charity) Dooremus (b. Aug. 22, 1775, dau. of Hendrick Dooremus and Marregrietye Van Winkel), March 11, 1798; she was a cousin of his first wife. He sold to his brother Derrick, Feb. 12, 1796, for £142 New Jersey money, a tract of 37.82 acres at Preakness, reserving "the right to keep up and support the saw mill and dam, and of raising the water as high as necessary."⁴ About this time he bought the Peter Gerritse farm, on the Wesel road, extending from the river westwardly about to the present Main street, where he carried on farming for many years. His residence was where John Henry Merselis now lives. Fifteen or twenty years later he bought a tract of 300 acres of land between Waterloo and Geneva, in New York, and for several years was wont to journey there every year, to sow fifty or sixty bushels of wheat. He finally sold his Wesel farm (about 9.89 x 60 chains in area, containing 53.90 acres, bounded south by John M. Vreeland and John Hedden, west on the railroad, north on David Alyea, east on Passaic river),⁵ April 26, 1834, for \$5,500, to Simeon Pye, of New York, a locksmith or lock manufacturer, and took up his residence on his farm near Geneva, where he spent the rest of his days.⁶

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, B, 216.

² Passaic County Wills, A, 100.

³ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 592.

⁴ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, C, 540.

⁵ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, M, 119.

⁶ Conversations in August and September, 1894, with Henry P. Simmons, Cornelius P. Merselis, John B. Van Riper and George Zabriskie.

IV. Henry, b. Dec. 28, 1767; d. Oct. 5, 1792.

V. Garret, b. July 30, 1769; d. Sept. 1, 1770.

VI. Garret, b. Nov. 28, 1771; d. June 2, 1794.

VII. Mary, b. July 14, 1775; m. — Lydecker; d. May 1, 1807.

VIII. Richard, b. March 4, 1777; m. 1st, Elizabeth Van Orden; she was b. March 11, 1777; d. Oct. 30, 1828; 2d, Margaret Slingerland, wid., with whom he made an antenuptial contract, October 4, 1836; he d. Jan. 22, 1841. Richard is sometimes referred to in the records as Dirck Van Riper, jun., but was generally known as "Dickie." He bought a tract of land near Upper Preakness from Abraham Ogden, which, however, he subsequently sold to Abraham Campbell, whose heirs—Sarah Campbell, Jacob Haring and others—quit-claimed to Dirck's brother, Uriah, May 20, 1797, for £15 New York money.¹ In July, 1804, he bought from Moses Ogden and Charles Ogden, of Newark, a tract of 92.30 acres, net, a mile and a half east of the Pompton Furnace, and adjoining the tract of 145.40 acres returned to his father in 1762.² Dickie had a remarkably fine orchard on his farm. His will, dated May 15, 1837, was proved Feb. 4, 1841.³

IX. Marregriet, b. March 7, 1779; m. Derrick Sisco, of Bloomingdale. Issue: 1. John, m. Susan Berry; 2. Margaret, m. Moses Kanouse; 3. Barney, the famous innkeeper for many years on the old Hamburg turnpike, at Upper Preakness, m. Margaret Ann Berry; 4. a dau., m. James Bertholf; 5. Henry, unm.; 6. Mary Ann, d. unm.

X. Elizabeth, b. April 10, 1782.

Derrick-Jan-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Elizabeth Van Houte had children:

I. Jenneke, b. Nov. 18, 1774.

II. Marretje, b. April 24, 1778; m. Gerrit J. Post, April 10, 1796. Issue: 1. Dirck, b. Dec. 6, 1796; 2. Jenneke, b. Oct. 13, 1798.

Gerrit-Jan-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Jannetje Winne had children:

I. Johannis, b. May 10, 1788.

II. Cornelis, b. Aug. 30, 1792.

Johannes-Jan-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Catharina Post had children:

I. Marytje, b. Nov. 2, 1768; m. Jacob Morris, Aug. 28, 1785; d. Nov. 5, 1840; he was born May 10, 1775; d. Sept. 19, 1799. He was a descendant of Peter Jacobse Marius, of Hoorn, Holland, a famous merchant in his day, who in 1674 was rated as "one of the best and most affluent inhabitants" of New Amsterdam.⁴ Jacob served in the artillery during the Revolution, and according to family tradition fired, or at least trained for that purpose, the first gun fired at the British at the siege of Yorktown. After the war he returned to New York. Being an active fireman he caught cold one night at a fire at the foot of Liberty street, and the cold settled into consumption. He was thus confined to

his bed when the yellow fever broke out in New York, and to escape the contagion his family carried him out on his bed, placed him aboard a periagua, and sailed up the Passaic river. At a point just below Passaic Bridge, a benevolent female, seeing their pitiful plight, invited the fugitives to come ashore and into her house, declaring that she feared not the plague. She proved to be a distant relative, and in her hospitable home Jacob, wasted by consumption, breathed his last in peace, and was buried in the Acquackanonk church yard. Issue:

i. Sylvester Marius, b. Jan. 24, 1787; lost off Sandy Hook in the Privateer Arrow, in 1840.

ii. John, b. March 29, 1788. His wife was Catharine Cole, of New York.

iii. Phebe, b. Oct. 1, 1790; d. in inf.

iv. Jacob, b. Sept. 6, 1792; d. in 1873. He was apprenticed to a tanner, at Clifton, but when very young went to sea, and became Commodore McDonough's Sailing-Master; Admiral Farragut and Admiral Porter were in his class of boys, and he taught them navigation.

v. Peter, b. Sept. 25, 1794; he learned his trade as paper maker, in the Madison mill at Third river, where he m. Sarah, dau. of Joseph Kingsland, and afterward went in business with her brother. Children: 1. Sylvester John, d. in inf.; 2. Mary Kingsland; 3. John Jacob, lives on Park avenue, Paterson; has been in mercantile business in New York many years; he is a gentleman of scholarly, antiquarian tastes, and being a descendant of one of the early New York sea captains and merchants, as well as of one of the Acquackanonk patentees, has a valuable and most interesting collection of curios; among these is a venerable parchment deed for a large interest in the Saddle River patent of 1679; 4. Joseph Kingsland; 5. Jonathan Seymour; 6. Robert Sylvester.

vi. Mary or Maria, b. Nov. 18, 1796; d. in 1884.

vii. Phebe, b. Feb. 5, 1799; d. in 1884.

Marytje Van Riper m. 2d, William Gillespie, of New York city; during the War of 1812 he removed with his family to near White Lake, Sullivan county, N. Y., where he held various offices—County Judge, Colonel, etc. Issue: 1. William; 2. Alfred, a physician at Bethel, m. ——— Brown; d. 1893; 3. Milton, still living, 83 yrs. old; 4. Catharine, m. William Whittlesey, and removed to Evansville, Ind.; 5. Ann, a writer of graceful verse, m. ——— Barhydt, of Saratoga, formerly a miller at White Lake.

II. Adrian, b. about 1770; m. Cathalyntje Spier, August 4, 1792. He lived on the Wesel road, and was a blacksmith by trade.¹ His shop was a large frame building, with a high roof, standing on the west side of the road, near Crooks avenue. He bought from his brother John, May 13, 1805, for \$80, his equal half part of "a tract of land at Wesel in front of the dwelling house of said Adrian Van Riper bounded on the west by the highway, on the south by land now in possession of Michael Vreeland on the east by Passaic river on the north by land of John Staggs and the

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 552.

² *Ib.*, D, 289, 386.

³ Passaic County Wills, A, 125.

⁴ N. Y. Col. Docs., II., 936.

¹ Two of his bills for blacksmith work, in 1799 and 1808-9, are printed in The Van Houten Manuscripts, pp. 36, 107.

Widow Van Roden, containing four acres."¹ Adrian—who was called "Jan's Yawn," John's Adrian—sold his shop, Feb. 29, 1820, to Henry P. Doremus,² whose father bought it for him, and Henry converted the building into a two-story weave-shop. Adrian then went West—to the Genesee country in New York State.³

III. Elizabeth, b. March 16, 1775; m. Henry Traphagen (his second wife), Sept. 23, 1800; he was a car-man in New York at the time, but was from Ulster county, whither he returned, and there she d. Issue: 1. John, a lumber merchant in New York for many years; 2. Peter; 3. a dau.

IV. Catharina, b. Oct. 23, 1777; m. Jacob-John Stagg, June 7, 1802; d. May 18, 1826, aged 48 yrs., 8 mos., 5 days. He was called "Yawpy" (the popular abbreviation of Jacob) Stagg, and was a son of John Stagg, who lived in a small stone house, a story and a half high, on the river bank, just south of Crooks avenue. It was destroyed when the Dundee dam was raised in 1858, and the site of it is now under water. Jacob was a shoemaker; he used to go to New York to buy leather, and many stories were told in after years of his adventures on those perilous journeys. Children:

i. Caty, b. Nov. 5, 1802; d. Nov. 21, 1802.

ii. Catherine, b. Jan. 15, 1804; m. Cornelius C. Christie (b. June 16, 1802); d. Nov. 22, 1853. Issue: 1. Ann, b. Aug. 12, 1822; 2. Jacob, b. Nov. 9, 1825; 3. Catharine Maria, b. June 15, 1829; 4. Rachel, b. Nov. 7, 1833; d. Feb. 9, 1834; 5. Rachel, b. Dec. 8, 1835; 6. James, b. Nov. 10, 1843. Cornelius Christie m. 2d, Gitty Ann Van Riper (b. April 19, 1827, dau. of Gerrit-Adrian Van Riper and Antje, dau. of John Van Riper); he d. Feb. 22, 1867.

iii. John, b. Oct. 19, 1806; m. Maria Tise (b. Aug. 11, 1811, dau. of Peter Tise and Anny Van Blarcom), April 9, 1831; d. Feb. 18, 1884; she d. Dec. 11, 1869. Issue:

1. Catharine, b. Nov. 30, 1832; d. June 27, 1879, unm.

2. Peter, b. Oct. 9, 1836; removed to Trenton, Michigan, and married Ellen A. Dearborn, June 8, 1857. He entered the Union army in the late war as a musician, Co. K, 1st Michigan cavalry; promoted to 2d Lieutenant same Company; Captain Co. E, Aug. 22, 1861; Major, Nov. 12, 1862; Lieut.-Colonel, Dec. 7, 1862; Colonel, Aug. 17, 1864; Brevet-Brigadier General, March 13, 1865; mustered out March 10, 1866, at which time he was in command of Custer's famous Cavalry Brigade. He returned to Paterson, taking up his residence on the Notch Road, where he died Dec. 26, 1884.

3. Francis Henry, b. Jan. 9, 1839; d. Sept. 6, 1842.

4. Ann Maria, b. April 12, 1841; d. Sept. 20, 1842.

5. John, Dec. 16, 1843; m. Catharine Fulton, of Sadle River, Bergen county, Nov. 5, 1868; she was b. at Lodi, Bergen County, June 19, 1848. He served in the late war as Quarter Master Sergeant, 11th N. J. Volunteers; afterwards as 1st Lieutenant in the First Michigan Cavalry, serving altogether nearly three years in the war. In 1889 he was elected Chief Engineer of the Volunteer Fire De-

partment of Paterson, and in 1891, on the establishment of the Paid Department, he was appointed Chief Engineer, which position he still holds. Issue: 1. Sarah Fulton, b. Aug. 23, 1869; 2. Catharine M., b. Nov. 14, 1871; 3. Robert F., b. Dec. 20, 1873; 4. Emma S., b. Dec. 17, 1875; 5. Elizabeth S., b. Oct. 13, 1878; d. Nov. 30, 1878; 6. John W., b. Oct. 15, 1879; 7. Edward Tice, b. Aug. 7, 1884; 8. Alexander F., b. Dec. 1, 1887; 9. Stella S., b. June 18, 1889; d. Aug. 26, 1889.

6. Maria, b. Aug. 4, 1845; m. Hugh O. Fulton, Oct. 18, 1871. Issue: 1. John, b. at Meaford, Ontario, July 17, 1872; d. at Paterson, Oct. 20, 1877; 2. Anna, b. at Paterson, Dec. 12, 1875; 3. Kate Stagg, b. Aug. 8, 1880; 4. Myra, b. May 10, 1887.

7. Anna Tise, b. Nov. 16, 1847; d. Dec. 4, 1850.

iv. Adrian, b. Dec. 13, 1808; removed to Flat Rock, Michigan, and m. Mary Ann Peters, dau. of John Peters, d. April 2, 1860.

v. Francis C., b. Feb. 27, 1811; removed to Flat Rock, Michigan, and m. Salina Root, Aug. 31, 1877.

vi. Mary Van Riper, b. Aug. 22, 1813; m. William Titus, May 2, 1835; d. Sept. 1, 1879.

vii. Jane, b. June 12, 1816; m. 1st, ——— Smith; m. 2d, William Edwards; d. June 10, 1879.

viii. Tunis, b. Oct. 11, 1818; m. Eliza Row; d. Aug. 26, 1883. He was for many years superintendent of the carpenter shop in the Rogers Locomotive Works.

ix. Garret, b. July 17, 1821; d. young.

x. Richard Henry, b. Feb. 17, 1825; d. young.

V. Antje (Ann), b. March 20, 1780; m. Daniel Niven, March 24, 1798; d. May 8, 1867; he d. Jan. 5, 1767, aged 100 yrs., 7 mos. Daniel Niven was b. on the isle of Islay, June 12, 1766, son of Duncan Niven and Flora Campbell (the latter being of the Cambells of Argyle, one of her ancestors having been beheaded at London for his sturdy Presbyterianism); he came to this country in 1790, establishing himself in New York as a merchant tailor. He subsequently removed to Orange county, where he died. On his hundredth birthday he received a large number of friends, and was bright, cheerful and vivacious. He remarked to his son that afternoon that during the sixty-eight years of his married life death had never entered his door; neither child, relative, servant or wayfarer had ever died under his roof! His venerable wife survived him but four months. She often told how her father and mother, after the Revolution, journeyed through the wilderness and over the rugged mountains, via Shamokin, to the Wyoming valley, to make their home on the frontier, but were glad enough to get back to the Wesel neighborhood with their scalps and little possessions. As a girl she was remarkably lively and attractive; in maturer years she was a good mother and thorough helpmeet. Issue:

i. Daniel Grosman, b. March 14, 1799; m. Maria Morris (his cousin); d. Dec. 20, 1852.

ii. Catharine Post (named after her mother's mother), b. Sept. 3, 1801; m. Seth Warner Brownson, at Monticello, N. Y.

iii. Archibald Campbell, b. at Newburgh, Dec. 8, 1803;

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 535.

² *Ib.*, D, 558, 579.

³ Conversations with Cornelius P. Merselis, John B. Van Riper and George Zabriskie, September, 1894.

m. Jane, eldest dau. of Alexander Thompson, in 1832; d. Feb. 21, 1882. He was a distinguished lawyer, holding various offices in his county and state—was Adjutant-General of New York in 1844; Representative in Congress, 1845-47; State Senator in 1864; etc. Issue: 1. Alexander D., graduated from Princeton; studied divinity two years, and lost his life in the wreck of the steamship *Arctic*, Sept. 27, 1854; 2. Mary C., m. Dr. Wright; 3. Thornton A., a lawyer at Monticello, N. Y.

iv. Thornton Macness, b. Feb. 3, 1806; m. Letty, second child of Jonathan Mills and Jean McCord, May 4, 1826; she d. Jan. 13, 1870, aged 68 yrs., one mo. Col. Niven, as he is generally called, has led an eventful life; he was a contractor in stone for many years, paved the streets of New Orleans, Charleston, and other cities; built bridges, did work on the Erie Canal, furnished stone for fortresses, etc.; he has lived at Hackensack since 1871; for some years he has been totally blind, but this affliction does not check his cheerful spirits; a charming, tender poem of his, "Meditations of an old blind man on his eighty-eighth birthday, Feb. 3, 1894," was published in the local press, and attracted wide attention. Issue: 1. Catharine Campbell, b. June 15, 1827; m. James M. Motley, a native of Boston, Mass., Dec. 27, 1852; 2. Andrew McCord, b. July 20, 1829; m. Maria Fulton, of Ulster county, Oct. 12, 1864; 3. Mary Frances, b. Sept. 26, 1831; m. James L. Jessup, of Orange county, Oct. 6, 1857; he d. Feb. 9, 1863; she d. June 16, 1874, s. p.; 4. John Forsyth, b. Dec. 25, 1833; d. Oct. 14, 1861, unm.; he was a merchant in New York; 5. Thornton M., b. Aug. 23, 1836; m. Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. William Lewis, of Brooklyn; Thornton is a prominent clergyman, has been honored with the degree of D. D., and has been pastor of the Presbyterian church at Dobbs Ferry for the past thirty years; 6. Archibald Campbell, b. Dec. 15, 1839; m. Margaret V. V., dau. of Charles Hasbrouck, M. D., of Hackensack, April 27, 1878; ch., Mary Hasbrouck, b. Oct. 19, 1879.

v. James, b. Sept. 30, 1808; d. Sept. 29, 1850.

vi. Mary Scott, b. April 7, 1811; m. Lyman Odell, of Sullivan county; she now lives at Hackensack. Issue: 1. Hamilton, a lawyer in New York; 2. Andrew Jackson, for many years secretary and treasurer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad; distinguished as a book collector, his library having been one of the finest sold in many years.

vii. Thomas Helms, b. Dec. 30, 1813; lives at Montclair.

viii. Alexander Hamilton, b. Jan. 31, 1817.

ix. Harriet, b. March 28, 1819; m. Walter H. Stevens, Nov. 2, 1849.

x. Helen Isabella, b. May 6, 1821; m. the Rev. John B. Scouller, June 21, 1848; he was pastor for many years of the Presbyterian church at Newville, Penn.

VI. Jurrie (Uriah), m. Marretje Blair, May 13, 1804; d. Sept. 24, 1871, aged 89 yrs.; she d. June 23, 1866. He kept a hotel at Passaic for some years. Issue: Margaret (Peggy), b. June 23, 1805; m. Capt. John Hedden, a river boatman at Passaic, and at one time sexton of the old church there; she d. June 2, 1862; he m. 1st, Jane Gilbert;

he d. Dec. 2, 1855. Uriah was a famous pedestrian. He frequently walked from Acquackanonk out to Waterloo, N. Y., to visit his brothers and sisters, upon whom he would drop in as unceremoniously as if he lived in the next village, and after a social call of a day or two would bid them a cheerful "Good morning," and start back on his homeward walk of two or three hundred miles. On one occasion he extended his pedestrian journey as far as Cincinnati, in the early days of that beautiful city. When he was past eighty-five he thought nothing of walking from Passaic to Paterson, even in the bitterest winter weather. Capt. John Hedden and Peggy Van Riper had issue: 1. George E., d. May 29, 1855, aged 26 yrs.; 2. John, went West; 3. Uriah; 4. Mary, m. Jeremiah Holley, who d. June 29, 1854, aged 34 yrs.; she d. Feb. 1887, leaving 1. John, d. May 6, 1887; 2. Mary Catharine, m. William Satchell.

Johannes-Thomas(?) Jan-Juriaen Thomasse and Aaltje Van Ryphen had children:

I. Johannes, b. Dec. 4, 1768; m. Hendrickje (Henrietta) Vreeland, Nov. 23, 1788. Issue: 1. John, b. April 25, 1789; 2. Thomas, b. Feb. 26, 1792.

II. Thomas, b. Dec. 20, 1771.

III. Marretje, b. July 23, 1778.

Simon-Isaac-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Maragrietje Pieterse had children:

I. Lea, bap. July 20, 1755; m. Peter Helmagh Van Houten.

II. Jurrie, m. 1st, Antje Vreeland, m. bond dated Jan. 20, 1787; 2d, Rachel Meedt, Nov. 10, 1799; d. of apoplexy, —, aged 54 years. He lived on the east bank of the Passaic river, near the Wesel bridge, where his father had lived before him. He was a blacksmith by trade. The neighbors called him "Siemen's Yerry"—Simon's Uriah. Jurrie's nephew, Simeon Van Houten (son of his sister Lea), having become involved in one of his periodical encounters with the law, persuaded his uncle to go security for his appearance when wanted. In order to indemnify his uncle, Simeon and his wife Mary conveyed to Jerry Van Riper, Feb. 13, 1809, two tracts of land in Paterson, one at the southeast corner of Main street and Broadway, 100 feet on Main street, and 50 feet deep, formerly owned by the celebrated Dr. Peter Wilson, of Columbia College; the other lot adjoining the same on the south, 55 feet front on Main street, and 210 feet deep.¹ Simeon finding his situation serious, "jumped his bail." Word came to Jurrie one night that Simeon was in hiding in Trenton. Early the next morning he hitched up a great bald-faced horse, the fastest and most enduring in his extensive stables, and with his friend Henry I. Van Blarcom, also one of Van Houten's sureties, started for Trenton. It was a drive of sixty or seventy miles, over rough country roads, but the big horse got them there the same night. "Sim" was found entrenched in an upper room, fully armed, and threatening to shoot the first man who entered. Jurrie called for an axe, smashed in the door, and dashed in; Van Blarcom threw his arms around Van Houten, and Jurrie secured him. The horse was never of much use after this extraordinary drive.

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, B, 488; D, 93.

III. Antje, m. John C. Westervelt, of Wagaraw, Jan. 25, 1783. Issue: 1. Elisabeth, b. Sept. 8, 1783; 2. Margrietje, b. July 23, 1792; 3. Cornelius, b. Jan. 30, 1798; he kept tavern at Haledon for several years; later he was President of the Paterson Gas Light Company for twenty years, and lived near the gas works, then adjacent to the Morris Canal, at the head of Jersey street.

IV. Christina (Styntje, Stientje), b. July 7, 1763; m. Cornelius H. Doremus, June 10, 1787. Issue: 1. Margrietje, b. Aug. 24, 1788; 2. Antje, b. Nov. 10, 1791.

V. Margaret, m. Johannes H. Gerretse, Nov. 11, 1787. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, b. July 16, 1789; 2. Simeon, b. Dec. 9, 1791; 3. Henderic, b. Nov. 19, 1793; d. in infancy; 4. Marregrietye, b. Sept. 6, 1799.

Simon (or Simeon L.) Van Rypen d. intestate, and his four daughters, with their respective husbands, released to Jurrie all their interest in their father's estate in Bergen county; also all their interest in the estate of their grandfather, Jurrie Pieterse, deceased.¹

Marinus-Isaac-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse had children:

By his first wife, Catrina Cogh:

I. Lea, b. Sept. 26, 1757; d. in inf.

II. Lea, b. March 24, 1759; m. Adrian Sip, Jan. 23, 1787. Issue: 1. Isaac, b. March 19, 1789; 2. Annaetje, b. Sept. 5, 1791; 3. Adriaen, b. April 9, 1794; 4. Cornelius, b. June 27, 1801.

III. Casparus, b. Nov. 10, 1765; m. Antje Ackerman. In 1804 he lived on the west bank of the Passaic river, near the present Passaic City line.

By his second wife, Elizabeth Lutken:

IV. Isaac, b. May 26, 1771. He bought part of his father's farm, five acres on the east side of the Wesel road, at the executors' sale, June 9, 1804.

V. Harmen, b. Feb. 18, 1773.

VI. Antje, b. June 23, 1775; m. John Locy (Losie); he lived on the west bank of the Passaic river, on the point a short distance below where the Wesel road turns away from the Lake, and near a fording place where people formerly crossed the river. Issue: 1. Jacob, b. March 16, 1799; 2. Marynus, b. Jan. —, 1802; 3. Isaac, b. June 8, 1805; learned his trade as a weaver at Henry Doremus's weave-shop in the neighborhood; 4. John, b. Aug. 4, 1807; 5. Jannetje, b. June 17, 1809; 6. Cornelius, b. Jan. 30, 1813.

VII. Johannes, b. April 6, 1778.

VIII. Cornelus, b. April 4, 1780.

IX. Gerret, b. Feb. 5, 1782.

X. Simeon, b. July 11, 1784.

XI. Thomas, b. Feb. 11, 1787.

XII. Catharina, b. Oct. 2, 1790; m. Hendrick Wouterse, Dec. 24, 1808. Issue: 1. Gerret, b. Dec. 7, 1809; 2. Catharina, b. June 12, 1812.

Harpert-Jacob-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Margaret Berry had children:

I. Jacobus, b. Feb. 25, 1765; m. Aaltje Vreeland, June 30, 1787. In deeds, Jacobus used the English form—James—of his name. By deed June 5, 1804, for \$180,

James H. Van Riper and Lettie his wife conveyed to John H. Van Riper a tract of nine acres, in Newark township, formerly the property of Michael D. Vreeland, "being part of the lot known by the name of the Rock Field"—at the present village of Franklin. On Aug. 16, 1817, for \$2,500, they conveyed to Jacob Vreeland a tract of 57.73 acres in Acquackanonk, on the line of Abraham Berry, deceased—near Third river.¹ By deed, Oct. 23, 1805, for \$875, they conveyed to John B. Berry a quarter of an acre, with house, etc., on the "main road leading from Passaic Falls to Newark, a little distant from the house of Halmagh Sip . . . near the river."²

Dirck-Dirck-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Claasje Vreeland had children:

I. Pietertje, b. Nov. 16, 1758; m. Walling-Waling-Johannis-Waling Jacobse (Van Winkle), Feb. 23, 1783; d. Jan. 4, 1846; he d. Jan. 17, 1832. For her issue, see p. 102.

II. Elias, b. Sept. 1, 1761; d. in childhood.

III. Marytje, b. July 11, 1764; m. Cornelis Sip, Feb. 8, 1784; d. Jan. 27, 1845; he d. Aug. 9, 1825, aged 65 yrs., 11 mos., 16 days. Issue: 1. Claasje, b. April 24, 1784; 2. Annaetje, b. Jan. 17, 1788.

IV. Lybetje, b. Nov. 8, 1766; m. Adriaen-Mercelius-Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post, May 14, 1786; d. Nov. 20, 1848; he d. March 23, 1829.³

V. Jannetje, b. May 25, 1770; d. in inf.

VI. Jannetje, bap. Dec. 22, 1771; m. John Merselis, Feb. 13, 1790; d. Jan. 3, 1856; he d. Sept. 7, 1841, aged 76 yrs., 11 mos., 20 days. Issue: 1. Claasje, b. Dec. —, 1790; m. Peter H. Kip; 2. Arreyauntye (Arianna), b. Aug. 2, 1797; m. Nicholas R. Terhune. Children of Claasje: 1. Edo (still living, 1894, at Passaic); 2. Peter; 3. John; 4. Henry, late of Rutherford, deceased. Children of Ariana: 1. John (ex-Judge John N. Terhune, who lives on the Wesel road, on part of his mother's ancestral domain); two other children died young.

The four daughters of Dirck Van Rypen, named above, with their respective husbands, executed deeds, May 9, 1803, dividing the property of their father. John Merselis received 48 acres of Lot No. 3, East, in the Bogt subdivision.⁴

Garret-Juriaen-Gerrit-Juriaen Thomasse had children:

By his first wife, Jannetje Diedricks:

I. Jurrie, b. July 20, 1767; m. 1st, Neeltje Van Hoorn, Dec. 18, 1790; 2d, Aegie Diedricks, wid. of Jacob Collard, Sept. 13, 1807; d. April 4, 1826. Issue: 1. Gerret, b. Oct. 16, 1791.

By his second wife, Leena Vreeland:

II. Joris, b. June 3, 1787; m. July 23, 1814, Clara Vreeland, b. Dec. 25, 1794, at Pamrapo, Hudson county, dau. of George and Jane (Brinckerhoff) Vreeland; he located on the east bank of the Passaic river, just south of

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 614.

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 482; C, 253.

² *Ib.*, B, 29.

³ For account of her children, see p. 147.

⁴ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 343, 349, 352.

the Wesel bridge. He d. on his farm at Slooterdam, May 23, 1857.

Daniel-Cornelius-Gerrit-Juriaen Thomasse and Elizabeth Terhune had children:

I. Catrintje, b. Dec. 2, 1762.

II. Cornelis, b. May 23, 1767; m. 1st, Elizabeth Vreeland, m. bond dated Jan. 20, 1787; 2d, Vrouwetje, dau. of Gerrebrant Gerritse, of Slooterdam, Oct. 30, 1791; she d. Sept. 19, 1806; 3d, Aeltje Van Horne, wid. of Michael Van Houten, May 31, 1807; d. Jan. 6, 1842. Cornelis lived on the east side of the Passaic river, on the north side of Garrison's lane (opposite the Broadway bridge); he afterwards removed to the second house below the Broadway bridge, and after the death of his third wife he removed to Bergen, where he lived near the Bergen church.

III. Derrick, b. Aug. 28, 1772; m. Jenneke Vreeland, Oct. —, 1792; d. July 3, 1851. Issue: 1. Michael, b. Nov. 8, 1793; m. Cecilia Cadmus, Dec. 21, 1816; d. April 22, 1868; 2. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 23, 1795; d. Sept. 3, 1796; 3. Annatje, b. June 25, 1797; m. Abraham Vreeland, Nov. 30, 1816; 4. Elizabeth, b. July 9, 1800; 5. Aegie, b. Dec. 19, 1801; d. unm.; 6. Daniel, b. Sept. 7, 1803; m. Jane, dau. of Adrian-Mercelius Post, Sept. 7, 1826; d. April 22, 1873; 7. Cornelius, b. March 27, 1805; m. Mary, dau. of Abraham Sickles, Sept. 15, 1827; 8. Catharine, b. Sept. 24, 1807; m. Albert Zabriskie, Nov. 7, 1822; d. Dec. 31, 1868; he d. Sept. —, 1872; 9. Jane, b. Dec. 27, 1809; m. Egbert Waueters, Jan. 17, 1828; d. June 14, 1872.

Garret-Johannis-Gerrit-Juriaen Thomasse had children:

By his first wife, Catrintje Van Wagenen:

I. Margrietje, b. Oct. 10, 1775; d. July 26, 1776.

II. Margrietje, b. Dec. 31, 1780; d. May 31, 1781.

III. Catlyntje, b. Nov. 29, 1782; m. Helmich Van Houten, Dec. 7, 1799.

IV. Elizabeth, b. July 13, 1785; m. Daniel Van Ripen, Sept. 18, 1811; d. Sept. 18, 1852.

V. Margrietje, b. Oct. 30, 1788; m. Cornelius Van Winkle, Aug. 16, 1807; d. Feb. 23, 1866.

By his second wife, Catreintje Van Rypen:

VI. Annatje, b. July 12, 1794; m. John G. Van Horn, Dec. 19, 1812; d. Dec. 6, 1872; he was b. Jan. 25, 1793; d. Dec. 1, 1871. Issue: 1. Catharine, b. July 16, 1814; m. Cornelius C. Van Ripen, May 6, 1832; d. March 28, 1833; 2. Garret, b. April 28, 1820; d. Nov. 28, 1826; 3. John, b. Aug. 4, 1825; m. Cornelia V. R., dau. of Evert Van Alen; d. Sept. 11, 1862; 4. Garret, b. July 30, 1830; m. Mary, dau. of Abraham Britton, Dec. 25, 1852; d. Nov. 17, 1864.

VII. Beelitje, b. Dec. 27, 1797; m. John Van Buskirk, Nov. 20, 1814; he was b. Sept. 27, 1787; d. Dec. 12, 1869. Issue: 1. Catharine, b. July 13, 1815; m. Garret Vreeland, Oct. 23, 1834; d. Jan. 3, 1874; 2. Sarah, b. Aug. 16, 1817; m. Henry Newkirk, Nov. 7, 1838; 3. Jane, b. July 22, 1820; m. Jacob Van Wagenen, Dec. 29, 1842; 4. Ann Elizabeth, b. Sept. 28, 1824; m. Cornelius Vreeland, Dec. 2, 1841; 5. John, b. Aug. 30, 1832; m. Mary, dau. of William Elsworth, Nov. 19, 1851.

Gerrit-Juriaen-Aelt-Juriaen Thomasse and Helena Post had children:

I. Marytje, b. July 8, 1755; m. Hendrick Van Houten.

II. Gerrit, b. Sept. 14, 1757; m. Lea Simmons, Sept. 25, 1777.

III. Maragrieta, bap. Jan. 13, 1760; prob. m. Johannis Doremus, widower, May 31, 1789. Ch., Gerrit, b. Dec. 27, 1791.

IV. Marretje, b. Aug. 5, 1763; m. Michael G. Vreeland, March 13, 1784.

V. Jannetje, b. May 7, 1768; m. Cornelius Cadmus, Aug. 19, 1787. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. April 4, 1788; d. Jan. 16, 1837; 2. Gerret, b. Aug. 10, 1791; m. Elizabeth Van Houten, June 15, 1811; d. Nov. 9, 1870; 3. David, b. Dec. 14, 1794; m. Margaret Vreeland, Feb. 13, 1825; d. Aug. 5, 1869; 4. Andries (Andrew), b. Aug. 22, 1803; m. Ellen Van Houten, Aug. 21, 1824; d. March 14, 1884; 5. Cornelius, b. Oct. 13, 1805; m. Delilah DeWitt; d. March 28, 1861; Jacobus (James), b. Oct. 13, 1805; m. Mary Dermot, Feb. 28, 1828; d. March 16, 1878.

VI. Jacobus, b. Sept. 25, 1772; m. Jannetje Van Winkle, Nov. 8, 1792 (she was a dau. of Jacob-Waling Van Winkle and Elcy Kip, and was b. Dec. 9, 1776); d. May 15, 1807; she d. Oct. 23, 1826. Jacobus lived on the east side of the Passaic river, near the Saddle river. He was known as Jacob G. Van Ripen.

Johannis-Cornelis-Aelt-Juriaen Thomasse and Maragrietje Van Rype had children:

I. Cornelius, b. Dec. 13, 1759; m. Marretje Gerritse, prob. dau. of Gerrebrand Gerritse. By deed dated March 16, 1804, Cornelius Westervelt conveyed to Cornelius I. Van Ripen and John G. Ryerson, both of Saddle River, one equal half part or moiety of "the fishing place at Wagaraw in Passaic river, extending from John Goetschius's fishing place or line until it comes to the line of Jerry Van Ripen's lot, formerly the lot of John C. Westervelt, deceased."¹

II. Jurrie, b. Dec. 17, 1761; he was perhaps the Jerry Van Ripen who bought a part of the Westervelt farm at Hawthorne, extending from the Ryerson line to the Degray line.

III. Johannes, b. Sept. 15, 1764.

IV. Gerret, bap. April 19, 1767.

Cornelius-Cornelis-Aelt-Juriaen Thomasse had children:

By his first wife, Margaret Vreeland:

I. Sietje, b. Sept. 16, 1765; m. John Berry, Sept. 12, 1784; she survived him in 1804. Issue: 1. Maragrietje, b. Oct. 20, 1785; 2. Philip, b. Sept. 4, 1788; 3. Cornelius, b. Dec. 3, 1789.

II. Rachel, bap. July 10, 1768; m. John MacCarthy, Dec. 19, 1790. Issue: 1. Peggy (Margaret), b. Dec. 10, 1791; 2. Ebbie (Abigail), b. Nov. 28, 1793. MacCarty d. prior to April, 1805, and David Van Bussem was appointed guardian of the two children. By virtue of an order of the Essex county orphans' court he sold the interest of his wards in the lands of their grandfather, Cornelius Van Ripen, for \$750, by deed May 3, 1806, to John Merselis.² MacCarthy was probably a son of John MacCarthy and Ab-

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, C, 578.

² Essex County Deeds, Q, 214.

igail Van Bussem, who had a child, Abigail, b. Oct. 10, 1763. He m. 2d, Elizabeth Post, wid., Dec. 14, 1797.

III. Margrietje (Pegge), b. March 5, 1771; m. Gerrit A. Vreeland, Aug. 16, 1794. Issue: 1. Abraham, b. March 1, 1795; 2. Cornelius, b. Aug. 4, 1800; 3. Jannetje, b. Dec. 15, 1802; 4. Jenneke, b. May 15, 1808. Margaret and her husband and her sister Seche Berry conveyed to John Merselis, June 4, 1803, for \$1,500, their two-fifths interest in the lands of their father, Cornelius Van Reyden.¹

By his second wife, Elizabeth Vreeland:

IV. Marretje (Mary), b. June 2, 1780; m. Henry Simmons, Dec. 27, 1800. She lived in a stone house, at the southwest corner of Market street and the Wesel road; she owned twelve acres of land on Willis street, near the Dorremus property, which adjoined the present Washington Park. She and her husband conveyed to John Merselis, Oct. 1, 1803, for £300, her one-fifth interest in the lands of her father, Cornelius Van Riper.² Henry Simmons was an extensive merchant in New York, having stores in Water and Pearl streets. His will, dated March 27, 1828, proved July 30, 1828, names wife Mary, and children³: 1. Peter H., d. unm.; 2. James, b. Dec. 13, 1804, in New York; came to Paterson about 1835 and m. Ann, dau. of Adrian R. Van Houten, who lived at the southwest corner of West and River streets; James is still living, in 1894; 3. Mary Eliza, m. John P. Meserole; 4. Jane, m. Francis B. Morrow; 5. Rachel Ann, m. Abraham Walsh; 6. Susan, d. unm.; 7. Henry Abraham, d. unm.

V. Cornelius, b. Jan. 9, 1784.

VI. Jannetje (Jane), b. Jan. 19, 1786; m. James Simmons, of New York. They conveyed to John Merselis, Oct. 29, 1807, for \$750, their one-fifth interest in the lands devised to his children by Cornelius Van Ripen, as above: "The first lot is bounded on the east by the Passaic river, on the south by lands of Henry Post, and Hartman Post on the west and on Peter Merselis land of the heirs of Hassel Peterson, the public highway and the school lot on the north. The second lot is a wood lot lying at the foot of the mountain to the west of a lot of meadow of Ebenezer Blachly."⁴

VII. Catharina, b. July 5, 1789.

Christophel-Jurie-Jan-Juriaen Thomasse and Annatje Brouwer had children:

I. Jurrie, b. Feb. 8, 1767; m. Elisabeth Van Blerkom, March 12, 1791. He came from Rutherford, and lived in a small stone house still standing, the property of Mrs. Sarah Kinter, at the corner of York avenue and Lafayette street. He had a small farm, which he cultivated assiduously; he was also in the habit of buying grain in Sussex county and selling it in this neighborhood. Early in the present century he went West—to the Genessee country, in New York, selling his farm to Henry I. Van Blarcom. In the Acquack-

anonk and Totowa church records he is sometimes styled Jurrie or Yere Jurrianse, but usually with Van Riper added. To distinguish him from "Siemen's Jurrie" and others of the same name he was popularly known as "Chris-en's Jurrie"—Christopher's Uriah.

II. Hessel, b. April 12, 1769; m. Marytje Van Hoorn (dau. of Richard Van Hoorn), Jan. 17, 1796; d. Aug. 11, 1847; he was called Hassel Yereance, and lived at Rutherford.

III. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 24, 1770; m. Jacobus Brinckerhoff, May 25, 1799. Ch., Antje, b. July 4, 1801.

IV. Gerrit, b. Nov. 27, 1772; d. in inf.

V. Neeltje, b. March 13, 1775; m. Cornelius Jeraalman, a ship-builder at Belleville. He m. 2d, Catharine Garrison; the latter m. 2d, Benjamin Zabriskie, (son of Joost Zabriskie, of Sloomsterdam), who had a large grist- and saw-mill on the east bank of the Passaic river, about half-way between the Broadway bridge and the Wesel bridge. Neeltje Jurrianse and Cornelius Jeraalman (Joraleman) had issue: 1. Annaatje, b. Dec. 3, 1797; 2. Christofel, b. Sept. 29, 1799.

VI. Jan, b. Oct. 29, 1778; m. Elizabeth Van Hoorn, Oct. 20, 1799. He was called John C. Jurrianse. Ch., Margrietje, b. Jan. 21, 1800.

VII. Annaatje, b. Dec. 12, 1781.

VIII. Gerrit, b. Sept. 28, 1786.

Jan-Jurie-Jan-Juriaen Thomasse and Elizabeth Post had children:

I. Gerrebrand, b. April 27, 1769; bap. the same day as a child of Christophel Jurrianse; m. Helena Kerck, Oct. 11, 1790. Issue: 1. Johannis, b. July 19, 1791; 2. Gerrit, b. July 12, 1801.

II. Adriaan, b. March 15, 1775.

III. Jannetje, m. Cornelius Jeraalman, Nov. 22, 1795. Issue: I. Jurry, b. Aug. 17, 1793; 2. Hendrick (Henry), m. Gerritje Van Blerkum (dau. of John Van Blerkum), Dec. 11, 1813; 3. John, b. June 24, 1796; 4. Syntje, b. Sept. 5, 1800; 5. Thomas, b. July 15, 1802.

John-Abraham-Harmen-Juriaen Thomasse and Lea Winne had children:

I. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 1, 1777; m. Joost Spier, near Fairfield.

II. Antje, b. April 23, 1780; m. John Stymes, on the River road, near the present Riverside station of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, at Newark.

III. Abraham, b. Sept. 15, 1782; m. Maria Spier (dau. of John and Margaret Spier, at Belleville, in 1804).

IV. Johannes, b. Sept. 28, 1784; m. Maritje——, from Albany. She survived him. By deed, June 20, 1807, for \$375, John A. Van Riper, of the township of Newark, bought from Abraham Berry and Catharine, his wife, of Acquackanonk, a tract of 11.61 acres on the west side of Third river, in the line of Harpan Van Riper's land; this tract "was derived from the estate of John Broadberry, deceased," and was conveyed by John Berry of Acquackanonk, to Abraham Berry, his son, of the same place, in March, 1806.¹

¹ *Ib.*, I, 332.

² *Ib.*, I, 110.

³ Essex County Wills, E, 13.

⁴ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, B, 416.

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, B, 24, 149.

V. Philip, b. June 16, 1787; m. Lea (Lydia) King, daughter of Abraham King,¹ d. Aug. 20, 1851; she d. Dec. 8, 1873, aged 83 years, 7 months, 6 days. He was known as Philip I. Van Riper.²

VI. Maria, b. Dec. 12, 1789; m. Jacob Berdan Van Riper, son of Jurrie Van Riper, at Upper Preakness, Dec. 8, 1810; d. April 21, 1867.

VII. Pietertje, b. April 4, 1792; m. John G. Van Riper, at Passaic.

VIII. Neesje, b. Jan. 4, 1795; d. in inf.

IX. Neesje, b. Feb. 21, 1797; m. Richard (Dirck) A. Post, Dec. 4, 1814.

X. Margrietje, b. Dec. 6, 1799; prob. d. young.

Philip-Abraham-Harmen-Juriaen Thomasse and Jannetje Sip had children:

I. Abraham, b. May 14, 1789; d. in inf.

II. Annatje, b. Aug. 22, 1790; m. John T. Gerrebrant (b. Jan. 3, 1800; d. Dec. 31, 1870), near the church at Stone House Plains; she d. prior to Oct. 7, 1831.

III. Abraham, b. June 7, 1795; m. Sophia (Fytje) Post, dau. of James I. Post; she was b. Oct. 19, 1800; he d. March 17, 1822. Issue: 1. Philip; 2. James.

IV. Adriaan, b. Aug. 2, 1799; m. Polly Merselis, dau. of Garret Merselis, of Upper Preakness; Adriaan lived at Stone House Plains.

V. Ellen Jane, m. 1st, Cornelius (son of Hartman) Van Houten; 2d, — Kingsland. Issue: 1. John; 2. Eliza; 3. Philip, m. —, dau. of Henry Hartman Post, who at one time kept the Passaic Hotel; 4. a dau.; 5. Abraham.

Uylrick (Eldrick)—Christophel—Harmen—Jurien Thomasse and Annacke Dooremus had children:

I. Christophel, b. Feb. 7, 1780; m. Gertrude, dau. of John Van Houten, Dec. 27, 1802; d. March 8, 1840, aged 60 yrs., 1 mo.; she d. Aug. 8, 1860. Issue: 1. Annatje, b. April 10, 1803; m. Mindert Vreeland, Nov. 24, 1836; 2. Nancy, b. July 23, 1804; m. Martin Tise, Dec. 24, 1829; 3. Henry, b. Sept. 12, 1806; m. Catherine, dau. of Jacob Cumberly; d. April 14, 1849; 4. John, b. July 22, 1808; d. unm.; 5. Thomas, b. Oct. 20, 1810; m. Nancy Parvine, Nov. 30, 1834; d. May 25, 1846; 6. Alexander, b. Nov. 25, 1812; m. Julia Ann Acker, Nov. 15, 1834; d. Dec. 29, 1845; 7. Aletta, m. Thomas Wilkes, May 3, 1849; 8. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 28, 1817; d. unm.; 9. Gertrude, b. Sept. 15, 1820; m. Havens Tuttle, Oct. 6, 1836; 10. Jane, b. Dec. 28, 1823.

II. Aeltje, b. Oct. 8, 1783; m. John E. Smith, March 27, 1811; d. Oct. 5, 1851.

III. Ariaantje (Adriana), b. Oct. 18, 1785; m. Philip R. Earle, March 6, 1812.

IV. Johannes, b. Oct. 18, 1787; d. Sept. 3, 1836, unm.

V. Gerret, b. Sept. 6, 1790; d. in inf.

VI. Garret, b. Sept. 1, 1793; m. Hannah Evans, May 28, 1817; she d. Oct. 9, 1824. Issue: 1. Ann Elizabeth,

b. Feb. 19, 1818; 2. Benjamin E., b. May 9, 1820; d. Oct. 7, 1820; 3. Harriet E., b. March 29, 1822.

VII. Thomas, m. Rachel Van Winkle, of Acquackanonk; d. June 1, 1849, aged 69 years.

Thomas-Jacob-Harmen-Juriaen Thomasse and Maria Van Houten had children:

I. Gerrit, b. Sept. 12, 1807; m. Hannah Mason, of Franklin; d. Aug., 1863. In his early life he engaged in the manufacture of bobbins, bedsteads, shingles, etc., at Paterson, with Samuel C. Ensign, on Market street, between Cross and Mill streets; later he superintended an extensive rope factory in Brooklyn, after which he located in Jersey City, where he built rope machinery and manufactured oakum. He was the author of many inventions pertaining to this business, among them the flyer-head used in spinning rope and twine.

II. Sophia, b. Feb. 22, 1809; d. Sept. 18, 1834.

III. Cornelia, b. June 5, 1810; m. Isaac G. Speakers, of Paterson.

IV. Eleanor, b. Feb. 20, 1812; m. 1st, — Brown. Ch., Sarah Maria, b. Feb. 1, 1832. Eleanor m. 2d, David Durrie, who was a bobbin manufacturer in Paterson, in partnership with Isaac Scull, the business subsequently passing into the hands of Daggers & Row.

V. Maria, b. Sept. 28, 1813; d. in inf.

VI. Jacob, b. Aug. 18, 1815; d. in inf.

VII. Peter Van Houten, b. Sept. 12, 1817; m. Ann Brown, dau. of William Brown, of Paterson, Dec. 25, 1839; d. Oct. 13, 1869; she d. June 19, 1874. He succeeded to his father's business as bobbin manufacturer, to which he added that of leather belting, which he carried on, constantly increasing its scope, until his death. He was an energetic, successful business man, and in private life was highly esteemed.

VIII. Catharine Maria, b. July 3, 1819; m. Henry Jacobus, of Cedar Grove. Children: 1. Thomas; 2. William; 3. Cornelius.

IX. John, b. Nov. 13, 1820; prob. d. in inf.

X. Eliza Ann, b. Dec. 7, 1821; prob. d. in inf.

XI. Esther, b. Dec. 10, 1825; m. Rem D. Snedeker, of Brooklyn, Jan. 6, 1850; d. at Brooklyn, 1894; he d. Aug. 3, 1854. Children: 1. Phoebe Maria, b. Oct. 18, 1851; 2. Dominicus, b. June 30, 1853; 3. John F., b. Feb. 24, 1856.

XII. Thomas Henry, b. Dec. 17, 1828; m. Sarah Boswood, of Currituck Court House, North Carolina. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of bobbins at Newtonville, Newton county, Georgia, where he had a large four-story building, and employed a great many hands. During or after Sherman's raid, he removed to Augusta, Ga., and built another large mill. He subsequently returned to Paterson, where he died, Nov. 11, 1882. He had but one child, Mortimer Boswood, b. Sept. 17, 1852; m. Elizabeth Richards, Oct., 1873. Issue: 1. Jennie C., b. Sept. 9, 1874; 2. William Mortimer, b. March 30, 1876.

XIII. Henry, b. April 29, 1830; prob. d. in inf.

Johannis-Thomas-Harmen-Juriaen Thomasse had children:¹

¹ See Essex County Transcribed Deeds, D, 173, 175.

¹ Abraham King had a farm of thirty or forty acres about a mile north of Belleville, where he carried on the business of currier, tanner and shoemaker.

² His will, dated June 30, 1851, proved Sept. 18, 1851, is recorded in Book A, 569, of Passaic County Wills.

By his first wife:

I. Thomas, m. Magdalen, dau. of John Berry; in 1820 he lived in Bloomfield township.¹

II. John, m. Mary —.

III. Marritje, m. John A. Van Wagoner.

IV. Jane, m. Arie Kierstead, jun., Jan. 17, 1793.

By his second wife, Jannetje Van Noorstrand:

V. Saartje (Sarah), b. May 30, 1788.

Sixth Generation.

Yurrie-Dirck--Jurjaen--Thomas--Juriaen Thomasse and Maria Berdan had children:

I. Jacob, b. Jan. 3, 1789; m. Maria, dau. of John Van Riper and Lea Winne, December 8, 1810; d. December 1, 1856. He lived on his father's farm at Upper Preakness. He wrote his name Jacob B. Van Riper. Ch.: 1. Juriah, b. Sept. 27, 1812; m. Anna, b. Nov. 5, 1818, dau. of Richard I. Banta and Salome Goetschius, March 17, 1836; d. Feb. 19, 1879; she d. Feb. 5, 1892. He was called Uriah J. Van Riper, and was a well-known farmer, at Upper Preakness, on his ancestral acres; 2. Leah Ann, b. June 16, 1816; d. Sept. 7, 1821; 3. Leah Ann, b. March 25, 1831; m. Cornelius Kip; 4. Mary Elizabeth, b. June 16, 1834; m. Nicholas Joralemon; d. Oct. 27, 1884; he d. Nov. 4, 1881. Uriah J. Van Riper and Anna Banta had issue:

i. Jacob, b. March 11, 1838; d. Nov. 9, 1840.

ii. John Jacob, b. Oct. 18, 1841; d. Oct. 3, 1848.

iii. Richard, b. June 10, 1846; d. Oct. 11, 1848.

iv. Mary Anna, b. Jan. 23, 1849; m. Andrew P. Hopper, of Small Lots (Fairlawn), Bergen county, Oct. 9, 1872. Issue: 1. Uriah Van Riper, b. Sept. 19, 1873; 2. Henry A., b. March 28, 1875; 3. Ann Eliza, b. Aug. 15, 1877; 4. Isaac A., b. Sept. 1, 1880; 5. Washington Irving, b. June 3, 1884; 6. Mary Van Riper, b. Feb. 11, 1886; 7. Preston, b. Nov. 1, 1887; d. Aug. 1, 1888; 8. Helen Ackerman, b. Jan. 15, 1890.

v. Sarah Elizabeth, b. Jan. 23, 1857; m. Cornelius-Henry-Cornelius-Hendrick-Hendrick-Hendrick-Frans-Adrian Post, Oct. 25, 1877. Ch., Marietta Joralemon, b. Aug. 27, 1878.

II. Elizabeth, m. Peter Dewitt.

Jacob-Dirck-Jurjaen-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Marritje Vreeland had children:

I. Gerritje, b. Nov. 27, 1793; d. in inf.

II. Gerretje, b. April 25, 1797.

III. Elisabeth, b. Aug. 31, 1799.

IV. Richard (Dirck), who removed to New York and engaged in business there as a car-man, or carter. Issue: 1. Jacob; 2. James.

Johannes-Dirck-Jurjaen-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse had children:

By his first wife, Catharina —:

I. Henry, m. Maria, dau. of Cornelius Doremus, who lived in the brick-front house opposite Cedar Lawn Cemetery; Henry went West with his father-in-law.

By his second wife, Geertje Dooremus:

II. Antje, b. April 17, 1799; m. Gerrit-Adrian Van Riper, of the Wesel road, March 25, 1820.

III. Peter, m. 1st, Dec. 13, 1828, Maria, dau. of Stephen Vreeland, at Bergen; 2d, a dau. of Tunis Spear, a shoemaker on the Wesel road, just south of Crooks avenue.

IV. Peggy, m. 1st, Isaac Vreeland, in Vreeland avenue; 2d, Isaac Kip, of Totowa, who went to Western New York with his father's family.

V. Elizabeth, m. Nicholas Vreeland, at Bergen.

VI. John, m. Sally Spier, who lived with her aunt, Mrs. Marytje Sip, near Richfield. John went West about a year after his father, or about 1835-6.

VII. Mary Ann (Polly), b. May 10, 1810; m. Theodore-Cornelius Post, of Slooterdam; d. Jan. 12, 1890.

VIII. Emeline, m. 1st, Gerrit Van Riper, son of Joris (George) Van Riper, near the Bergen county or eastern end of the Wesel bridge; Gerrit was a farmer, and lived in the brick-front house near the western bank of the Passaic river, opposite Cedar Lawn Cemetery; 2d, Cornelius B. Schoonmaker, a carpenter; d. April 12, 1890, at No. 62 Park avenue, and was interred at Waterloo, N. Y.

IX. Gerrit, m. in Western New York, after the family had removed thither.

X. Simon, b. July 10, 1816; m. an Eastern girl; lived on his father's farm, between Waterloo and Geneva, N. Y.; he revisited Paterson in the winter of 1893-4.

Richard ("Dickie")—Dirck—Jurjaen—Thomas—Juriaen Thomasse and Elizabeth Van Orden had children:

I. Richard, b. July 22, 1802; d. in inf.

II. Martha, b. Oct. 21, 1804; m. Peter Perrine, a farmer at Upper Preakness. Children:

i. Elizabeth Jane, m. Daniel Ackerman, from the Wyckoff neighborhood; d. Dec., 1856. Ch., Ira, d. unm.

ii. Rachel, m. Andrew Van Riper, son of her mother's brother Andrew.

iii. Catharina, b. Sept. 4, 1837; m. Gerrit Planten, March 4, 1857; d. Aug. 25, 1882; he m. 2d, Elizabeth Jane Chasmer, Feb. 24, 1885. Gerrit Planten was b. June 26, 1834, at Amsterdam, Holland, son of Hermanus Planten (b. at Amsterdam, Dec. 28, 1795, son of Gerrit) and Petronella Rutgina. He came to America with his parents in 1846, spent three years in Columbia grammar school, New York, and three years more in the agricultural college at Groningen, Holland. In 1853 he returned to New York, and in 1854 took up his residence in Passaic county, where he has been for 40 years an honored and useful citizen. In 1859 he engaged in the manufacture of varnishes, and later was connected with his brother, John Rutgers Planten (for many years Consul of the New Netherlands, in New York), in the manufacture of drugs. For some years past he has been interested in Paterson industries. He lives on a handsome place near Haledon, and owns considerable property in Paterson. As a successful business man, of superior intelligence, he has been frequently called upon by his fellow-citizens of Manchester township to fill various offices—as assessor and collector, school trustee, and Chosen Freeholder, 1871, 1882-87; he was Director (presiding officer) of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county, 1884-87, per-

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, C, 522.

forming the duties of that important office with marked ability, and with the utmost fidelity to the public interests. In 1886 he carried through the Board a project by which the county acquired the greater part of Colt's Hill (90 city lots, and the extensive buildings) for court house purposes, for \$115,000; but he was in advance of the times; the action was criticised, and the bargain was relinquished. Five years later the county paid \$70,000 for 20 lots on the same site, and the people who questioned Mr. Planten's judgment in 1886, regretted that his plan had not then been fully consummated. Issue: 1. Herman, b. June 1, 1858; m. Matilda, dau. of James McNab, of Paterson, Oct. 12, 1881; 2. Martha Ann, b. Aug. 13, 1859; 3. Peter, b. Jan. 19, 1862; m. Azelle Elder, of Bangor, Me., Feb. 12, 1894; 4. Petronella Rutgina, b. Jan. 8, 1864; m. Henry D. Withers, a prominent physician of Paterson, Sept. —, 1885; 5. Rachel, b. Feb. 12, 1867; d. March 1, 1873; 6. Ida; 7. Edward Sylvester, b. May 18, 1878.

iv. Richard, m. Sophia Berry. He was a First Lieutenant in Serrell's Engineers, in the Union army, and d. at Hilton Head, S. C., Feb., 1862, without issue.

III. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 13, 1806; m. Thomas Blake, Oct. 12, 1823. He was a butcher, who lived at the southwest corner of Hamilton avenue and Washington street, in a frame house which was torn down in 1893. He went to Georgia, and there fell a victim to the cholera in 1832. Children: 1. James Henry; 2. Richard; 3. Elizabeth; 4. Alexander; 5. John William; 6. Thomas.

IV. Andrew, b. April 15, 1809; m. Bridget Hennion, from the Ramapo Valley, March 28, 1832; d. April, 1886. Children:

i. Richard, b. March 19, 1834; m. 1st, Margaret Somerville; 2d, Julia Redner. Issue: by his first wife—1. Mary; 2. Emma; by his second wife—3. Louisa; 4. Andrew; 5. Ellen; 6. Richard; 7. Alexander; 8. Frank; 9. Frederick; 10. George; 11. Julia; 12. Rosa; 13 and 14. Twins, who d. in a few days.

ii. Andrew, b. Dec. 25, 1836; m. Rachel Perrine, dau. of Peter Perrine; he lived on the Perrine place, on the former Hamburg turnpike, at Upper Preakness, and d. Sept. 17, 1882, being accidentally asphyxiated by gas, in the old Passaic Hotel. Issue: 1. Elisabeth; 2. Peter; 3. Gerrit Planten; 4. Catharine; 5. Richard; 6. Margaret; 7. Annie; 8. Bertha.

iii. Elizabeth Jane, b. Nov. 25, 1837; m. Martin Myers. Issue: 1. Jennie; 2. Tillie; 3. John; 4. Raymond; 5. Jacob; 6. Cornelius; 7. Angeline; 8. Lena; 9. Mamie.

iv. Sarah Matilda, b. Sept. 9, 1839; d. unm., young.

v. Martin Raymond, b. May 5, 1845.

vi. Thomas Henry, b. Aug. 14, 1846; d. Aug. 8, 1847.

vii. John Henry, b. Oct. 10, 1850; m. Emily Roome (b. May 23, 1853); killed at the Clay street crossing (Paterson) of the Erie Railway, Oct. 19, 1892. Issue: 1. Percy R., b. July 13, 1874; 2. Arthur E., b. Jan. 11, 1879; 3. Martin L., b. Feb. 27, 1888.

V. Richard, b. Oct. 21, 1810.

VI. A dau., b. Feb. 7, 1812; d. when but nine days old, unbaptized.

VII. Jane, b. Jan. 14, 1813; m. Moses Roat, as his second wife. Children: 1. Richard; 2. Elizabeth, m. Henry Bennett (a noted scout in the war, known as "Dead Shot Scott"; he d. March 29, 1894, aged 56 yrs.); 3. John; 4. Rachel.

VIII. Margaret (Peggy), b. July 7, 1817; m. William Oakley Roat (son of Moses Roat, husband of her sister Jane); she d. about 1870; William Oakley Roat was b. at Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y., but for nearly half a century lived at Upper Preakness, Wayne township, where he held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years; he d. suddenly, Oct. 26, 1894, aged 75 yrs., — mos. Issue: 1. Richard; 2. Andrew D.; 3. Elizabeth; 4. Henry; 5. Nelson D.; 6. Charity; 7. Ira; 8. Charles; 9. George.

Adrian--Johannes--Jan--Thomas--Jurien Thomasse and Cathelyntje Spier had children:

I. John, b. Feb. 12, 1793; d. in inf.

II. Hendrick (Henry), b. Sept. 8, 1795; m. Jacemine (dau. of Jurrie-Christophel) Van Riper, of the Bogt, Dec. 5, 1813; removed to Flat Rock, Mich., where he d. Issue: 1. Catharina, b. May 9, 1814; 2. Eliza, b. Feb. 29, 1815.

III. Gerrit, b. Jan. 25, 1798; m. Antye, dau. of John Van Riper, of the Wesel road, March 25, 1820; removed to Waterloo, N. Y., where he d. Issue:

i. John, b. at Waterloo, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1821; he returned to Paterson some years ago, and resides with his sister, Mrs. Christie, at No 62 Park avenue; is unm.; he is called John G. Van Riper.

ii. Adrian G. b. Feb. 17, 1823; he was a miller by trade; went to Santiago, Chili, to superintend a mill; m. a Chilian lady; he met his death by being thrown from a horse. He left four children.

iii. Peter } Triplets, b. Nov. 10, 1824; they grew
iv. Richard H. } to manhood, all three being men
v. Henry } of splendid physique, exactly the same in height—six feet—and so alike in appearance as scarcely to be distinguished apart; in their infancy, their own mother put different colored bead necklaces on the children, in order that she might not "mix those babies up." Henry d. Jan. 3, 1863.

vi. Gitty Ann, b. April 19, 1827; m. Cornelius Christie, of Paterson; he d. Feb. 22, 1867. Issue: Anna, m. Thomas Cashman. Children: 1. Anna; 2. Garret A. Van Riper, d. in inf.; 3. John G. Van Riper; 4. Ysabele, named after her Chilian aunt.

vii. Caroline Elizabeth, b. Oct. 22, 1835; m. Lot Cook, of Waterloo, N. Y.

IV. Johannes, b. Aug. 6, 1800; d. in inf.

V. Johannis, b. May 8, 1802; m. Nancy Wyckoff, in New York State; removed to Flat Rock, Mich., where he d.

VI. Uriah, b. Aug. 20, 1804; he was feeble-minded, and d. young, unm.

VII. Catharina, b. April 8, 1807; m. Enoch Chamberlain, and d. at Flat Rock, Mich.

VIII. Adrian, b. July 18, 1810; m. Eliza Lamb, from Michigan, whither he removed and d. at Flat Rock. It is said that the town of Adrian, Mich., was named after this Adrian Van Riper.

IX. Jacob, b. May 10, 1814; he was a carpenter by trade; d. young, unm.

Jurrie-Simon-Isaac-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse had children:

By his first wife, Antje Vreeland:

I. Simeon, b. Dec. 2, 1789; m. Geertje Zabriskie, Nov. 17, 1818. His will, dated Aug. 27, 1855, was proved May 11, 1857.¹ His homestead farm lay on the north side of the road leading from the Wesel bridge to Hackensack, his house being at the river's edge, near the present Susquehanna railroad track. The will of Gitty Van Riper, dated July 31, 1857, was proved Aug. 17, 1857.² By these wills, and also by deed dated August 30, 1855, Simeon Van Riper and Gitty, his wife, gave to their daughter Rachel the above named homestead farm of 85 acres, lying north of George (Joris) Van Riper. Issue:

i. Antje Vreeland, b. Feb. 11, 1814; m. Jacob G. Van Houten, near Hackensack. Children: 1. Gertrude, m. Peter Ackerman; 2. Rachel Ann, m. John Demarest.

ii. Rachel, b. March 16, 1817; m. Richard Alyea; d. May 23, 1872; he d. April 20, 1873. Children: 1. Jane, m. George Banta, of Sloaterdam, afterwards of Passaic; d. Jan. 20, 1889; he d. Dec. 9, 1891. (Issue: (a) Rachel Jane, m. Roosevelt Van Buskirk; d. April —, 1893; (b) Gertrude, m. Peter Alyea; (c) Margaret, m. 1st, Richard Van Wagoner, who d. 1889; 2d, Robert Oldfield, 1892.) 2. Gertrude Ann, m. Wallingston Van Houten; 3. Simeon Van Riper, m. Gertrude, daughter of Jacob G. Van Riper, of Rutherford; he d. July 3, 1879; she d. Feb. 21, 1878; 4. Elizabeth Sarah, m. Aaron V. H. Ryerson; 5. Alvina, m. Charles A. Millington; 6. David P., d. Dec. 25, 1889.

iii. Jane, b. June 30, 1823; d. young.

II. Nicholas, b. Jan. 27, 1792; m. Maria Paulusse. Issue: 1. Antje, b. Aug. 12, 1814; m. Peter Alyea, of Centerville; ch., John, m. Matilda, dau. of Edward Van Houten, of Riverside; 2. John, m. Eliza Alyea; (ch., 1. Maria, b. Feb. 4, 1837; 2. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 14, 1849; m. ——— Vereance; 4. Sarah, m. Cornelius Vreeland, and d. on the old Van Riper place recently); John had a distillery on the east side of the Passaic river, about half way between the Wesel and Broadway bridges, which was the most extensive and complete in this neighborhood; it was because of this distillery that he was known far and wide as "Whiskey John"; 3. Jeremiah, b. July 3, 1823; m. Jane, dau. of Henry I. Van Blarcom; d. about 1860.

III. Stephen, b. July 20, 1793; m. Sophia (b. Dec. 17, 1800, dau. of Garret and Helena) Van Wagoner; d. Feb. 11, 1870; she d. Dec. 16, 1868. Issue: 1. Jerry, b. Nov. 8, 1820; 2. Ellen (Ellen Jane), b. Jan. 7, 1823; m. Nicholas-Stephen Vreeland, Oct. 1, 1840; 3. Rachel Ann, b. April 17, 1826; m. John Banta (b. Jan. 27, 1821, son of Richard I. Banta and Salome Goetschius, wid. of Johannes A. Post); she d. Jan. 14, 1851; he m. 2d, Mary Ann Cadmus; d. March 27, 1857; 4. Stephen, b. Nov. 3, 1828; m. Jane Zabriskie, of Arcola, N. J.; 5. Garret, b. Sept. 28,

1832; d. in inf.; 6. Benjamin, b. May 30, 1835; d. in inf.; 7. Cornelius, b. Nov. 22, 1837; spent two years in Rutgers College, studied medicine with Dr. A. W. Rogers, in Paterson, graduated in 1859 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, and has been one of the leading physicians of Paterson for many years; m. Sarah C. Hopper, of Bergen county, June 1, 1859; 8. Nicholas, b. Dec. 1, 1840; 9. Catharine Sophia, m. Jacob Ackerman.

IV. Antje, b. Jan. 26, 1796; d. in inf.

By his second wife, Rachel Meedt:

V. Antje, b. Dec. 19, 1802.

VI. Jenneke, b. Dec. 15, 1803.

Casparus-Marynis-Isaac-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Antje Ackerman had children:

I. Catharina, b. Jan. 24, 1790.

II. Laurence, b. May 26, 1795.

III. Annaatje, b. June 27, 1797.

IV. Marynus, }

V. Rachel, } b. Sept. 4, 1801. Marynus had a grist-mill on the Goffle brook; it was turned into a cotton mill, and again into a grist-mill, which was operated by Andrew Snyder at one time. By deed April 3, 1830, for \$200, Marinus Van Riper and Rachel, his wife, of Paterson, conveyed to Cornelius Benson, of Saddle River, a tract of land at the Goffle, adjoining Simeon Van Winkle and John Myers, which had been conveyed to Van Riper by William Van Roden and Gitty his wife, of New York city.¹

VI. Laurence, b. June 13, 1804.

Isaac-Marynis-Isaac-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Maria Staggs had children:

I. Isaac, b. April 28, 1804.

II. Marian, b. Aug. 6, 1805.

IV. Cornelius, b. June 21, 1807.

Jacobus-Harper-Jacob-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse and Aaltje Vreeland had children:

I. Johannes, b. Aug. 11, 1789.

II. Margrietje, b. July 4, 1793.

III. Annaatje, b. Oct. 2, 1797.

IV. John, b. Feb. 7, 1802.

Joris (George)-Garret-Juriaen-Gerrit-Juriaen Thomasse and Clarissa Vreeland had children:

I. Garret, b. Oct. 16, 1815; m. 1st, Martha Maria, dau. of Martin Romaine, of Rochelle Park, Bergen county; 2d, about 1855 or 1856, Emeline, dau. of John Van Riper, on the Wesel road. Garret lived in the brick-front house on the west bank of the Passaic river, opposite Cedar Lawn Cemetery, and had a farm of 60 or 80 acres, extending from the river westwardly to the Erie railroad, now occupied by the cemetery and Lake View; this farm was given to him when he was married, by his father. He d. July 20, 1864. His wid. m. 2d, Cornelius B. Schoonmaker, of Paterson; on her death, April 14, 1890, her remains were taken for interment to where her father was buried, near Waterloo, N. Y. Garret had issue by his first wife only: 1. George, d. June 8, 1844; 2. Daniel Romaine, an artist, in Paterson; 3. Leti-

¹ Bergen County Wills, G, 692.

² Bergen County Wills, H, 1.

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, U, 470.

tia, d. in inf.; 4. Richard, m. Charlotte, dau. of John Span-ton, of Paterson, formerly of Utica, N. Y.

II. Jane, b. Oct. 9, 1817; m. Garret Newkirk (b. Sept. 28, 1812), of Bergen, Nov. 5, 1840; d. Oct. 20, 1891; she d. Feb. 26, 1872. Ch., George, b. Sept. 16, 1844; m. Catharine, dau. of George Seebach.

III. Cornelius, b. Nov. 6, 1819; m. Catharine Jane Merselis, dau. of Edo Merselis, of Willis street, near Madison avenue; d. June 3, 1877; she d. Nov. 14, 1875, aged 50 yrs., 7 mos., 26 days. Issue: 1. Edwin, d. Feb. 25, 1847; 2. Hiley, d. June 12, 1850.

IV. Helen, b. Oct. 5, 1821; unm.

V. John, b. Jan. 7, 1824; m. Maria Ann, dau. of Lucas Romaine and Elizabeth Vreeland;¹ d. Jan. 14, 1883. He was known as John G. Van Riper; his father bought him a farm when he was married, on the north side of Gar- rison's lane, opposite the eastern end of the Broadway bridge, and there he lived; but for many years prior to his death he carried on a furniture store in New York. Issue: 1. Georgiana; 2. Romaine Vreeland, b. Sept. 11, 1853; m. Etta Jenks, of Paterson; d. Oct. 2, 1891; 3. Louis Phillip, b. Dec. 6, 1855.

VI. Hartman Vreeland, b. June 16, 1827; m. Jane, dau. of Lawrence Ackerman.

VII. George, b. Oct. 5, 1829; m. Catharine, dau. of Henry Kip, of Rutherford.

VIII. Eliza Ann, b. July 2, 1833; unm.

IX. Henry, b. Aug. 5, 1835; m. Ellen Matilda Allen, dau. of Robert Allen, of Nyack. On his marriage, Henry's father bought him a farm in Bergen county near the pres- ent East Thirty-third street bridge. His wife was mainly instrumental in establishing the Passaic Valley Union Sun- day school, gathering the children at her house on Sundays for four years before the chapel was built.

X. Clarissa, b. Oct. 4, 1840; d. Sept. 3, 1841.

Cornelis-Daniel-Cornelius-Gerrit-Juriaen Thomasse had children:

By his first wife, Elizabeth Vreeland:

I. Daniel, b. March 7, 1788; m. Elizabeth Van Ripen (b. July 13, 1785, dau. of Gerrit-Johannis-Gerrit-Juriaen Thomasse), Sept. 18, 1811; d. July 1, 1873. Issue: 1. Elizabeth Ann, b. April 3, 1822; d. Sept. 3, 1824; 2. Gar- ret D., b. Jan. 27, 1826; m. Caroline, dau. of Peter C. Westervelt, of T' Neck, Bergen county; he writes his name Garret D. Van Reypen; he has been elected Mayor of Ber- gen, and in various other ways his fellow-citizens have at- tested the honor and esteem in which they hold him.

By his second wife, Vrouwetje Gerritse:

II. Gerrebrant, b. Jan. 8, 1793; m. Hannah, dau. of John and sister of Brant Van Blarcom, July 2, 1814. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 28, 1815; m. John Vreeland, of Ber- gen; 2. Anna, b. Oct. 8, 1817; m. Henry-Richard Van Houten; 3. Letty, b. May 14, 1820; m. John Schoonmaker;²

¹ See p. 121.

² Children of Letty Van Riper and John Schoonmaker: 1. Hannah, b. Oct. 5, 1839; 2. Euphemia, b. Nov. 29, 1842; 3. Isaac, b. July 10, 1844; 5. Lydia Ann, b. July 6, 1847.

who for many years had a blacksmith shop in Washington street; 4. Cornelius, b. Aug. 22, 1819; m. Mary Ann Ryder, of New York; he was a clerk in New York; afterwards went to California; 5. John Henry, b. April 13, 1825; d. in in- fancy; 6. John, b. Aug. 4, 1828; he was a deaf mute; was educated in an asylum for the deaf and dumb, in New York, and married one of his fellow-pupils; d. about 1880. Gerrebrant lived on a farm on the east side of the Passaic river, and on the north side of the road leading from the Broadway bridge to Hackensack. This farm (113.02 acres) and one adjoining (53 acres), formerly the property of his grandfather, Gerrebrant Gerritse, he sold by deed May 2, 1833, to Brant Van Blarcom, for \$8,200,¹ taking in exchange a plot on the northwest corner of Broadway and Washington (the deed erroneously says Fair) street, 45x120 feet. For prudential reasons, the deed for the latter property was given by Brant Van Blarcom to Cornelius Van Riper, in trust for the maintenance of his son Gerrebrant, for life, and then to be conveyed to Gerrebrant's children.² This transaction turned out better for the Van Ripers than for Brant Van Blarcom.

III. Elizabeth, b. April 9, 1794; m. Stephen Vreeland, of Bergen, Oct. 14, 1817; d. Dec. 17, 1827. She was the second of his six wives. Issue: 1. Nicholas, b. Nov. 21, 1818; m. Ellen Jane, dau. of Stephen Van Riper, Oct. 1, 1840; 2. Fanny G., b. Feb. 27, 1821; 3. Janet, b. Sept. 2, 1823; d. Sept. 11, 1823; 4. Stephen B., b. Dec. 21, 1824; m. Mary, dau. of Merselis J. Merselis, Dec. 25, 1845; 5. Helen, b. Aug. 11, 1826; d. Sept. —, 1826.

IV. Garret, b. July 20, 1797; m. Eliza, dau. of Isaac Van Wart, April 28, 1819. Issue: J. Frances, b. Oct. 3, 1820; m. James Van Buskirk, May 18, 1839; 2. Henry, b. Aug. 4, 1823; m. Sarah C. Van Buskirk, June 1, 1846; d. Jan. 16, 1860; 3. Cornelius, b. May 27, 1833; m. Mary A., dau. of William Dickinson, Jan. 1, 1853; 4. Isaac Z., b. Nov. 30, 1836; m. Lucy, dau. of William Dickinson, in 1856; d. Nov. —, 1868.

V. Helena, b. Sept. 24, 1799; m. Peter Van Winkle, May 22, 1820; d. in New York, March —, 1891; he was a son of Theodore Van Winkle³ and Hannah —, and was b. Aug. 21, 1801, at Peck-hoek, near Lodi, Bergen county; he spent many years in mercantile pursuits in New York, then came to Paterson and bought⁴ the old stone house near Market and East Thirty-eighth streets, which he subse- quently sold to Peter A. Van Houten; he d. July 16, 1871, at the residence of his dau., Mrs. Abram R. Stagg, at Riv-

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, U, 549.

² Essex County Transcribed Deeds, I, 520.

³ Theodore Van Winkle (prob. son of Tades-Arie-Simon Jacobse) was b. Aug. 26, 1761; d. June 1, 1809; his wife was b. May 8, 1763; d. June 19, 1817. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 17, 1783; 2. Theodore, b. March 25, 1785; d. young; 3. Caty, b. May 21, 1787; m. — Van Eydestyn; 4. Jane, b. May 1, 1789; 5. Rachel, b. Oct. 8, 1791; m. 1st, Thomas Van Ripen; he d. June 21, 1849; 2d, Stephen Vreeland (his fifth wife), and d. a week later, Jan. 29, 1851; 6. Hannah (Annaatje), b. March 8, 1794; m. 1st, — Romaine; 2d, —; 3d, the Rev. Mr. Demarest, of Waverley Place, N. Y.; 7. Tina, b. Sept. 30, 1796; m. — Van Winkle; 8. Peter, b. Aug. 21, 1801.

⁴ July 31, 1851. See p. 131.

erside. Issue: 1. Cornelius Van Riper, b. Aug. 11, 1821; m. Martha Demarest; d. Sept. 3, 1894; she d. in 1893; 2. Ann Eliza, b. Dec. 2, 1823; d. suddenly in New York, Aug. 16, 1859, unm.; 3. Thomas Van Riper, b. May 12, 1826; m. Maria Devoe; d. Dec. 28, 1862; 4. Theodore, b. Jan. 20, 1829; d. Aug. 24, 1830; 5. Fanny Garrison, b. Jan. 12, 1832; m. Albert Z. Bogert, of Bogota, Bergen county; 6. Catharine Jane, b. Oct. 15, 1834; m. Abram R. Stagg; d. Jan. 14, 1860; 7. Letitia, b. June 30, 1837; m. Abram R. Stagg; 8. Theodore, b. Oct. 23, 1839; m. Catherine E. Kip, of New York, dau. of James (son of Albert) Kip, formerly of Paramus, Bergen county.

VI. Derrick (Richard), b. May 22, 1803; m. Margaret, dau. of Thomas Cadmus (who lived on the east side of the Passaic river, just south of the Wesel bridge), Oct. 15, 1825; d. June 9, 1842; she d. Oct. 19, 1874. Derrick was a wheelwright by trade, and in his early days carried on his business in a shop on the north side of Broadway, between Washington and Church streets; he afterwards lived on the Notch road, his farm being of late years known as the Bannigan place. Issue:

i. Margaret, m. 1st, Merselis Doremus, of Centreville; 2. Cornelius I. Merselis, son of John Merselis, of the Wesel road; he d. 1894.

ii. Elizabeth, m. John-Pieter-Hartman-Hendrick-Hendrik-Frans-Adrian Post;¹ he was a carpenter at South Paterson.

iii. Thomas Cadmus, m. Caroline, dau. of Peter G. Speer, on the Notch road, Montclair Heights. Issue: 1. Peter Speer, m. Ella, dau. of Cornelius Van Houten, near Brookdale; 2. Margaret, m. Garret H. Kinter, son of John Kinter, near Peru.

iv. Cornelius, m. Mary, dau. of John Garrison, who lived on the old Garret H. Demarest place, now part of Cedar Lawn Cemetery. Issue: 1. Richard, d. at the age of 17 years; 2. Jennie, m. John Van Iderstine; he lived at Wallington.

v. Helen Ann, m. Cornelius McCleece, son of John J. McCleece, of Delawanna.

vi. Caroline, m. Dr. William James Cadmus, of Passaic, son of Cornelius Cadmus and Delilah DeWitt, of Sloaterdam;² he now (1895) lives in Church street, Paterson, but practises his profession and has a drug-store, at Jersey City.

VII. John, b. May 4, 1811; d. May 14, 1829.

VIII. Cornelius, b. April 8, 1813; m. 1st, Catharine Van Horn, May 5, 1832; 2d, Christina C., dau. of Evert Van Alen, Aug. 27, 1835. Cornelius lives at Jersey City. He has six children.

Gerrit-Gerrit-Juriaen-Aelt-Juriaen Thomasse and Lea Simmons³ had children:

I. Gerret, b. Sept. 4, 1777.

II. Pieter, b. Sept. 4, 1779.

III. Rachel, b. Oct. 16, 1785.

IV. Maragrietje, b. Oct. 8, 1789.

V. Polly, b. Jan. 11, 1793.

Abraham Cadmus, and lived at Belleville; another, Leah, married Richard Leaycraft. Peter Simmons was a seafaring man, captain of the good ship Henri IV. Being away most of the time he established his wife with her uncle, Stephen Bassett, who had a tannery on a small run of spring water flowing into the Passaic river, a short distance above the site of the present Dundee dam. Bassett was of French Huguenot descent; he formerly had a tannery and a tap room in New York. On his farm at Wesel were born the sixteen children of Peter Simmons. In a storm in the English channel, Peter was washed overboard and drowned, July 5, 1787.

Second Generation.

Peter Simmons and Rachel Kip had children:

I. Leah, b. Jan. 2, 1757; m. Gerrit Van Riper, Sept. 25, 1777.¹ Her children are mentioned above.

II. Peter, b. April 23, 1758; m. Margaret Westervelt, Sept. 20, 1797; d. May 25, 1836. She was b. July 22, 1774, dau. of John Westervelt, of Wagaraw, who lived near the Bergen county end of the Wagaraw bridge; he was a soldier in the Revolution; she died March 21, 1832, aged 57 years, 7 months, 30 days. Peter bought from the Vreelands a farm of fifty acres on the west side of the Wesel road, next to the present Alyea farm; the farm originally occupied by Hendrick Jansen Spier was next south of Crooks avenue; the Simmons farm came next. On this farm all his children were born and brought up. He also owned a large tract of land on the east side of Peckamin river, which he sold in 1798 or earlier.² Peter had a shop in a small red frame building, about 14x18 feet, one story high, with attic, which stood with its gable end toward the Wesel road, near his house. In this modest edifice he carried on harness-making and shoe-making. Back of the shop, near a spring, was his tan-vat, where he tanned his own leather. His neighbors were welcome to its privileges, also, and were wont to throw in their hides for tanning once a year, at which time only the vat was cleaned out, the hides being always allowed to remain for a twelve-month. Among the many young men brought up to the leather business by Peter Simmons may be mentioned Garret Cadmus, David Alyea, Richard Bush, Richard Stagg, John Post (part of the time; he was a son of John H. Post, of Revolutionary note), and Philip Van Bussum, who afterwards kept tavern (the Franklin House) on Main street, Paterson. In the summer Peter would devote as much time as possible to his farm and garden. The care of his younger brothers and sisters fell upon him, so that his life was spent in arduous toil, and at its close he had little to leave to his children save the reputation of an honest, intelligent, well-meaning man, a devoted father, and a good neighbor. During the Revolution he was once taken prisoner by the British, but owing to his perfect familiarity with the country soon made his escape. For half a century after the war it was his custom to have his friends and neighbors assemble at his house in the Fall, about "killing time," when "the times that tried men's souls" would be recalled, with many a personal reminiscence of perilous adventure by field or flood in the heroic endeavor to secure a country's liberty. John Paulding, of English Neighborhood, whose uncle, of the same name, was one of André's captors, was a regular attendant at these gatherings, trudging to and fro the whole distance on foot. The party invariably broke up with the chorus:

"Here's a health to John Paulding,
And let the health go 'round!"

A bill of Peter Simmons, for making and repairing shoes and harness, 1793-96, is given in the Van Houten Manuscripts, p. 29.

III. Sarah, b. July 10, 1759; d. March 3, 1760.

IV. John, b. Feb. 11, 1761; d. July 17, 1765.

V. Stephen Bassett, b. July 5, 1762; m. —; d. at Communipaw. Ch., Jane, m. William Ludlum, jun.

¹ See p. 170.

² Essex County Transcribed Deeds, B, 14.

¹ See p. 149.

² See p. 170.

³ Peter Simmons was b. May 29, 1728, and is understood to have been a native of England. About the middle of the last century he settled at Flushing, Long Island, opposite to Kip's Bay, and there he married Rachel Kip (b. Jan. 12, 1737-8), July 30, 1756; she died Sept. 17, 1804, aged 67 years, 8 months and five days; one of her sisters, Sally, married

Jacobus-Gerrit-Juriae-Aelt-Juriae Thomasse and Jan-netje Van Winkle had children:

I. Gerrit, b. Nov. 12, 1793; m. ——— Outwater, at Moenachie.

II. Geertje (Gitty), b. Sept. 3, 1795; m. Braut Van Blarcom, April 6, 1817; d. March 5, 1859; he d. June 3, 1865. Some account of her descendants will be found in the Van Blarcom Genealogy.

III. Elsje, b. Sept. 8, 1797; m. Edo E. Merselis, who lived in a stone house on the Little Falls road, near the Lincoln bridge; she d. Feb. 3, 1828. He owned property in various parts of the county, including a grist-mill on the Goffle brook, just above Rea avenue, North Paterson. His

VI. Michael, h. Jan. 8, 1764; he was a fisherman, living at Communipaw, where he died, leaving a number of children.

VII. John, h. Dec. 2, 1766; he was a hatter by trade; married—Jones, at Warwick, N. Y., and had a number of children. He went to the Genesee country, where he died.

VIII. Sarah, h. Feb. 4, 1768; m. James Wilbur, in New York, July 8, 1801; d. in New York, leaving several children.

IX. Susanna, h. Aug. 8, 1769; m. David Berdan in New York, and died there.

X. William, h. Oct. 20, 1771; m. Jane Young, in New York, June 5, 1796; d. in New York, leaving children.

XI. Mary, h. Dec. 7, 1773; m. Cornelius Westervelt, son of John Westervelt, of Wagaraw. Cornelius was a stone mason by trade, and lived and died at Wesel. Issue: 1. Mary, d. unm.; 2. Susan; 3. Rachel, d. unm.

XII. Rachel, h. Nov. 17, 1775; m. John Bloodgood, of New York; she had a large family.

XIII. Henry, h. Dec. 9, 1777; m. Marritje Van Riper. Some account of his descendants is given on page 171. He was a very hospitable man, and used to invite all of his relatives to visit him on New Year's Day. At one time he counted one hundred and twenty-seven cousins, second cousins, nephews and nieces, all living. A majority of them married within the family.

XIV. James, h. Nov. 26, 1779; m. Jannetje Van Riper, sister of Mary. (See page 171.)

XV. Abraham, h. Nov. 26, 1779; m. Elizabeth Kellogg, of New York.

XVI. Elizabeth, h. Feb. 28, 1782; m. William Ludlum, sen., from Flushing, L. I.

Third Generation.

Peter Simmons, jun., and Margaret Westervelt had children:

I. Rachel, h. March 3, 1801; d. Oct. 8, 1853, unm.

II. Elizabeth, h. Aug. 20, 1803; m. Cornelius P. Vreeland, June 23, 1827; d. Sept. 2, 1852, s. p.

III. Sarah, h. March 28, 1806; she was accidentally killed by falling down stairs in her brother's house, in Passaic, Nov. 18, 1877; she was unm.

IV. Mary Ann, h. Dec. 1, 1809; m. Samuel Kinsey, a blacksmith, of Paterson; d. Nov. 9, 1865. Children: 1. Peter, h. Feb. 8, 1842; 2. Edward, killed at the Hackensack bridge; 3. Henry, d. unm.

V. Henry, h. July 8, 1815; m. Sarah Shelp Van Wagoner, Dec. 15, 1844. She was h. Aug. 26, 1819, dau. of Levi Shelp and Jane Van Wagoner (dau. of Jacob Edsall, of English Neighborhood, Bergen county), wid. of Hermanus Van Wagoner; in her infancy, Sarah Shelp was adopted by Mrs. Sarah Van Wagoner (Saertje Jurians), wid. of Roelof and mother of Hermanus Van Wagoner (see p. 88), and who lived in the old Van Wagoner house, still standing on the River road, at the corner of Gregory avenue, opposite the draw-bridge at Passaic; Sarah Shelp Van Wagoner, the wife of Henry P. Simmons, d. Aug. 5, 1887. Henry Peter Simmons is one of the best-known men in this part of New Jersey, and no man in this region has preserved such a store of reminiscence and anecdote of men and events in by-gone days in Old Acquackanonk, particularly of all that relates to the old Dutch families. For half a century or more he has been looked up to as an authority on

will, dated June 7, 1851, proved June 13, 1853, devised his lands to his two sons.¹ Issue: 1. Edo, b. Nov. 4, 1819; m. Mary A. Cushier, April 23, 1863; he lived on his father's farm on the Little Falls road; afterwards removed to Paterson, and d. in Hamilton avenue, Feb. 18, 1888; 2. Jane, b. Aug. 26, 1821; m. James Brinckerhoff; 3. Jacob, b. July 21, 1823; m. Jane, dau. of James Van Blarcom.

IV. Jacob, b. March 28, 1800; m. Sally, dau. of Dr. Benjamin R. Scudder and Sally Wade (of Connecticut Farms); Dr. Scudder was a prominent physician at Acquackanonk for many years; he lived below Passaic Bridge; Jacob d. Aug. 11, 1862.

V. Waling, b. March 16, 1804; m. Helen Brinckerhoff,

all questions of family and local history. Born and brought up on the Wesel road, in a neighborhood where the Dutch was the language of the home, he is himself one of the most characteristic specimens of the sturdy old Dutch stock that in former days possessed the land hereabout. At the age of thirteen years he left his father's humble home to make his own way in the world, and thereafter never returned to that home save as a visitor, nor did he ever cost his father a penny for his support. For four years he served as a clerk in Peter Jackson's country store—"where you might buy anything, from a needle to a haystack," was its owner's boast—at Acquackanonk, or Paterson Landing, about where the Mansion House hotel now stands in Passaic. In winter, when the river was frozen up and navigation suspended, he spent the time in Jackson's store at Pompton. In 1832, with his entire fortune of ten shillings in his pocket, he went to New York, entering the service of Jeremiah Meserole, who died thirty days later; then of John, and then of Abraham—three brothers who dealt in ship-stores at 191-2-3 South street, and who were largely interested in charcoal vessels and coasters. Through the excellence of his book-keeping, and his unremitting devotion to the interests of his employers, he was gradually so favored by them that before he was twenty-one he was part-owner in one or more of their vessels, and in the course of time was given one-sixth of the profits of the entire business. In 1846 he bought from John Speer, a shoemaker, son of Hans Speer, on Crooks avenue near the Wesel road, a house and fourteen acres of land on Main avenue, opposite the present main Erie station at Passaic, for \$2,600, borrowing the last \$5 to make up the purchase price. In 1848, on the death of the Meseroles, with whom he had been associated, he withdrew from the concern, drawing out \$10,000 as his share of the profits, and took up his residence on the property just mentioned, where he has lived ever since, enlarging the house from time to time. He subsequently added to his possessions, and although he has sold a great deal of his land he still owns fifty acres in the very heart of Passaic, which he has been improving and developing for nearly half a century—his chief pleasure in life. In this agreeable occupation he has set out nearly 2,000 shade trees. He was called to fill various offices in Acquackanonk before Passaic was set off from the old township, and for ten years—1852-57, 1878-83, sat in the county courts as one of the lay judges. He now enjoys a remarkably vigorous old age, and is as strong a friend and as sturdy a combatant as he was half a century ago. Issue:

i. Sarah Louisa, b. Nov. 26, 1848, m. Nov. 18, 1875, Edwin J. Howe, M. D., son of John M. Howe, M. D., of Passaic; she lives with her husband in Newark, where he is a practising physician.

ii. William Henry, h. Dec. 26, 1850; d. Aug. 20, 1852.

iii. Jane Elizabeth, h. May 29, 1853; m. William H. Gillen, Aug. 12, 1875; he was for many years chief clerk of Brown Brothers, hankers, in New York; he d. in New York, in 1893. Ch., Margaretta Westervelt, h. Sept. 8, 1884.

iv. Henrietta, h. Dec. 3, 1854.

v. Mary Eliza, h. Dec. 15, 1856; m. Jacob Francis Hadley, M. D., of New York, May 5, 1887; he practised medicine in Passaic for some years, but since 1893 has been a surgeon on the Paris and other great ocean steamers. Ch., Henry Peter Simmons, b. Aug. 20, 1894.

¹ Passaic County Wills, A, 695.

dau. of Cornelius Brinckerhoff, south of Passaic Bridge; d. Oct. 7, 1873.

VI. Gerrebrand, b. March 23, 1806; he was a young man of much promise; graduated from Princeton College in 1827, and being piously inclined, entered the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick to prepare himself for the ministry, but d. Jan. 11, 1828, unm., before he had completed his studies.

Cornelius-Johannis-Cornelis-Aelt-Juriaen Thomasse and Marretje Gerritse had children:

I. Gerrit, b. April 1, 1785; m. Maria Ecker (Ackerson, Acker). Issue: 1. Steve, b. Dec. 10, 1805; 2. Cornelius, b. Nov. 11, 1807; 3. Mary, b. Oct. 20, 1809; 4. John, b. Sept. 24, 1812; 5. Peggy, b. April 24, 1815; 6. Garret, b. Aug. 26, 1817.

II. Cornelius, b. June 21, 1787; m. Margrietje Maurusse, Nov. 7, 1813. Ch., Garret Garrison, b. June 2, 1812.

III. Gerrebrant, b. Dec. 7, 1789.

IV. Abraham, b. June 19, 1796.

V. Jerre, b. Nov. 4, 1798.

VI. Rachel, b. March 6, 1801.

VII. Jacobes, b. June 21, 1805.

Abraham-John-Abraham-Harmen-Juriaen Thomasse and Maria Spier (she was the dau. of John and Margaret Spier), m. Sept. 15, 1804, had children:

I. John, b. Dec. 26, 1804; m. Maria, daughter of Abraham Van Blarcom, of Paterson, Dec. 26, 1828. John was a cabinet-maker by trade; d. about 1887. He usually wrote his name John A. Van Riper.

II. Sarah, b. Oct. 31, 1807; m. Garret Sip Van Winkle (b. June 4, 1807, son of Garret-Jeremiah Van Winkle), of Bergen, Dec. 13, 1827.

III. Abraham Winne, b. June 3, 1815; m. Nov. 27, 1836, Clarissa, dau. of John Kip, a lumber dealer at Passaic; d. June 22, 1887. Issue:

i. Jane Kip, d. Feb. 14, 1838, aged 9 months, 7 days.

ii. Cornelius, b. Sept. 6, 1840; m. Adrianna, dau. of John N. Terhune, Sept. 19, 1866; she d. Dec. 9, 1893. Cornelius is a practising physician in the City of Passaic, and is also part proprietor of a drug store on Main avenue. Issue: 1. Carrie Terhune, b. Nov. 8, 1868; d. Sept. 20, 1869; 2. Arthur Ward, b. Aug. 19, 1870; 3. John Terhune, b. April 20, 1872; 4. Aimée, b. May 13, 1875; d. Feb. 5, 1878; 5. Cornelia Zabriskie, b. October 12, 1882.

iii. Abraham Harvey, b. Dec. 17, 1854; m. Clarissa Van Schaack McMechan, Dec. 9, 1878. He is a practising physician at Nutley, N. J.

IV. Eliza Ann, b. Oct. 11, 1818; lives in Philadelphia, unm.

V. Margaret Lea, b. Nov. 17, 1822; m. Theodore Sandford, of Belleville, Nov. 18, 1842; d. April 24, 1894. Issue: 1. Margaret, d. Feb. 23, 1851, aged 5 mos., 6 days; 2. Roswell Van Riper, d. April 12, 1854, aged 1 yr., 2 mos.; 3. Henry, d. March 17, 1856, aged 1 yr., 2 mos., 7 days; 4. William Van Riper, d. March 7, 1859, aged 1 yr., 9 mos., 7 days.

Philip-John-Abraham-Harmen-Juriaen Thomasse and Lea (Lydia) King, m. Jan. 5, 1811, had children:

I. Eliza Jane, b. Nov. —, 1811; m. Philip Van Bussum, of Slooderдам; d. March 7, 1837, aged 25 yrs., 4 mos., 7 days.

II. John Bradbury, b. March 20, 1814; m. Sept. 24, 1835, Gertrude, dau. of Adrian-Richard Van Houten, of Tota. She was b. April 21, 1816; d. Jan. 6, 1870. John Bradbury Van Riper lived for many years at Centreville (Richfield), but now (1894) resides in Paterson. Issue:

i. Adrian, b. Jan. 10, 1838; d. April 18, 1838.

ii. Philip Henry, b. Oct. 2, 1840; m. Caroline Oliver, Oct. 18, 1861. Children: 1. George Edgar, b. May 5, 1862; 2. John, b. April 16, 1865; d. March 1, 1868; 3. Gertrude, b. July 26, 1868; 4. Caroline, b. Feb. 28, 1874; d. 1880; 5. Frederick, b. June 10, 1875; 6. Edward, b. June 19, 1881.

iii. Margaret, b. July 8, 1843; m. Alfred Hudd.

iv. Adrian, b. Aug. 10, 1845; m. Mary Elizabeth Zeek, June 13, 1866. Children: 1. Frank, b. July 1, 1868; 2. Maggie May, b. July 5, 1869; 3. John B., b. April 23, 1871; d. —; 4. Jane, b. Aug. 23, 1872; 5. Julia; 6. Abraham, b. Jan. 9, 1877; 7. William, b. June 8, 1879; 8. Carrie, b. April 14, 1884.

v. Helen Maria, b. Dec. 7, 1846; m. Henry Vreeland, Feb. 4, 1868.

vi. Catharine Jane, b. Nov. 26, 1849; m. Frank Van Cleve (b. in New York City, Jan. 24, 1853, son of Garret Van Cleve, of the Ponds neighborhood, and Catharine Schoonmaker, dau. of Henry Schoonmaker, of Centreville, who was a son of the Rev. Henricus Schoonmaker, pastor of the Acquackanonk church, 1774-1816), Feb. 11, 1874. Children: 1. Garret, b. July 31, 1875; 2. Gertrude, b. June 29, 1876.

vii. Lea Ann, b. Nov. 9, 1853; m. Henry Kip, of Polifly, Feb. 11, 1874.

viii. George Edgar, b. May 5, 1862.

III. Helen Ann, b. Oct. 7, 1818; m. Tunis Sip, son of Isaac and Marytje Sip, of Centreville.

IV. Abraham, b. Sept., 1820; m. 1st, Anne, dau. of David Alyea, at Richfield; she d. Jan. 20, 1844, aged 25 yrs., 9 mos., 18 days¹; 2d, Eliza, dau. of John T. Garbrant, of Stone House Plains, b. 1891; she d. 1893.

V. Lea Maria, b. July, 1824; m. Alfred Cockefair, near Bloomfield.

VI. Catharine Susan, b. 1826; m. George Kinter, of Hout-tuyn, near Peru station, on the Paterson and Newark Railroad.

VII. Margaret, b. 1830; d. Jan. 13, 1834, aged 4 yrs., 2 mos., 22 days.

Jurrie-Christophel-Jurrie-Jan-Juriaen Thomasse and Elizabeth Van Blerkom had children:

I. Christofel, b. May 9, 1793; m. 1st, Jennecke (Jane, b. Sept. 23, 1794), dau. of Isaac Van Saun and Catelintje Merselis, of Lower Preakness; she d. —; 2d, Margaret (Peggy), wid. of —. He was known as "Stoffel" Van Riper, and sometimes was called "Stoffel" Yereance; the old Dutch people called him "Chrisen's

¹ She left one child, Anne, who m. James Doremus, of Montville.

Verry's Stoffel"—Christopher Uriah's Christopher. He bought from the heirs of Dr. Ebenezer Blachley, April 30, 1814, for \$1,750, the former residence of the Doctor—a long frame building, two stories high, set a few feet back from the street, on a half-acre plot on the south side of Market street, 125 feet 9 inches east of Clark street, or, as the deed says: "beginning at a stake standing in the south side of the street leading from the Factory to the bridge erected by Thomas Kean, and distant from the margin of the brook at the south end of said bridge about 230 feet," etc.¹ The plot was 66 feet front on Market street, by 330 feet deep. By deed Feb. 22, 1830, from the S. U. M., for \$175, he added a plot 25x300 feet on the east side of his first purchase.² The ground in the rear of the house was low and swampy until within fifteen or twenty years. In the yard was a well, with an old-fashioned sweep attached. The house had the entrance in the middle of the front, approached by a small stoop, on one side of which was a cellar door. "Stoffel," as he was always called, was a carpenter by trade; he had a shop back of his house, and employed three or four men when he had occasion, and at other times worked as a journeyman. In person, he was very short and very stout, and like most corpulent men he had an unflinching fund of humor, enjoying nothing better than a joke, under any and all circumstances. His fame rests principally upon his military prowess, for he was Captain of one of the unorganized militia companies, which in his day were composed of the citizens who were required by law to turn out periodically for training. They were a motley crew, without uniforms or arms, often in their shirt-sleeves. "Stoffel" entered heartily into the absurdity of the spectacle, as attested by countless stories that have come down to us. Yea, even the poetic muse has been invoked to celebrate the martial deeds of his "trained band:"

"March! March!
Stoffel Van Riper's men!
Up to the sidewalk, and right away back again."

Or thus:

"Stoffel Van Riper!
Stoffel Van Riper!
Turn out your toes when you go 'round a corner.
Stoffel Van Riper!
Stoffel Van Riper!"

When drilling the men in "marking time," his order would be, "Hay foot, straw foot." Once when parading on Main street, between Ward and Oliver, he was somewhat puzzled, but finally gave the command, "With your backs to the Sandy Hill,³ and your fronts to the Brick Church,⁴ forward, march!" At another time his company were advancing across a field; they approached a fence; "Stoffel" forgot how to stop them, and the men, in a spirit of mischief, began climbing the fence into a cultivated field. In despair, their commander appealed to Capt. Garrabrant: "Captain, Captain, stops my men!" "Halt!" rang out the order.

"Gracious! why couldn't I think of that," ejaculated "Stoffel." One day he was drilling his company in Market street, opposite his residence, and was particularly zealous to impress his wife and neighbors with his dignity and his abilities. As he put the company through one manœuvre after another, he gradually backed nearer and nearer to his house—and suddenly disappeared through the open cellar door! In great alarm his wife ran to his relief. But the military instinct was uppermost in his breast; he waved her imperiously away, even as he lay tumbled in a heap at the foot of the cellar steps, and majestically exclaimed: "Go away, woman! what do you know about WAR?" The day at last came, however, when the doughty warrior had to lay aside his sword and succumb to a greater conqueror. His will, dated Aug. 26, 1854, was proved April 16, 1856.¹ His executors—Peter F. Ryerson and John Michael Van Blarcom—sold what was left of his homestead, May 15, 1858, to Anthony Van Riper.²

II. Jurrie, b. Dec. 21, 1796; removed to Western New York, and afterwards to Michigan.

III. Jacemine, b. Dec. 27, 1796; m. Hendrick-Adrian Van Riper, of the Wesel road, Dec. 5, 1813.³

IV. Annaatje, b. March 25, 1799; m. — Bush, from the Ponds neighborhood (now Oakland, Bergen county).

V. Lenau, b. March 13, 1803.

VI. Andrew, b. Jan. 9, 1807; went west with his father.

VII. Hassel, b. Jan. 7, 1810; went West with his father.

VIII. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 28, 1812.

One of these daughters m. Edo Van Saun (sister of Stoffel's first wife) as his second wife.

John-Cornelius-Johannes-Juriae-Thomas-Juriae Thomasse and Sophronia Van Blarcom had children:

I. Cornelius, b. Aug. 21, 1811.

II. Hannah, b. May 15, 1814.

III. Henry, b. Feb. 25, 1818.

IV. James, b. Nov. 18, 1821.

V. Catharine V. B., b. June 6, 1825.

Peter Van Houten-Thomas-Jacob-Harmen-Juriae Thomasse and Ann Brown had children:

I. George Percival, b. June 24, 1845; m. June 12, 1867, Charlotte C., dau. of James Beardsley and Phœbe Paxton; the bride was the youngest ever married in the Second Presbyterian church, having passed her fifteenth birthday by only four months. Issue: 1. Loretta, b. Nov. 5, 1869; m. William A. Lawrence, of Newark, N. J., Sept. 12, 1893; 2. George, d. May 4, 1871, aged one month, 14 days; 3. Emma, d. Dec. 24, 1875, aged 3 yrs., 5 mos., 25 days; 4. Wilbur D., b. May 31, 1874, d. in inf.; 5. Lottie, b. Aug. 5, 1879; 6. Ethel; 7. Walter, b. May 24, 1881; d. June 5, 1881; 8. Percival, b. Sept. 16, 1882; d. Oct. 11, 1886.

II. Emma Frances, b. July 13, 1848; m. Isaac Scull, jun., of Paterson; d. Nov. 7, 1876.

III. Ellen, b. April 26, 1851; d. in inf.

IV. Lauretta, b. Aug. 11, 1857; d. Sept. 23, 1878.

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, E, 112.

² *Ib.*, H, 580.

³ Afterwards known as Colt's Hill; removed in 1891-92.

⁴ The First Presbyterian church.

¹ Passaic County Wills, B, 97.

² Essex County Transcribed Deeds, D 2, 189.

³ See p. 174.

The following data are gleaned from various sources, principally from the Acquackanonk and Totowa church records:

Abraham Van Riper m. Catrina Van Winkel, both living at Acquackanonk, Nov. 16, 1763. Ch., Helena, b. April 20, 1766.

Abraham Van Riper m. Catrina Winne. Ch. Lea, b. Oct. 3, 1755.

Abraham Van Riper, widower, m. Neesje Gerritse, widow of Gerrit Gerrebrantse, March 4, 1781.

Abraham Van Riper m. Tryntje Van Winkle, March 29, 1812. Ch., Joseph, b. July 1, 1815; m. Aletta ———; he was a very large man, and a cripple; he kept tavern at Passaic for some years: Issue: 1. Pryne; 2. Joseph; 3. Daniel; 4. Sally; 5. Halmagh; 6. Lena.

Abraham C. Van Riper m. Bridget Post. Ch., Anna, b. Jan. 31, 1819.

Abraham A. Van Rypen m. Theodosie (Dorotie) Westervelt, Aug. 8, 1789. He d. in 1810, and his widow and administratrix conveyed to David Kough, of Saddle River, Sept. 17, 1810, for \$600, by virtue of an order of the orphans' court, all the real estate of said Abraham Van Riper, "bounded north by land of Cornelius H. Doremus, east on Passaic river, south on the drift way,¹ west on the main road,² one and a half acres."³ He lived on these premises in 1796.⁴ Issue:

i. Teunis, b. July 22, 1791.

ii. Johannes, b. Sept. 9, 1794.

iii. Elizabeth, b. June 4, 1799; m. Henry Whitely; he was b. in County Caven, Ireland, about 1794; left Belfast May 1, 1819, arrived June 19 at Whitehall, N. Y., and was naturalized June 24, 1824, at Paterson; d. in 1867 or 1868; she d. about the same time; for many years he kept a grocery store on the south side of Broadway, about where Washington street now enters that thoroughfare; he also owned considerable land at South Paterson. Issue: 1. Robert John, b. Jan. 16, 1825; m. Mary Caroline Jackson (b. Dec. 6, 1849, dau. of James Jackson, for many years President of the Passaic County National Bank, now the Second National Bank of Paterson, and Caroline Burnett), April 20, 1870; began studying medicine with Dr. William Magee, of Paterson, April 10, 1843; graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1847; he was a very popular physician in Paterson up to the time of his sudden death, April 10, 1879; he left two children: 1. Elizabeth; 2. Arthur Laurence. 2. Thomas, b. July 25, 1826; d. in infancy; 3. Susanna Dorinda, b. Jan. 25, 1828; 4. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 24, 1829; d. April 24, 1891; 5. Henry George, b. Feb. 8, 1832; d. in infancy; 6. Thomas, b. April 24, 1834; m. Ellen ———; removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he d. June, 1893, leaving two children: 1. Caroline W. Baker; 2. Henry M. 7. Henry George, b. Sept. 21, 1836.

¹ Crooks avenue.

² The Wesel road.

³ Essex Transcribed Deeds, B, 450.

⁴ Hist. Passaic County Roads, 26.

iv. William.

An Abraham Van Riper lived near Franklin, probably on the Goffle road, in 1795. In 1829 his dwelling house was on the Goffle Road, 65 chains from John S. Van Winkle's.¹

Adriaan Van Rypen, of Belleville, m. Rachel Koejeman, dau. of Hendrick Koejeman, Jan. 19, 1764; her will, dated Jan. 18, 1816, was proved March 31, 1817. Issue: 1. Cornelius, b. Oct. 27, 1765; m. Helena Marlin; ch., Rachel, b. May 15, 1796. 2. Marretje, b. Feb. 18, 1768; m. John P. Sandford; 3. John; 4. Rachel, b. Aug. 15, 1773; m. John Williams; 5. Hendrick, bap. Feb. 15, 1778.

Adrian Van Riper m. Sarah Kelliham, Aug. 1, 1784.

Adriaan Van Riper m. Sarah Ackerman. Ch., Abraham, b. Sept. 14, 1787.

Aaltje Van Riper m. Rynier Van Giesen. Issue: 1. Catharina, b. May 4, 1788; 2. Rachel, b. Sept. 21, 1791; 3. Aaltje, b. May 3, 1793; 4. Maria, b. June 28, 1795.

Christina Van Rypen m. James Lindford (Jacobus Linckfoot), July 27, 1761 (N. Y.). Issue: 1. Mareitje, b. May 23, 1774, bap. at Second River; 2. Johannes, b. at Acquackanonk, April 18, 1780.

Cornelius Van Rype m. Elizabeth Davenport, of N. Y., Aug. 14, 1783.

Cornelious Van Riper m. Elysebeth Van Riper. Ch., Catrenau, b. March 28, 1794.

Cornelius Van Rypen m. Margrietje Post, Dec. 27, 1801. Ch., Margrietje, b. Aug. 23, 1802.

Elizabeth Jurrianse m. Abraham S. Van Imburgh. Ch., Simeon, b. May 24, 1796.

Ellen Van Riper m. John Van Giesen. Ch., Merselis, b. Aug. 1, 1821.

Frederick Jurrianse m. Catharina Van Eydestyn, July 10, 1808.

Gerret Jurrianse m. Jannetje Post, April 2, 1809.

Gerrit Van Riper m. Catryntje Van Rypen. Ch., Jannetje, b. Oct. —, 1791.

Garret Van Riper, of Saddle River, m. Jane Cadmus, m. bond dated Sept. 25, 1790.

Gerret Van Riper m. Jenny Treuter. Issue: 1. Jane, b. July 25, 1801; 2. Polly, b. Sept. 23, 1803.

Gerret Van Rypen m. Jane Hennion, Aug. 9, 1805.

Garret Van Rypen m. Elizabeth Simonson, Jan. 14, 1815. Ch., Eleanor V. H., b. March 10, 1819.

Geesje Van Rypen m. Jacob Stur, Nov. 16, 1793.

Gerret Van Riper, Nicholas Mandeville and Albert Terhune, trustees appointed by act of the Legislature, passed Nov. 11, 1807, to sell lands of Gerrit Van Riper, of Bergen County, deceased, conveyed to Roelof Jacobus, April 6, 1808, several tracts in Saddle River township, on Pequannock river, near Beaver Dam Brook, 175 acres;² and to Gerrit G. Van Riper, tract at Preakness, on the west side of Singac Brook, next to land formerly of Cornelius Doremus, 33.40 acres.³ This Garret Van Riper d. Nov. 27, 1804, aged 73 yrs., 3 mos., 11 days. Sophia, his wife, d. Oct. 31, 1806,

¹ Hist. Passaic Co. Roads, 55.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, E, 545.

³ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, E, 548.

aged 70 yrs., 11 mos., 13 days. They are buried at Pequannac, Wayne township.

Gerret Van Riper m. Fytje Van Winkel [doubtless the couple just mentioned]. Ch., Rachel, bap. Oct. 8, 1775.

Harman Van Riper m. Maria Van Riper, both of N. Y., July 1, 1780.

Hendrickye Van Rypen m. John J. Zabriskie, of Bergen, m. bond dated Dec. 7, 1788.

Isaac Van Rypen m. Maria Stagg, Sept. 11, 1803. Issue: 1. Isaac, b. April 28, 1804; 2. Marian, b. Aug. 6, 1805; 3. Cornelius, b. June 21, 1807.

Isaac Van Rypen m. Rachel Boss, Feb. 24, 1810.

Isaac (Van?) Rype m. Annathie Ekbartse. Ch., Petrus, bap. Nov. 19, 1752.

Jacob Van Rypen m. Lea Post. Issue: 1. Antje, bap. May 30, 1773; 2. Johannes, bap. June 8, 1778.

Jacob Van Rypen m. Rachel Boss, Jan. 16, 1809.

Jacob Van Rypen m. Annaatje Van Rypen. Issue: 1. Thomas, b. July 1, 1795; 2. Cornelius Spier, b. Jan. 14, 1798; d. in inf.; 3. Cornelius, b. Nov. 6, 1799.

James Van Ryper—Garret G. Van Ryper appointed his guardian, May 6, 1791.

Jan Jurrianse m. Fytje ———. Ch., Jurien, b. Oct. 3, 1773.

Jan Jurrianse m. Franscyntje Mourusse. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 14, 1778; 2. Jannetje, b. Oct. 3, 1770; 3. ———, bap. Feb. 9, 1783; 4. Jan, b. Nov. 5, 1785; 5. Hendrick, b. Aug. 3, 1789.

Jurrie Jurrianse (Jeremiah Yearance) m. Catharina Van Hoorn, March 3, 1799; d. June 8, 1845, aged 71 yrs., 8 mos., 5 days; she d. Dec. 30, 1853, aged 74 yrs., 10 mos., 2 days. Ch., Margrietje, b. June 12, 1799.

Johannes G. Van Ryper m. Leya Kip, March 18, 1792. Issue: 1. Gerrit, b. Oct. 6, 1793; 2. Nickase, b. Feb. 9, 1796.

John J. Van Rypen m. Hendrica Van Ess, May 15, 1796.

John J. Jurrianse m. Selly Van Noorstrand, Dec. 11, 1808.

John J. Vereance d. Nov. 15, 1842, in his 58th year.

John Jurrianse m. Eva Vreeland, Sept. 7, 1811.

John Van Rypen m. Sarah Romeyn. Issue: 1. John, b. Feb. 15, 1792; 2. Nicholas, b. March 14, 1794.

John A. Van Rypen m. Elizabeth Post, Aug. 9, 1812. Issue: 1. Aaron, b. Feb. 13, 1813; 2. Jane, b. July 26, 1815; 3. John, b. Sept. 12, 1830.

Lena Van Rypen m. Joris Van Eydestyn, Aug. 3, 1783. Ch., Catharina, b. March 4, 1785.

Margaret Vereance m. Daniel Christie, Oct. 12, 1816.

Maragrietje Jurrianse m. Gerrit Gerritse, July 12, 1794.

Marritje Jurrianse, wife of Jacob Vreeland, joined the church at Second River, in 1737.

Marytje Van Rype m. Abraham Powelse. Issue: 1. Dirrick, b. Nov. 5, 1752; 2. Fytje, b. Feb. 2, 1754.

Marytje Van Riper m. Hendrick Steger, widr., Oct. 25, 1789.

Marritje Van Riper, wid., m. Samuel Louwis, widr., Sept. 1, 1811. Ch., Anna Eliza, b. Nov. 8, 1812.

Maria Van Riper m. Abraham Linckford. Ch., Grietje,

b. Oct. 18, 1797.

Metje Jurjaense m. Johannes Vreeland. Ch., Johannes, b. Nov. 16, 1730.

Marretje Juriaense (Van Rype), from New Barbadoes Neck, m. Gerret Stymets May 30, 1767, at Second River. Ch., Catharina, b. July 22, 1776.

Margaret Van Riper, wife of Philip Van Riper, d. Jan. 13, 1834.

Neeltje Van Riper m. Cornelius Jeraalman, Sept. 27, 1795. Issue [in addition to those mentioned on p. 171]: 3. John, b. Oct. 9, 1803; 4. Rachel, b. March 5, 1806; 5. Ellen, b. Aug. 6, 1808; 6. Cornelius, b. March 1, 1811; 7. Lea Eliza, b. July 18, 1816.

Hendrick Van Riper and Jacemine Van Riper (see p. 174) had issue: 1. Catharina, b. May 9, 1814; m. Jacob Miller, at Waterloo, N. Y., removed to Michigan; 2. Eliza, b. Feb. 29, 1815; m. John McKnight; 3. Henry, m. Lydia Ann Root, in Michigan; 4. Adrian; 5. Jeremiah.

Rachel Van Rypen m. Martin Berry, June 11, 1794.

Sarah Jurriyanse Van Rype m. George (Joris) Wynant, Dec. 21, 1760. Ch., Elizabeth, b. Feb. 21, 1779.

Sally Van Riper m. Wm. Anderson, Dec. 24, 1800.

Simeon Van Ripen, late of Bergen county—his widow, Yanica, having renounced, Merselis Post, of Essex county, was appointed administrator, April 14, 1749.

XII. JOHN HENDRICK SPEARE.

According to records preserved in the State Capitol at Albany, among the passengers who arrived at New Amsterdam in December, 1659, in the good ship *Faith*, were "Hendrick Jansen Spiers and Wife and two children."¹ He seems to have brought money with him as well as a family, for only a few weeks later, on Feb. 14, 1660, he bought from Pieter Pieterse Menist a lot in New Amsterdam, "west of the Heere Graght, bounded south by the house and lot of Oloff Stevensen (van Cortlandt); west by the lot of Abraham de la Noy; north, by the house and lot of Gerrit Jansen Roos; east, by the graght aforesaid; on the east side, 23 ft. 3 inches; west side, 23 ft. 6 inches; north side, 52 ft. 6 inches; south side, four rods." This lot had been conveyed to Menist the same day, by Frerick Lubbersen. Spiers did not hold the property long, for in April, 1663, it seems to have been owned by Stoffel Van Saar, and there was a house on it then.² This lot was on the west side of Broad street, about three hundred feet north of Stone street. In July, 1661, Spiers had a controversy over a bill for repairs made by him on a house in New Amsterdam, the matter being referred to arbitrators.³ From this circumstance it may be inferred that he was a carpenter or a mason. Probably about this time he took up his residence on the west side of the Hudson river, buying from Jan Lubbertsen a tract of twenty-five morgen (fifty acres) of land at Mingackqua, at or near Gamoenepa or Communipaw. This tract had been granted to Lubbertsen in 1654;⁴ after New Jersey passed under the English domin-

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., III., 35.

² Valentine's N. Y. Manual, 1865, 666-68, 699.

³ Calendar N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 226, 228.

⁴ Ib., 381.

ion, Gov. Carteret confirmed the possession of this land in Spiers, by his patent of May 12, 1668.¹ It was 54.50 chains in length, by 12.25 chains in breadth, fronting on the New York bay. The property remained in his family until May 1, 1768. Spier also bought of Severyn Laurensen an adjoining tract, extending from the Hudson to the Kil van Kol, about seventy acres in area; but this was sold, April 10, 1694, by his widow and children, in order to pay his debts.² In 1662 Hendrick Jansen Spyer was one of the two inhabitants of Bergen who enjoyed the melancholy distinction of being alone in their refusal to contribute toward the support of a clergyman at Bergen.³ Perhaps he thought it a needless luxury, as he had only to row or sail across the bay to the church in the Fort on the Battery. On June 11, 1674, he petitioned the authorities (the Dutch rule having been reasserted) for a piece of ground on Staten Island, at the mouth of the Kil van Kol. His request was favorably considered, and on July 7 he was allowed "a piece of land for a bouwerie, 25 morgens, beginning opposite Schutter's Island, further easterly near the Kil van Kol."⁴ It would seem, however, that he did not live to see his hopes in this matter realized, for on Sept. 4, 1674, we find that a patent was granted to Hans and Jan Spiering for a tract of land "on the northwest hoek of Staten Island," and three weeks later a survey of the tract was filed.⁵ Hans and Jan were children of the Mingackqua settler, and it would seem that on his death the patent was granted to them instead of to their father. We have no record of the decease of Hendrick Jansen Spiers. His wife was Madeline, Magdalene or Helena Hans, or Maddaleentje Janse—the records give the name in these and other forms. She married 2d, Jan Aertsen van der Bilt, Dec. 10, 1681, and died June 12, 1697.

While the name of the immigrant is variously written in the records as Spier, Spiers and Spiering, the correct form was doubtless Spier, which was the manner in which it was written by most of his immediate descendants. The Dutch lexicographers define the word *spier* as "the brawn of any part of the body, muscle;" or "muscle, spinal marrow." The word *spiering* is the name of that favorite denizen of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, the smelt. In order to conform the spelling of the word in English to its Dutch pronunciation, most members of the family now write the name Speer, or Spear. The Dutch word *speer* means "spear" or "lance" in English, but is pronounced "spare" or "spayer." "Spear" is a not unusual English surname, and there are many American families of that name who trace their origin to England, and are not at all allied to the descendants of Hendrick Jansen Spier.

Second Generation.

Hendrick Jansen Spier and Magdalena Hanse had children:

I. Jan (or Johannes), b. ———, in Europe, and

came over with his parents in the *Faith*. He m. Maria Franse, the banns being proclaimed July 27, at Bergen, and the marriage taking place Aug. 12, 1679. The record says: "Johannes Spier and Maria Franse from Best in Gelderland"—apparently indicating that both bride and groom came from Best—perhaps some modest little "dorp" near Wageningen, in the same province, from which town came a number of colonists in the *Faith*. His wife joined the church at Bergen, Oct. 3, 1682. He was probably of age when he and his brother Hans received the patent, Sept. 4, 1674, for land on Staten Island. The next mention of him in the records is in the patent for Acquackanonk, March 16, 1685. In the receipts given by Peter Sonmans for quit-rents, John Spier, doubtless the patentee, is mentioned in 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713 and 1719.¹ In 1712-13, John Hendrick Spier, of Achquechenoung, is one of the five surviving patentees joining in the release to Simon Jacobsen Van Winkle.² In 1714 he was one of the committee appointed to partition the common lands of Acquackanonk.³ By deed dated January 31, 1708-9, for £150, he and his wife Mary, being of Hackquackanong, convey to their son Hendrick Johnson (Jansen) Spier, of the same place:

One equall eight and twentyth part of the land and meadow in and belonging to the bounds and limits of Hackquackanong aforesaid as well that part thereof which lyeth undivided as that which is already allotted and improved a certain tract whereof is situate Laying and Being at a place called and known by the name of Wisell Containing 100 acres of upland English measure. Bounded South with Simon van-winkle⁴ East upon a highway North with an out Lett⁵ between Cornelius Deremus and said land West upon unsurveyed land Together with the aforesaid equal 28th part of all land as yet undivided by the first purchasers of said Hackquackanong belonging of Right to me as may more at large appear by a certain Patent reference thereunto being had.⁶

This farm lay next south of Crooks avenue, and extended from the river westerly to a line somewhat west of Main street. John Hendrick Spier also owned Lot No. 3, in the Goutum subdivision, and in 1713, as appears by the release to Simon Jacobsen Van Winkle, he was seized of Lot No. 12, in the first apportionment, being the farm next south of the Post farm, at Passaic Bridge. This farm was still in the family in 1771. He also owned one of the Hundred Acre Lots in the rear of the former, but in 1728 the latter had passed into the possession of John Sip. Spier doubtless established his homestead on the former farm, and there he died. The date of his death has not been ascertained, but his will, dated Oct. 22, 1722, was proved Sept. 18, 1724, so that in all probability he was the last survivor but one of the fourteen patentees of Acquackanonk. The following is his will:

In the name of God Amen The Twenty Second day of October in the year of Our Lord 1722 I John Spear of Aquecknuck in the County of Essex and province of East New Jersey Yeoman being in Good health

¹ See pp. 78-79, ante.

² See p. 76, ante.

³ See p. 69, ante.

⁴ Lot No. 4 in the Wesel subdivision. See Van Winkle's deed, p. 76, ante.

⁵ Crooks avenue.

⁶ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 1.

¹ Hudson Co. Land Titles, 64.

² *Ib.*, 64-65.

³ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 233.

⁴ *Ib.*, II., 721; N. J. Archives, I., 151.

⁵ N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 26, 30.

and perfect mind and memory thanks be to god therefore Calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to dye do make and Ordain this my last will and Testament Tbat is to Say principally and first of all I Give and recomend my Soul into the hands of God that gave it and for my body I recomend it to the earth to be buried in a Cbristian Like and decent manner att the discreation of my Executors nothing doubtting but att the Generall resurrection I Shall Receive the Same Again by the Migbty power of God and as for Such worldly Estate wherewith it bath pleased god to bless me in this life I Give Devise and dispose of the Same in the following manner and form Imprimis I Give and bequeath to mary my beloved wife whom I Likewise constitute and appoint my Holy and Soly Executrix of all and Singular my Lands and Tenements by her freely to be possessed and Enjoyed by her after my decease During ber natural Life and after her decease I Give and hequeath to my children as followeth Item I give and bequeath to my two Sons frans and Jacob the two Loats of Land the one lying by pasaick rever whereon I now live the other Lying att the rear of that Loat containing containing Each one hundred Acres but my Son Jacob Shall have his coyce of the aforesaid Loats And as for my wright in the commonage they Shall devide the Same between them two that is to Say the one half of the commonage the other half being Sold by me to my Son Hendrick and after the decease of my Said wife the aforesd France & Jacob shall pay or cause to be paid the Sum of two hundred pounds currant money of this province which money Shall not be paid till ten years after the decease of my aforesd wife and Executrix and then the money Shall be Equally Devided Among my children hereafter named: Hendrick france gettry, mardelena Janetea Rachal mary Garrete Lea and Jacob each of them their Equall proportion of Said money and as for the money Goods and cbatails wch there Shall be remaining after the decease of my Said wife Shall Likewise bevided Among my children as aforesd only to my Eldest Sun Hendrick I do give and bequeath one Cow or the value of three pounds of money out of the moveable Estate more than his Equall proportion and as for the Brew cattle & other yoursfull necessaries belonging to Bruing it shall and remain where it is for the aforesaid france and Jacob but If any of the aforesaid children have a mind to brue in the Said Cattle they Shall have the use thereof any thing contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof Notwith Standing and I do hereby utterly disallow revoak and Disanull all and every other former Testaments wills Legacies and Executors by me in anywise before this time named willed and bequeathed Ratefying & confirming this and no other to be my last will and Testament In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my band and Seal the day and year first abovewritten¹

Signed Sealed published pronounced The mark of
and Declared by him the Said John Jahn X Spare L. S.
Spear to be his last will & Testa-
ment in the presence of us the Sub-
scribers Aórien Post Abraham X X vanwankele John Berry
his marke

It is satisfactory to know that his venerable widow did not shrink from the responsibility devolved upon her, but qualified Sept. 18, 1724, as the "Holy and Soly Executrix" of her husband's will. We have no account of her death.

II. Barent, b. —, doubtless also in Holland; m. Catalyntje Jacobs Hendricks, Aug. 26, 1698, both living at the time at Pemmerpogh; the banns had been proclaimed in the Acquackanonk church, probably as the nearest point at which religious services were held; his wife d. at Bergen, Dec. 16, 1767, aged 91 years. Barent lived on his father's farm at Pemmerpough, for which he received a quit-claim deed, Sept. 7, 1731, from his nephew, Hendrick Spier, of Wesel, yeoman, as "eldest son and heir at law of John Spier of Acquackanong, lately deceased,"² which deed was signed with his own proper mark. Barent never took kindly to writing, and the English language presented insuper-

able difficulties to the scrivener who drew up for him this will:

In the Name of God Amen I Barendt Spier of the Provin of New Jersey in the county of Bergen Gent, being weak in boddy but sound in maembubery tanckt he to God for his merceay and for wat he hees been Pleaced to bestow upoan me of whicb I am to dispose bey this may laest Will and Testamendt in manner and form following, that is to Say first I Command my Soall into the bands of Almighty God and my body I commit to the Earth to be decendtly hurried at discretion of my Executors hereafter named and as toucbing the Desposition of all my Temporal estate I give andddispose thereof as followet in primis I will that all mey yust Debts and fuenerall Charges Shall he first Paid and discharged Item I will that mey beloved weife Cattleleintie Spier Shall be & remain in full Possesyen of all mey estate Royal and Persoenall during her natural life and that after ber Disse my Royal estate Shall be Sold & Soe dda to all mey Cbildenr Seere and Seere aleike but mey Son Hendrick Spier Schall have Ten Pounds Current money of the Province for his birtreyt more then aney of them hereafter named Benjamin Spier and Hannes and Abraham Spier and Alberties Spier and to mey dafters Jaseye Spier and Annatye Toers and Helena Newkerck and Seytze Spier to them all Sons and Dafters Seere and Seere alyke to them and their Ears for ever and y do bereby revoke and make voyd all former Wills and Testaments by me bereto fore made either by word and mouth or in wreyting In witness whereof I the said Barendt Spier tbs eight day of Aprill in the year 1742 Seventein bundred and forety & twoe and brought Over to the other Seyd- Seined Sealed Published and declared by Testator in the Presens of us woos names are Subscribed as witness and attested by us in presence of the Sayd Testator- This Enterleyning was made in this words- mey Royal estate Shall be Sold and Soe divided before Seining & Sealing by me Testator this
of Barendt X Spier
is mark

Witnesses — Samuel Beeckman
this
Jacob X X Gersen Van Waagenen
is mark
Lourens Van Boskerck

The will was proved 21st August, 1762, but as the testator appointed no executors, letters of administration with will annexed were granted Oct. 31, 1763, to Benjamin Spier, of Bergen County, son of the testator.¹

III. Tryntje, bap. March 25, 1657; d. in inf.²

IV. Hans, bap. April 8, 1663; m. Tryntje Pieters, of Long Island, Aug. 1, 1683; he was of Bergen at the time. By various deeds he acquired large tracts of land at and near the present town of Belleville. The first was from John Gardner, April 2, 1695;³ on April 19, 1698, he bought more land, from John Curtis;⁴ in this deed he is called "Hance Hendrickson Spere, of Newark," which then extended northerly to the Third river. His homestead was on the corner of the main road and Academy street, his house facing the river. On May 1, 1701, he and others bought from the Indians a large tract of land, apparently at Horse-neck.⁵ By deed Aug. 10, 1713, he bought of Peter Sonmans, for £60, a tract of 150 acres in the "bounds of Newark, beginning at the black oak tree standing at the foot of the mountain in Newark, being marked on four

¹ E. J. Wills, H, 333.

² Tbs entry appears in the N. Y. Dutch Church records, in its proper place, as if written at the time; yet, as we have seen, Hendrick Jansen Spier came to America with his wife in December, 1659. There is probably an error in the record, or else Spier and his wife had been in this country prior to their coming in 1659, which is unlikely.

³ E. J. Deeds, G, 105.

⁴ Ib., 104.

⁵ Analytical Index N. J. Col. Docs., 33.

¹ E. J. Wills, Liber A, 308.

² E. J. Deeds, I 2, f. 70.

sides, and running from thence north 24 degrees east, 70 chains, to a black oak tree, marked on all four sides with A C, then north 58 degrees east 32 chains, south 24 degrees west 97 chains, north 67 degrees west 18 chains to the beginning; bounded northwesterly and northeasterly by the mountain, southeasterly and southwesterly by land of Peter Sonmans."¹ Hans and his wife Tryntje conveyed this farm, Oct. 3, 1721, for £40 N. Y. money, to their son, Hans Spier, jun.² They also conveyed to Elias Boudinot, of Newark, merchant, April 24, 1714, a "strip of land" on the north side of Second river, with house, barn, orchards, etc.³ By deed April 5, 1722, "Johanes Hendrick Spier, dwelling in the limits of Newark," "with the free consent of Trynka my present wife," conveyed to Johannes Dowe, turner, of the same town, a part (84x150 feet) of the tract he bought of John Gardner, "beginning at the north corner of my daughter Maria's land next door to Passaige River, and fronting upon said river," etc.⁴ Hans and his wife both affixed their marks to this deed. On July 13, 1726, Hans and Catrina conveyed to Arent Schuyler, John Stoutenburg, Gerrit Wouterse, Frans Van Dyck, Cornelius Tomasse and Abraham Vreelandt, for £26 N. Y. money, a plot 136x170 feet, for the Reformed Dutch church at Bellville. No record has been found of any will of Hans Hendricksen Spier, nor of his death, nor of that of his wife.

V. Cathryntje, bap. Dec. 11, 1667; perhaps the Cathryntje Spier received into the Bergen church June 14, 1726; and perhaps the Catrina Spier who d. at Bergen, April 27, 1748.

Third Generation.

Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Maria Franse had children:

I. Hendrick, b. at Pemmerpough, bap. June 13, 1681—"the first baptized in the church," says the Bergen record; m. April 30, 1709, Sarah Dey, b. at N. Y., living at Peghkena—Pequanac; he was living at Acquiggenonck at the time—doubtless on the farm at Wesel which he had bought from his father two months previously, to provide a home for his bride. She was bap. June 10, 1688, dau. of Theunis Dirckzen Dey and Anneken, dau. of Johannes Lucaszen Schouten and Sara Jans. As stated on p. 74, Hendrick was allotted Lot No. 8, West, in the Bogt subdivision of 1714, that Lot extending from Broadway northerly to half-way between Tyler and Godwin streets, and from East Eighteenth street westerly to the river. He thus owned the southern bank of the river, opposite the Island. Although Adrian A. Post and Juriaen Thomasse had secured, December 10, 1737, an Indian deed (from Tahthohear) for the bottom of the river on the north of the Island,⁵ for a mill-site, one John Joralemon had been more prompt in ob-

taining a title from the East Jersey Proprietors—the only conveyance recognized in the law, for the Island and the river bed on each side of it. His deed was from James Alexander, one of the East Jersey Proprietors, member of the Governor's Council, Surveyor General, etc., etc. It was dated November 22, 1737, and for the consideration of £3 gave to Johannes Juralman "Six Acres of Land to be taken up, Survey'd and appropriate to the said Joannes in any part unappropriate in the Eastern Division of Newjersey." ¹ The survey reads as follows:

These do certify that Jonathan Sergeant, by me duly deputed and duly sworn, did survey for Johannes Joralemon an Island near to the great falls of Passaick River in the bounds of Weesel in the County of Essex, Beginning at a small pine tree standing on the south side of Passaick River and thence running north twenty-seven degrees west four chains and thirty-four links to the opposite side of the said River, and thence running south sixty degrees west five chains and ninety links, thence south forty-two degrees west seven chains eighty-four links, thence south fifty-seven degrees east four chains and ten links to the south side of the said River and from thence down the stream of the said River eleven chains and thirty-five links to where it began, including the said Island, bounded southerly by the land of Hendrick Spears, containing six acres and twenty-eight hundredth parts of an acre strict measure, which after allowance for highways is to remain for six acres, To which the said Johannes has right by virtue of a deed to him from James Alexander for six acres of land to be taken up in any place unappropriated in the Eastern Division of New Jersey, bearing date the twenty-second day of November last, recorded in the book of Records for the County of Essex B. fol. 132. Witness my hand this first day of December 1737.

Ja Alexander Sur Genl ²

Thus Joralemon had the title to the water power, and Spier owned the river bank most convenient for the erection of a mill. Very sensibly they struck a bargain, for their mutual advantage, after this fashion:

Articles of agreement made and fully concluded upon this 24th day of November in the 10th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George ye second King &c. Anno Domini 1737. Between Hendrick Spier of Weeselen in the County of Essex and Eastern division of New Jersey Yeoman of the one part and Johannis Joralemon of Acquigkanonk in the County Division aforesaid of the other part which is as followith (viz.) that whereas there is a conveniency for the building of a mill or mills at a certain place on Passaic River and the property of the land on the south side being said Hendrick Spiers and the property of the stream being the said Johannis Joralemons which makes it convenient for said parties to joyn in partnership in such a design. It is therefore agreed between the said Parties that if they go on with the building of mill or mills at the place aforesaid. Imprimis that the sd. Hendrick Spier on his part shall give liberty to set up said Mill or Mills on the side of the said stream on his land and shall bear his equal part in all the cost and charges that shall be necessary for beginning carrying on and finishing said mill or mills and if said Hendrick Spier shall think it not for his advantage to join in said design he shall sell at a reasonable rate if said Johannis Joralemon will go on alone such a quantity of land adjoining on the south side of said stream as shall be convenient or necessary to said Johannis Joralemon for building of said mill or mills and he doth hereby bind and oblige himself his heirs, executors, Administrators and assigns to the well and true performance of each and every of the above said covenants and agreements And the said Johannis Joralemons if they joyn in said design shall, on his part bear his equal

¹ E. J. Deeds, K Large, 68.

² Ib., f. 71.

³ E. J. Deeds, G2, 180.

⁴ E. J. Deeds, K Large, 129. The grantee was the grandfather of the Rev. John Dow, a distinguished Methodist local preacher at Bellville.

⁵ See p. 139.

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 3.

² Liber S of Surveys at Perth Amboy, f. 124.

By deed May 28, 1734, James Alexander conveyed to Johannes Joralemon three acres of land to be taken up anywhere in East Jersey, and by virtue thereof Joralemon took up an acre and a half of land on Passaic and Saddle Rivers. This not proving advantageous, or having been previously taken up, he acquired the Island property as above.

part of all the cost and charges for beginning carrying on and finishing of said mill or mills and shall give liberty of the stream and if he shall not think it fitting for him to joyn in said design as above said that he shall sell the privilege of the sd. stream to said Hendrick Spear at the place aforesaid, also he doth by these presents bind and oblige himself his heirs executors Administrators and assigns to the true performance of every of the above said covenants and articles.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto sett their hands and seals the day and date above said—

Hendrick ^{his} X Spear mark Signed, sealed and Delivered in the presence of Jonathan Sergeant Johan Casper Cog ¹	}	Johannis Joralemon
---	---	--------------------

From subsequent conveyances it is evident that Spier sold Joralemon a tract of about six acres, extending from the river nearly or quite to Broadway, and from near Mulberry street to a line somewhat east of West street. Such was the origin of the famous grist-mill which stood for three-quarters of a century near the foot of Mulberry street, until washed away by the freshet of 1810.

Reference has been made (pp. 76, 183) to the confirmatory deeds executed March 12, 1712-13, by the five surviving patentees to each other. In the deed² (still in the most perfect state of preservation, but unrecorded) from Johannis Michielse, Cornelis Michielse, Simon Jacobs Van Winckel and Cornelis Lubbers to Jan Hendricksen Spier ("John Hendrik Spier of Acqueckenung," in the deed), the Wesel lot is described as No. 5, by the following metes and bounds:

Beginning on the West side of Pisaick River and Running up into the Woods North ninety five degrees West ninety three chains sixty four links and is in breadth Parallell from the front to the Rear Nine chains sixty seven links And Contains One hundred Acres of Land English Measure Bounded Southerly by the Lott of Symon Jacobson van Winkel Northerly by the Cowpath Easterly by Pisaick River and Westerly by Land unSurveyed

Laid Out October 27th 1709.

By Wm Bond Surveyor

For some reason Hendrick Spier did not long, if ever, reside on this farm, but removed to Lower Preakness or Pacquanac. This may have been, and probably was, on account of his wife's interests and preferences. Her mother had m. 2d, George Reyerse, of Pacquanac, and while Sarah was still a minor Reyerse and his wife had conveyed his Pacquanac farm to Sarah Dey, her sister Jannetje and her brother Dirck, although he retained possession of it, as will be hereafter related. At an election, held at the court house in Hackensack, in 1714 or 1715, Hendrick Spier's right to vote in Bergen county was vouched for by George Reyerse.³ Hendrick Spier, of Bergen county, d. intestate, and his eldest son, Tunis, was appointed administrator, May 25, 1751.⁴ His wife d. between Sept. 30, 1718, and Jan. 13, 1724-5.⁵

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 38.

² In the possession of William Pennington.

³ Papers of James Alexander, in N. Y. Historical Society, in re George Ryerson and ux., complainants, and Derick Dey, defendant, in Chancery of New Jersey.

⁴ Liber E of Wills, Trenton, 529.

⁵ Alexander Papers, as above.

II. Frans, bap. April 2, 1683; m. 1st, Dircktie Cornelisse, March 17, 1705; 2d, Hester de Lameter,¹ wid., Oct. 4, 1733. At an early day he located at Horseneck, with a number of other settlers, who bought their lands of the Indians.² About 1744 the East Jersey Proprietors attempted to oust these settlers; the latter forcibly resisted; scores of them were indicted for riot and for high treason, but the legal question involved was never judicially determined, and the settlers remained in possession of their lands.³ His will, dated Dec. 30, 1767, proved Jan. 8, 1771, disposed of his property thus:

Item I give and bequeath unto my eldest Son Cornelius Spier and his heirs & Assigns for Ever One hundred acres of land to be aloted to him in the great Peice and in the Purchase of hors neck over and above what I shall hereafter give him in full bar and satisfaction of all or any part of claim he may or can have to all or any part of my real Estate as being heir-at law: Item the remainder of my real and personal Estate I give devise and bequeath unto my Eight Children Namely Cornelius Spier Garret Spier Jacobus Spier, Henry Spier, John Spier Mary Spier now the wife of Peter Mourisson, Helener Spier now the wife of Henry Mandivildt Sarah Spier now the Wife of John Wouterson to be divided Apprised and alloted in form and manner following Item I give and bequeath unto my son Cornelius Spier and to his heirs and Assigns for Ever one hundred Acres of land lying at a place called the Veacten⁴ in the pattenes of Achquackgenong, he paying a lequise for the same two Hundred pounds Current money of New York to be Equally divided amongst my six Children their heirs or Assigns Namely, Garret, Henry, John, Mary, Hellener and Sarah, one Sixth part to each of them their Heirs & Assigns forever. Item I give and bequeath unto my son Garret & to his heirs and Assigns for Ever all that lot of land lying & being on the Eastermost side of the old plantation which I now live on and Joyning to the land of Henry Francisco to the middle fence on the East side of the Hill from the house and divided by my two sons Garret and John Item I give and Bequeath unto my son John to his heirs and assigns for Ever all the Remainder part of my old plantation lying on the North side of the Road leading to Newark and all the land that he now has in possession lying on the South of the said road with all the Cattle Horses hogs and live stock whatsoever belonging to me. Item I give and bequeath unto my son Henry to his heirs and assigns for Ever all the remaining land of my Old Plantation lying on the South of the Road which leads to Newark which he now lives on and has it in his Possession Item all my other lands and real Estate lying or being in hors Neck purchase or in the Patten of Acquackgenong⁵ or Elsewhere I give

¹ She was prob. the Hester, bap. April 7, 1683, at Albany, dau. of Isaac Le Maitre (son of Claude Le Maistre and Hester Du Bois, the progenitors of the Delamater family in America) and Cornelia Everts. See Genealogy of the Descendants of Claude Le Maitre, etc., by La Fayette De La Mater, Albany, 1882, p. 18. The statement in this work that Hester m. in 1716 a farmer at Newark, N. J., is probably an error, the reference being to the marriage to Frans Spier, mentioned above, in the text. Hester's first husband was Simon Van Ness, widower, of Albany, whom she m. Jan. 15, 1701.—*N. Y. Ch. Records*. He was the ancestor of the Van Ness family in this vicinity. About the time of his second marriage he settled at Horseneck, having in company with Hans Spier, Jan Spier, Hessel Pieterse and others, bought of Tepgaw and other Indians, by deed May 1, 1701, a large tract of land in that region.—*N. J. Archives*, XV., 533. He had four sons: 1. Hendrick, who settled on Pompton Plains; 2. Isaac, remained at Horseneck; 3. Evert, who settled at Little Falls; 4. Simon, who settled at Pompton.—*MS. Hist. Pompton Plains Settlers, by the Rev. Garret C. Schenck*.

² By deed dated May 1, 1701. See N. J. Archives, XV., 533.

³ N. J. Archives, VI., 315, 355, 356; VII., 348, 414; XV., 531; XVI., 180.

⁴ Query: Vee-achten—good cattle place? The writer has not been able to determine this locality.

⁵ The confirmatory deed of March 12, 1712-13, from the four other surviving Acquackanonk patentees, referred to above, thus describes

and bequeath to be apried and Equally divided Amongst my Eight Children Namely Cornelius, Garret Jacobus Henry John Mary Helener and Sarah one Eight part to Each of them thier Heirs and Assigns & Assigns for Ever Item I will and bequeath all my Household Goods to my three daughters to be Equally devided Namely, Mary Hellenor and Sarah to Each of them one third part I will & Bequeath unto my son John that he shall be reasonably paid and Satisfied for my support and Board wilst I lived with him Item I will and Bequeath that Each and all of my Children shall pay thier Equal proportions According to the Quantity and Number of Acres of land they shall have out of my Estate for the Moneys or Cash Advanced or that which any of them may Advanced for the Support and defence of the title of the said Lands in law or Equity against the proprietors: Item I do Hereby Nominate Constitute my three Sons Cornelius Spier Gerret Spier and John Spier Executors of this my last Will and testament.

To this instrument Frans, then of "hors Neck," yeoman, affixed his mark in the presence of Henry Vanderhoof, Heanry Franco [Francisco] and Cornelius Low, Junr., the last-named being doubtless the scrivener responsible for the peculiar orthography of the will.¹

III. Geertruyt, bap. April 6, 1685; m. Arent Louwerense Toers, March 18, 1704. Issue: 1. Francintie, b. May 23, 1704; 2. Johannis, b. Oct. 1, 1706; 3. Louwerence, b. June 7, 1712; 4. Jacob, b. Jan. 20, 1715; 5. Maritie, b. Aug. 23, 1718; 6. Abram, b. May 20, 1723.

IV. Maddeleen, bap. April 11, 1687; m. 1st, Thomas Louwerense Toers, Oct. 28, 1810; 2d, Johannes Symon Van Winkel.²

V. Jannetje, bap. April 2, 1689; m. Roelof Cornelese Van Houte, Jan. 1, 1715.³

VI. Rachel, bap. April 4, 1692; m. Enoch Vree-land.⁴ Issue (baptisms recorded at Second River): 1. Johannes, bap. Oct. 29, 1727; 2. Margrietje, b. Jan. 27, 1729; 3. Daniel, b. May 7, 1733; 4. Lea, bap. Nov. 4, 1735; 5. Catharina, and 6. Rachel, twins, b. May 18, 1738.

VII. Marritie, m. Johannes Reyerse, Oct. 27, 1716.⁵

VIII. Garretea (Geertje), named in her father's will, in 1722; m. Reinier Van Houte, July 8, 1727.

IX. Lea, m. Peter Winne, of New Brittanje, Dec. 13, 1727; they were received into the Second River church on confession, in 1749. Issue: 1. Martin; b. Dec. 16, 1728; 2. Rachel, b. Jan. 7, 1731; 3. Johannes, b. March 25, 1735; 4. Abraham, b. Nov. 11, 1738; 5. Maragrietje, b. Sept. 13, 1740.

X. Jacob, m. Lea Coejeman, Dec. 5, 1746.

Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Catalyntje Jacobs Hendricks had children:

the lot in the first tier, fronting on the river, being Lot No. 12:

Beginning on the West side of Pisaick River and Running up into the Woods North forty seven degrees West One hundred chains And is in Breadth Parallell from the front to the Rear ten chains And Contains One hundred Acres of Land English Measure Bounded Southwesterly by the Lott of Johannes Sippe South Easterly by Pissaick River North Easterly by Symon Jacobson van Winkel's Lott and Northwest by Land not yet Surveyed—

Laid out October 27th 1709.
By W^m Bond Surveyor—

¹ Recorded in Liber K of Wills, Trenton, pages 306, &c.

² See p. 95; for her children by Van Winkle, see p. 97.

³ For account of her descendants, see the Van Houten Genealogy.

⁴ See page 120.

⁵ See the Ryerson Genealogy.

I. Hendrick.

II. Jacob (2d son and 4th child), b. Sept. 25, 1704; m. Molly Stoutenburgh.

III. Benjamin (5th child and 3d son), b. July 28, 1706; m. Marritje Spier: he settled at Preakness at an early date. His will described him as of "Praikiness," "yeoman." It was dated Sept. 29, 1766; proved Feb. 7, 1772; witnessed by David Hennion, Corneles Kip and Robt. Hogg. He disposed of his property thus:

I give unto my Loving wife Maricha Spears All my lands Farm and Plantation Estate Real and Personal to Possess and Enjoy the same during her Continuing my Widow and in Case of her Marrying again or decease the said Lands Farm and Plantations to be disposed of in manner following (that is to say) I Give and devise to my Eldest Son Hendrick Spears One hundred and twenty-six acres of the above Land Lot Farm or Plantation situate laying and being in Praikiness County & Province aforesaid Runing the Upper side the Ditch through the Meadow to have the use of the said One hundred and twenty six acres of land Profits and Crops and other Advantages thereunto Belonging or appertaining he the said Hendrick Spears Building a House and Barn thereon during the Term of three years Beginning from March the first One thousand seven hundred and sixty-six and after my decease or the Marriage or decease of my said wife Maricha Spears my said Eldest son Hendrick Spears his heirs and assigns to have hold and Enjoy the said One hundred and twenty-six acres of Land forever. I further give and Devise to my Youngest son Jacob Spears the Residue or Remaining One hundred and twenty four acres of land situate and being as aforesaid on this side the Ditch runing through the Meadow aforesaid with the Buildings Houses Barn Orchard Out houses and all other appurtenances thereto Belonging to him his heirs and assigns forever. And also at the Marriage or decease of the said Maricha Spears the Movable and Personal Estate to be Equally divided among the following Children (Viz) Jacob Spears, Cathaline Spears, Janes Spears and Hannah Spears. And Whereas I the said Benjamin Spears having Inheritance in the Estate of my Mother Cathaline Spears of Pamrippow at Bergen County and Province aforesaid depending my Will is that whatever Proportional Part of the same falls to me be Equally divided among my daughters, Sarah Spears, Cathaline Spears, Jane Spears and Hannah Spears. Item I do Nominate and appoint my Dear and well Beloved wife Maricha Spears Executrix as likewise my loving son Hendrick Spears to be the Executors of this my last Will and Testament Intreating of them to Cause the same to be Punctually Performed and fulfilled and kept.¹

IV. Helena, m. Paulus van Newkirk, banns announced at Bergen, June 18, 1728. Issue: 1. Catalyntje, b. May 7, 1733; 2. Matthies, bap. May 18, 1735; 3. Barent, bap. March 12, 1738; 4. Jannetje, bap. May 26, 1740; 5. Jacob, b. Nov. 22, 1743; 6. Joannes, b. Oct. 9, 1746; 7. Rachel, b. March 11, 1751.

V. Jaseye (Geesje).

VI. Annatje, m. Arent Toers, banns July 19, 1728, at Bergen. Issue: 1. Jacomyntje, bap. March 19, 1733; 2. Catalyntje, bap. March 4, 1735; 3. Nicholas, b. March 23, 1737; m. Jannetje Van Rypen, both b. and l. at Bergen, May 31, 1766; 4. Catrintje, b. Sept. 30, 1739.

VII. Hans (Johannis), m. Saertje Wouterse.

VIII. Abraham, m. Annaetje Spyr, of Acquackanonk, at Bergen, May 12, 1733; d. July 27, 1788.

IX. Albertus, b. and l. at Pemmerpog, m. Osseltjen Westervelt, y. d., b. and l. at Hakkensak, June 15, 1744.

X. Sytje (Fytje), m. Johannis Everse, banns Aug. 20, 1744. Issue: 1. Johannis, b. June 2, 1745; 2. Barent, b.

¹ Liber K of Wills, Trenton, 400.

May 30, 1747; 3. Jacobus, b. Dec. 16, 1749; 4. Catalyntje, bap. March 11, 1760.

Hans-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Tryntje Pieterse had children:

I. Hendrick, bap. Oct. 5, 1685; m. Rachel Teunese Pier,¹ Oct. 23, 1708, both living in the jurisdiction of New-

¹ Tunis Jansen Pier, of New York, m. Catrina Tomasse, of Bergen, Oct. 6, 1684, at Bergen; the record of the marriage gives his name as Spier. He subsequently removed to Second River. Owing to the similarity of sound between Tunis Pier and Tunis Spier the name is often written Spier. He bought considerable tracts of land at Second River in 1685, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1696, 1697 and 1721, the deeds being sometimes to "Tunis Johnson (alias Speare)," in 1685, 1692, 1697 and 1721; to Tunis Speere, of Ouchquickenunck, in 1688 and 1690. Tunis Jansen Pier is recorded among the members of the Acquackanonk church in 1726. If his name was Spier, and not Pier, then he was doubtless an uncle of Jan Hendricks Spier, the Acquackanonk patentee. As he signed his will with two straggling lines crossing, we cannot appeal to his autograph to settle the orthography of his name. In the body of the will, however, he is called Tunis Pier. In that instrument, dated Oct. 1, 1727, proved April 9, 1729, recorded in E. J. Wills, B, 119, he disposes of his property in this manner:

Item my will is and I doe Hereby will & Bequeath unto my Dearly beloved wife Catherine by name one Equall Third part of all my Personall Estate Dureing her life together with the benefit of one third part of my Real Estate for So long as Shee Shall remain my widow to Improve for her use and benefit; Item I give Bequeath & Devise unto my Eldest son Johannes Pier by name the Sum of Fifty Pounds out of My Estate after Debts being Paid Together with all my wareing apparrell both of Wooling and Lennin Together with an Equall Share with my Six Children of the Remaining Part of my Personall Estate. Item I give bequeath and Devise unto my Son Thomas the Sum of Ten Pounds out of a bond of Two hundred and fifty Pounds which he is to pay in Consideration of a tract of Land he hath of me by Deed under my hand bearing Date the Day before these Present will to be paid within Seven Years after me & my Present wife Decease as may appear by the said Bond bearing date as aforesaid Item I give bequeath and Devise unto my Son Abraham one Equall Sixth part of all my Personall Estate that shall remain after Just Debts being paid, Item. I give Devise & bequeath unto my Son Jacob one Equall Sixth part of all my Personall Estate after Just Debts being paid as aforesd. Item I Give and bequeath unto my Eldest Daughter Rachell an Equall Sixth part as aforesaid with the rest of my Son's. Item I give & bequeath unto my Daughter Janitee also one Equall Sixth Part as aforesaid and I doe hereby Constitute & appoint my Loveing Son's Johannes Pier and Abraham Pier Sole Executors of this my Last will and Testam.

Second Generation.

Tunis Jansen Pier and Catrina Tomasse had issue:

I. Maritje, bap. April 6, 1686; prob. m. Benjamin Spier.

II. Jan (Johannes), bap. Oct. 4, 1688; m. Susanna ———.

III. Rachel, m. Hendrick Spier, Oct. 23, 1708.

IV. Thomas, prob. m. Maria Rettan, Aug. 26, 1721. The record gives his name as Spier, and says he and Maria were both b. at Acquackanonk. Ch., Rachel, b. June 5, 1740.

V. Jannetje; m. Cornelius Gerrebrandt, Nov. 10, 1716; d. Nov. 26, 1771; he was b. Jan. 23, 1688 (son of Gerbrand Claesen, founder of the Gerrebrandt or Garrabrant family in this vicinity, and Maritje, only dau. of Claes Pietersen Cos); d. Feb. 26, 1774. Issue: 1. Maritje, b. Nov. 9, 1717; m. Hartman Vreeland, Nov. 20, 1739; d. March 6, 1794; Catharina, b. Oct. 15, 1721; m. Hendrick Kuyper, d. July 31, 1801; 3. Garabrant, b. Sept. 10, 1723; m. Catrina Pier; settled at Stone House Plains; 4. Teunis, b. April 8, 1726; settled at Stone House Plains; d. May 15, 1760; these two brothers were the progenitors of a large family in that neighborhood; 5. Cornelius, b. Oct. 27, 1728; m. 1st, Jannetje Van Horn, Aug. 10, 1757; 2d, Jannetje, dau. of Peter Kip, of Polifly; d. June 21, 1814; 6. Neeltje, b. June 8, 1733; m. Garret Banta, of English Neighborhood; d. March 6, 1825; he d. April 27, 1812; 7. Peter, b. July 2, 1737; m. Eleanor Lang, Aug. 14, 1761; d. Jan. 13, 1807.—*Winfield's Hist. Hudson County*, 521-22; *Banta Genealogy*, 46.

ark at the time. By deed dated April 8, 1708, for £90, he bought of Peter Sonmans a tract of 150 acres on Third river;¹ Sonmans also sold him, May 3, 1729, for £138, a tract of 460 acres "near the Gansegatt, at the place called the Dislturner's Neck . . . at the south east side of the piece of cleared land called Peachfield," according to a sur-

VI. Abraham, m. Sarah Van Imburgh, of Hackensack, Oct. 27, 1722. Issue: 1. Catrina, bap. June 16, 1723; m. her cousin, Abraham-Johannes-Tunis Jansen Pier; 2. (prob.) Lea, m. Isaac Van Giesen, of Newark, m. license dated Nov. 1, 1746 (her name is given as Lea Spier). Children: 1. Abraham, b. Jan. 17, 1747; 2. Lea, b. Feb. 11, 1750; 3. Catharina, b. Oct. 1, 1755.

VII. Jacob, m. ———.

Third Generation.

Johannes-Tunis Jansen Pier had children:

I. Theunis, m. Antie Demarest. Issue: 1. Susanna, b. Feb. 21, 1748; m. Peter Debow; ch., Maria, b. July 26, 1777. 2. Maria, b. Nov. 1, 1750; 3. Johannes, b. April 16, 1753; 4. (prob.) Abraham, bap. at Rockaway, Morris county, Jan. 8, 1758, his father's name being recorded in the church books as Tunis Spear.

II. Abraham, m. Catrina Pier. Ch., Susanna, b. Aug. 28, 1752.

III. Johannis, prob. m. Hester Van Ness. He was usually called Hans or Hans H. Pier—Johannis, son of Johannis. Ch., Neeltje, m. Jacob Doremus.

IV. Catrina, m. Gerrebrand Gerrebrandtse. Issue: 1. Gerrebrand, b. March 21, 1755; 2. Jannetje, b. March 1, 1760; 3. Cornelius, b. Feb. 18, 1765.

V. Hendrica, m. Petrus Vaness. Issue: 1. Neeltje, b. June 30, 1756; 2. Marytje, b. March 21, 1758.

Jacob-Tunis Jansen Pier had children:

I. Jan, m. Dirrickje Spier. Issue: 1. Jacob, b. May 7, 1758; 2. Cornelius, b. Dec. 13, 1757, d. in inf.; 3. Johannes, b. Jan. 17, 1762; 4. Cornelius, b. Jan. 19, 1764; 5. Marytje, b. Sept. 5, 1772. Jacob bought 30 acres of land near the Notch, from Enoch Cornelis Vreeland, Feb. 20, 1800, and sold the same June 10, 1805, to Matthias Pier.—*Essex Transcribed Deeds*, A, 515. He owned another tract of 30 acres in the same neighborhood, lived on a farm of 88 acres near the former, and had 50 acres on the Wesel mountain. These three tracts were sold at Sheriff's sale, to satisfy a judgment, May 5, 1806, to Garret and Matthias Pier.—*Ib.*, B, 49. Garret released to Matthias, March 16, 1808.—*Ib.*, B, 211. Jacob Pier kept tavern at the Notch in 1802, and for several years about that period.

The following notices of the Piers are principally from the records of conveyances, and from the Acquackanonk and Totowa Church records:

Abraham Peer and John Peer were among the "freeholders and inhabitants of the township of Pequannock in the county of Morris," who in May, 1776, signed articles of association pledging their support to the measures of the Continental and Provincial Congresses for defending the popular liberties.—*N. J. Archives*, X., 718.

Abraham Pier and David Pier lived near Old Boonton; the latter was a justice of the peace for nearly fifty years; he d. in 1830, on his farm near Denville; he was a son of John Pier. Thomas Pier sold to Samuel Ogden, Aug. 6, 1770, the land on which was erected the slitting mill at Old Boonton.—*Hist. Morris County*, passim. The name is now usually written Peer.

Cornelius Pier, y. m., m. Antje Vreelandt, wid. of Richard Berrie, both b. and l. in the Acquackanonk church, Aug. 14, 1785.

David Pier was one of the early settlers at Horseneck (Fairfield), where he owned 200 acres in what is now known as Pier lane. He had two sons, Isaac and David, the former of whom entered the Continental army in 1780. The Pier family is still numerous in that vicinity.—*Hist. Essex and Hudson Counties*, 849.

David Pier m. Sally Berry, May 19, 1793.

Garret Pier m. Jenneke Brouwer, Sept. 14, 1800.

Garret Pier bought from Peter Pier and Sarah his wife, May 17, 1805, their right to two-fifths of the real estate of Cornelius F. Spier, de-

¹ E. J. Deeds, I, 459.

vey made by Cornelius Low, jun.¹

II. Herrempeje (Armtie), bap. Oct. 3, 1687; m. Daniel Retan, jun., b. at Isopus, March 9, 1710. Issue: 1. —, bap. Nov. 9, 1729.

III. Johannis (Hans, jun.), bap. Oct. 7, 1690; perhaps the Johannes Spier, y. m., b. at Pemrepogh and living here, who in 1737 m. Johanna Van Yderstein, y. d., dau. of Machiel Thadese Van Yderstein, b. and living at Aghquech-nonk. She d. soon after, and he prob. m. Geertruy Rooome, wid. of Hendrick Meyer, April 29, 1739, at Bergen. Ch., Johannis, b. Feb. 11, 1746.

IV. Maritie, m. Adam Koninck (Koning, King), Oct. 27, 1722; he was b. in New York, she in Acquignnonck; both lived at Second River.

V. Abram, m. Geertie Bras (b. at Ackinsack, living in Essex county), June 17, 1721; she m. 2d, Thomas Ager, bachelor, both being of Second River at the time, Nov. 3, 1727; 3d, Abraham Cadmis, y. m., April 4, 1734, with license; both of Second River.

VI. Tryntje, m. David Roset. Issue (bap. at Second River): 1. Johannis, b. Aug. 27, 1730; 2. David, b. April 14, 1734.

Fourth Generation.

Hendrick-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Sarah Dey had children:²

I. Theunis, named after his maternal grandfather, m. Catalyntje Ouke.

II. Mareytje, m. Symon Kindt, of Newark, Feb. 4, 1738. Issue: 1. Hendrick, b. Jan. 22, 1739; 2. Elias, bap. Feb. 15, 1747.

III. Annaatje (Hannah), m. Abraham-Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier, May 12, 1733.

ceased, at the Great Notch.—*Essex Transcribed Deeds*, A, 518. He also bought from Jan Pier and Ellener his wife, April 30, 1805, for \$375, their one-fifth interest in the estate of John Jacob Spier deceased.—*Id.*, K, 244. Garret Pier conveyed to Matthias Pier, June 22, 1812, 60 acres at the Great Notch.—*Id.*, A, 594.

Isaac Pier, y. m., b. and l. at Ganseगत, m. Marytje (Maria) Post, y. d., b. and l. at Peckamin river, banns March 4, 1786. (See p. 146.) Issue: 1. Johannes, b. April 11, 1789; 2. Francoos, b. Sept. 25, 1794.

Jacob Pier m. Cathalyntje Everse, April 13, 1776.

Jannetye Pier m. Hendrick Cool. Ch., Sarab, b. Feb. 12, 1793.

Johannis Pier, y. m., m. Lena Vreeland, y. d., both of the Acquackanonk church, Jan. 26, 1783.

Pieter Pier m. Selly Messeker, March 20, 1794.

Sarah Pier m. Christian Laurier, May 6, 1749, both being of Morris county.

¹ E. J. Deeds, K small, 106.

² No record has been found of the baptism of any of the children of Hendrick Pier and Sarah Dey. In a deed of Aennetie (Hannah) Reyerse and Yores Reyerse (George Ryersen) her husband, dated Oct. 24, 1730, for two and a half acres of land in New York, in the neighborhood of Dey street, extending from Broadway westerly to the river, it is set forth that Sarah Dey is deceased, and that her children are Tunis, Maritie, Hannah, Janneke and Leah Spier. By the deposition of Evert Wesselse, June 7, 1732, in an ejectment suit in New York, relative to the title to this tract, it appears that on Nov. 3, 1730, Hendrick Spier's children were all under age.—*Alexander Papers*, as cited. These children were doubtless baptized at the Ponds church (the Church t'Noorde), the records of which, dating back to 1710, were destroyed some years ago at the burning of the parsonage.

IV. Janneke, m. Johannis Ouke, of Long Island, Nov. 15, 1740. (He was a descendant of Aucke Jansen van Nuyse, who came to America from Amsterdam in 1651.)

V. Lea, m. Joris Wesselse, of Acquackanonk, May 10, 1747. Ch., Annetje, bap. May 10, 1749.

Frans-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Dircktje Cornelisse had children:

I. Cornelius, m. Susanna Vincent (Suke Van Sent), wid. of Johannes Van Giesen, Feb. 28, 1735. (Johannes Van Giesen, widower, living at Acquackanonk, m. Susanna Vincent, y. d., living at Second River, April 10, 1731.)

II. Gerrit.

III. Jacobus, m. Neeltje Coerten, June 3, 1740. He lived on the River road, about two miles below Passaic, his farm extending northwesterly from the river for a distance of two hundred chains, or two miles and a half.

IV. Hendrick, m. Betsey Spier. Ch., Dirckje, b. May 23, 1747.

V. John, m. Sarah Debow. He lived near Fairfield, but in Acquackanonk township, Essex county. He was commonly known and described as John Frans Spier. His will, dated Oct. 22, 1795, proved July 10, 1797, thus briefly disposes of his estate (omitting the usual pious introduction):

First, I give, devise and expose of the same unto Sarah my dearest beloved wife the the whole of my moveble Estate together with all my bousbold furniture, and also the use, property right and command of my real Estate; that is to say: Lands and Tenements the use of one room in the house during her natrul life, and after her decease I devise, give, bequeath unto my daughter Margaret the wife Abraham Low, five acres of lands on the south side of the road that leads from Newark to Boonton, that is to be one hundred yards wide at the road and so to continue that width joyning the the line or lands of Jonas Crane until it contains the five acres; and also I give unto my son Francis Spear all the remainder or Remainging part of my lands or real Estate after the deccas of my widow to him and his heirs forever; I likewise will and order that my son Francis Spear and Abraham Low and Joseph Ward to be Executors of this my last Will and Testament.¹

VI. Mareytje, m. Peter Mauritzen, July 26, 1735. Ch., Jacob, bap. April 27, 1742, at Ganseगत.

VII. Helena, m. Henry Mandeville.

VIII. Saertje, m. Jan Wouterse, Oct. 3, 1752. She lived at Ganseगत at the time.

Jacob-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Lea Coejeman had children:

I. Rachel, b. April 20, 1746; m. Jacobus Jeraalman. Issue: 1. Cornelius, b. Nov. 24, 1772; 2. Jacob, b. Jan. 8, 1776; 3. Lea, b. Feb. 20, 1784.

II. Lea, m. Harmen Van Rypen.²

III. Hendrick, b. March 24, 1750; m. Jannetje Van Giesen, Dec. 6, 1777. He lived at Stone House Plains, then in the township of Newark. By deed Nov. 29, 1805, he conveyed to his son Jacobus half of his homestead farm at that place, to take effect after his (Hendrick's) death.³ By will dated Feb. 15, 1811, witnessed by James Van Winkle, Jacob Van Winkle and Alexander Lawrence,

¹ Recorded in Liber 36, of Wills, Trenton, f. 465.

² In addition to her children mentioned on p. 164, she had: 5. Christopher, b. July 9, 1797.

³ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 595.

proved Dec. 22, 1813, he gave to his sons Cornelius and Isaac all his "land lying east of the Paterson road, Cornelius to have the north side, adjoining land of John Van Winkle;" to sons Jacob and John, each £5; to daughters Jane, Elizabeth, Lea, Sophia, each £10; to Elizabeth, one cow and one heifer; to Sophia, one heifer. Executors—his wife Jane, and Abraham Speer, jun.¹

IV. Marritje Gerrebrant, b. Dec. 3, 1755.

V. Johannis, b. Aug. 1, 1757; prob. m. Jannetje Van Emburgh, Jan. 3, 1784. Ch., Rachel, b. Oct. 28, 1784.

VI. Jacob, b. May 25, 1763; m. Rebecca Linkfoot.

Jacob-Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Molly Stoutenburgh had child:

I. Tunis, bap. Nov. —, 1736; prob. m. Fytje Scherm-erhorn.

Benjamin-Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Marritje Spier had children:

I. Hendrick, m. Debora Roome. He was known as Henry B. Speer, of Saddle River. In his will, dated Jan. 10, 1817, witnessed by John A. Boyd, Peter L. Van Blarcom and Cornelius Post, proved Oct. 16, 1820, he gave his wife Deborah his eight-day clock, silver spoons and half the linen. To Jacob, son of Henry J. Speer (evidently meaning Henry, son of his own brother Jacob), of Owego, N. Y., his gold watch; to his slaves, Caesar and wife Hannah, their freedom, and several tracts of land for life, with remainder to their children, Lea and Harry; to Elizabeth Aller, Henry Roome, John R. Van Houten and Polly Hen-nion, each \$20; remainder of estate to be sold and the proceeds divided between Benjamin Roome, Henry I. Speer, Jacob I. Speer, Benjamin Speer, Conrad Speer, Mary Quackenbush, Sally McLean, Caty Ridner and the children of Ann Conklin. Executors—Benjamin Roome and Peter Van Voorhis.² It will be noticed that he mentions no children. He probably had none surviving. The will of Debby Speer, of Acquackanonk, doubtless his widow, is dated Aug. 27, 1821, witnessed by L. Sythoff and Maria Jackson, proved Aug. 22, 1822. In it she divides her clothing, bedding, etc., among a number of persons, gives \$30 each to the children of Hartman and Nancy Post, and to the children of Peter and Hetty Jackson, and appoints her nephew, Peter Jackson, executor.³

II. Barent, b. Feb. 21, 1736; m. Sara Jacobusse.

III. Sara, b. Aug. 18, 1737; m. Jacob Roome, Sept. 11, 1755.

IV. Cathaline.

V. Jacob, bap. Nov. 24, 1745; prob. m. Marregrietje Vrederixse (Grietje Fredericks).

VI. Jane (Jenneke), bap. 1748; m. Barent Everse. Ch., Benjamin, b. June 4, 1769.

VII. Hannah, prob. m. William Drummond (bap. Feb. 14, 1748, at Paramus, son of Robert Drummond and Sarah his wife). Ch., Sara, b. April 18, 1775.

Hans (Johannis)-Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Saert-je Wouterse had children:

I. Sarah, b. Jan. 25, 1729; d. in inf.

II. Marritje, b. Aug. 30, 1731; m. Abraham Paulusse, Oct. 20, 1749.

III. Gerrit, b. Jan. 27, 1734; d. in inf.

IV. Rachel, b. May 29, 1736.

V. Sarah, b. Oct. 15, 1737.

VI. Gerrit, b. April 16, 1741; m. Tryntje Doremus. By deed Feb. 9, 1795, he conveyed to Rynier Spier 38 acres of land in Acquackanonk.

Abraham-Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Annaetje Spier had children:

I. Barent, bap. May —, 1733; m. Immetje Bord (Bant, Bond).

II. Helena, m. Matthias Everse. Issue: 1. Geesje, b. Oct. 7, 1752 (sponsors—Albertus Spier and wife); m. Hendrick-Theunis Spier, of Wesel; 2. Marytje, b. March 27, 1755; 3. Catalyntje, b. May 12, 1758; m. Jacob Pier, April 13, 1776; 4. Barent, b. Dec. —, 1760; 5. Margrietje, b. Aug. 29, 1763; 6. Laya, bap. July 5, 1768.

III. Abraham, m. Aeltje Sickles (Aagtje, Egje Segh-else, Achey Seekels), both of Bergen county, May 11, 1754; m. license dated July 28, 1753.

IV. Sarah, bap. 1739.

V. Lea, bap. Sept. 1744.

VI. Teunis, bap. May 3, 1747 (sponsors—Tunis Dey and Jannetje —); m. —.

Albertus-Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Osseltje Westervelt had children:

I. Catalyntje, b. May 13, 1745; prob. removed to N. Y., and m. 1st, Cornelius Swartwout, of that place, June 6, 1763 (Second River church records); 2d, Thomas Campbell, Feb. 2, 1793 (Schraalenburgh church records).

II. Johannis, b. Aug. 28, 1746; m. Maria —. Issue: 1. Luycas, bap. Nov. 26, 1769; 2. Effe, bap. Dec. 1, 1771; 3. Raghel, b. Sept. 25, 1774; 4. Katelyntei, bap. Jan. 25, 1777.

III. Eefjin, b. Feb. 15, 1748.

IV. Barent, b. March 4, 1750.

Hendrick-Hans-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Rachel Theunisse Pier had children:

I. Saertje, m. Johannes (Jan) Kip, Aug. 12, 1727. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. Jan. 15, 1729; 2. Catharina, b. March 8, 1730; 3. Hendricus, b. Aug. 29, 1733; 4. Jacobus, b. Oct. 6, 1735; 5. Rachel, bap. Jan. 22, 1738; 6. Blandina, b. April 21, 1739; 7. Helena, b. Feb. 2, 1748.

II. Jacob, m. Egje van Houte, Oct. 18, 1727, both of Acquackanonk.

III. Leah, m. Johannes Toers. Ch., Rachel, b. July 3, 1729.

IV. Theunis, named after his maternal grandfather, m. Engeltje Cadmus, Aug. 16, 1735; she was b. at Bergen, and he in the bounds of the Second River church; both lived within the latter region at the time of their marriage.

V. (prob.) Magdalena (Leentje), m. Johannis Jacobus, April 6, 1740. Issue: 1. Hendrick, b. June 18, 1740; 2.

¹ Essex County Wills, A, 419.

² Bergen County Wills, B, 285.

³ Essex County Wills, C, 523.

Gerrit, b. May 28, 1750; 3. Geesje, b. Jan. 31, 1756.

VI. Johannes, m. Lea Smit, Nov. 6, 1747, both of Second River. She was probably a dau. of Elias Smit, y. m. from Middleburgh in Zeeland (Holland), and living at Acquackanonk, who m. Cornelia Jacobs Woertendyke, from the Bowery, New York, Sept. 13, 1702, and settled at Little Falls.

VII. Hendrick, m. Saertje Cadmus, May 13, 1748. He joined the church in 1750.

VIII. Cornelis, }
IX. Thomas, } bap. Aug. 28, 1729.

Abram-Hans-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Geertje Bras had children:

I. Johannis, married Magdaleentje Van Dyck, May 11, 1746; died March 12, 1797, and is buried at Belleville; she was bap. June 6, 1723, dau. of Jacobus Van Dyck and Annatje Jeralemans; d. Jan 26, 1794, aged 68 years, according to her tombstone. John lived on the River road, at Belleville. During the Revolution, the British frequently sent out Refugees to spy out the country. One day one of these Refugees came over Schuyler's hill, on the east side of the Passaic river, and called to John Speer to row across and ferry him over. Speer recognized the fellow as an enemy to his country, and refused to comply, whereat the Tory began to revile and insult him. Speer thereupon took his gun up into the steeple of the Dutch church, and from this elevation got a good sight of the fellow, and shot him dead. It was always considered a remarkable shot, at such a distance, with the fire-arms of those days.¹ John Speer died intestate, and administration on his estate was granted to his sons, Abraham, Harmanus and John, and his son-in-law, John W. King, May 19, 1797.²

II. Hermanis, bap. Feb. 19, 1724.

III. Abraham.³

Fifth Generation.

Theunis-Hendrick-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Catlyntje Ouke had children:

I. Helena, bap. May 21, 1747; m.? ——— Ch., Abraham, b. Dec. 30, 1776. Witnesses at baptism—Theunis Spier and Catlyntje Ouke.

II. Annaatje, b. April 24, 1751; m. Harmanus Van Busen, junr. Issue: 1. Abigail, b. March 5, 1775; m. John-Teunis Spier, of Preakness, May 18, 1793; 2. ———, bap. April 18, 1776; 3. ———, bap. July 19, 1778; 4. Cathalyntje, b. Nov. 9, 1789.

III. Marytje, b. Nov. 19, 1754; m. Johannis Staggs, 4 March 4, 1775; he was a shoemaker on the Wesel road, near

¹ Related to the author in the Fall of 1893, by Warren Nelson Vreeland, at Franklin, Essex county. Mr. Vreeland was a great-grandson of John Speer.

² Liber 36 of Wills, Trenton, 504.

³ This name is given on the authority of family tradition. No record of it has been found.

⁴ SOME NOTICES OF THE STAGG FAMILY.

The first of the name of Staggs in this part of the country of whom we have any record, was Thomas Staggs, who probably lived on New Barbadoes Neck, on the edge of the Hackensack meadows, south of the pres-

Crooks avenue, and was bap. Aug. 5, 1750, the son of Jacob Staggs and Antje Freeland. Both Marytje Spier and Johannis Staggs were b. at Wesel, and both lived there at the time of their marriage. Issue: 1. Cathalyntje, b. July 3, 1775; 2. Antje, b. Aug. 23, 1777; 3. Jacob, b. March 31, 1780; m. Catharina Van Riper; 4. Theunis, b. May 25,

ent Rutherford. On Sept. 26, 1684, the commissioners of highways made this order:

"Wee doe order and appoynt that Richard Berry shall have free passage through the land of Thomas Staggs in the most convenient place below the hills, and from thence to have a passage through other lands to the most convenient landing on pesauick River, That he may Transport his teemes with his Cart, or as hee shall otherways have occasionne."—*Liber B of Deeds*, etc., Trenton, 475.

"Thomas Stage of New Barbados in the County of Essex" having "lately deceased Intestate," letters of administration on his estate were granted to Margaret Stage, his widow, Jan. 14, 1691.—*Liber E of Deeds*, Trenton, 199.

By deed of bargain and sale, dated Sept. 21, 1693, Major John Berry conveyed to Margaret Staggs, for £40, and a yearly quit rent of 11s. 3d., "a Certaine parcell of land lying and being on New-Barbados Neck in ye County of Essex to beginn at Walling Jacobs line and to run on a South East Course on both sides Twenty Chaines broad and one hundred and Eight Chaines long Containing two hundred and Sixteen Acres English measure bounded on ye North East by Richard Berry on ye North West by Walling Jacobs on ye South West by Hannah Hall and on ye South East by meadow belonging to ye sd John Berry." On this bill of sale Margaret Stage, of "New Barbados Neck in ye County of Essex," endorsed March 1, 1694-95, an assignment of the same to her two sons, John Stage and William Stage, excepting forty acres "beginning at Wallon Jacobs his line and so to runn ye breadth of ye sd land within mentioned till ye sd forty acres be run out." To this she affixed her mark in the presence of John Baldwin and Edward Ball, and "owned this Instrument for to be her act and deed," before John Curtis, Justice.—*Liber E of Deeds*, Trenton, 213. It is probable that in his lifetime Thomas Staggs had bought this tract, but had not received a deed for it, and that Berry consequently executed this conveyance to the widow. Margaret gave her sons, John and William, a formal deed for the tract, Feb. 15, 1698.—See p. 115.

In the early records, and down to the latter part of the eighteenth century, the name is generally written *Steg* or *Stegge*; sometimes *Steegh*, *Steegs*, *Stek*, *Stegh*, or *Stech*, all indicating substantially the same pronunciation. Moreover, it is safe to assume that the family is of Dutch origin. In the Holland language the word *steg* signifies a narrow bridge; *stek* is a slip or shoot of a tree; *stag* is the stays of a ship. The name of this family is doubtless derived from the word *steg*, a narrow bridge, such as is common in the land of canals. As the English language came into more general use in this neighborhood, the name came to be written Staggs, which is now the universal practice. The name Stag, Staggs or Stagge is common among families of English descent, who are not at all connected with the New Jersey Staggs.

Second Generation.

Thomas and Margrietje Staggs had children:

I. Thomas, m. 1st, ———; 2d, Hannah ———. By deed dated Dec. 26, 1698, he bought from Eliphelet Johnson and Deborah his wife, of Newark, "a Certain tract of upland lying within ye bounds of Newark on ye west side of ye third river Beginning at Bastian's [i. e., Bastian Van Giesen's] line and running up along ye sd river in Length thirtie Chaines and in breadth twentie Chaines bounded North by Bastian Vangesen East by ye third river South by Claese Hendrickson west by land unsurveyed."—*Liber G of Deeds*, etc., Trenton, 96. He represented Newark on the joint committee which on April 6, 1719, renewed the line between Acquackanonk and Newark.—*Newark Town Records*, 128. His will, dated Nov. 6, 1724, witnessed by Thomas Husk, John Cooper and Thomas Sarjant, was proved June 18, 1734. In it the testator (who makes his mark) describes himself as of Newark. He probably lived in either the present Bloomfield or Montclair. To his five children by his former wife he gives £20 out of his personal estate, £4 each, "to be for their whole Legacy from me for Reasons best known to my Self." All

1783; 5. Dirck, b. March 1, 1785; 6. Maria, b. Nov. 17, 1788; 7. Neeltje, b. Oct. 7, 1791; 8. John, b. March 31, 1794.

IV. (prob.) Jannatje, m. John Vreeland. Issue: 1. Sophia, bap. Nov. 12, 1775; 2. Johannes, b. Oct. 5, 1777; 3. Theunis, b. Sept. 22, 1782; d. in inf.; 4. Teunis, b. Oct.

the rest of his estate he gave to his wife Hannab and son Nicholas. The second marriage had evidently caused trouble in the family.

II. Jan, bap. March 27, 1674; he was probably a mason by trade, and his name—John Stage, Anno 1696—is carved on one of the stones imbedded in the eastern wall of the Reformed (Dutch) church at Hackensack. According to the records of that church he m. 1st, Maritje Bongaert (Bogert), March 14, 1697; the record says he was a y. m. (bachelor) at the time, and that he was b. at Bergen, East Jersey; his wife was b. at Long Island; he m. 2d, Nov. 26, 1698, Neeltje Verwey, y. d., b. at Siemeka [query: Sicomac?]. John was received into the Hackensack church, upon confession, April 10, 1698. He is said to have bought, in 1711, a tract of land "back of Knickie's pond," between Sicomac and Franklin Lake, part of the farm remaining in the family until the early part of the nineteenth century.—*Hist. Bergen and Passaic Counties*, 204. His will was dated Dec. 25, 1738, witnessed by John Berry, Gerrit Vanfoos and John M. Dowell, signed *John Staggs*, and was proved Jan. 29, 1738-9. In this instrument the testator describes himself as of "Barbados neck and County of Bergain." He gives his sons Abraham and Jacob "that Loo of Land whereon they now live being one equeal half of the Plantation I now possess;" Abraham to also have "two acors of Land about the House where he now lives in Including the Improvements for the consideration of his weeding [wedding] Sute;" Isaac to have "that Loo of percal of Land be now is possessed of the Meddows excepted;" to George "the other half of said Plantation whereon I now live joyning to John Berrey his line." He had previously bought from Mrs. Schuyler a farm for his son Cornelius, on which there was due £14 "Sum odd Shillings," and provided in his will for the payment of the balance; he also authorized any of his sons "to make Trayle for Mins on any of my Sons Land," in search of minerals. Executors—his sons Isaac and George.—*Liber C of Wills*, Trenton, 242.

III. Willem, y. m., b. at New Barbadoes Neck, m. Magdaleena (Elena) Brouwers, y. d., b. at Breukel [Brooklyn], Oct. 23, 1697. He and his wife conveyed, Dec. 5, 1720, to his brother John his half of the farm conveyed to them by their mother, Feb. 15, 1698. See p. 115.

Third Generation.

Thomas-Thomas Staggs had children:

By his first wife:

I. Thomas; m. Sietje (Zeytje, Fytje) Bruin, and probably lived on his father's farm.

II. Margrietje, m. Pieter Xanders (Zanderson, Sanderson, Kinders). Issue: 1. Silvester, b. July 28, 1727; 2. Annetje, b. Feb. 12, 1730; 3. Elizabeth, b. May 25, 1732. These baptisms are all entered in the Acquackanonk church records; the witnesses were Abramam Francisco and Silvester Stegh, y. d.; Alexander Egbertse and Tryntje Van Winkel; Thomas Stegh and Zeytje Bruyn—all apparently from the country south of the Acquackanonk line.

III. Elizabeth.

IV. Silvester.

V. Ann, m. John ———.

By his second wife:

VI. Nicholas.

The last four children are named in their father's will, in 1727. No further trace of them has been found.

Jan-Thomas Staggs and Neeltje Verwey had children:

I. Johannes, y. m., m. Hendrickje Housman (Hendrickje Huysman), y. d., Aug. 11, 1722; both b. and l. at Hackensack; both joined the Hackensack church upon confession, April 13, 1723. It is probable that Johannes settled on the farm near Sicomac, bought by his father in 1717. By deed dated May 26, 1748, Johannes Staggs conveyed to Peter Van Sile, blacksmith, a tract of 49 acres on "the brook which comes out of the pond called and known by the name of the great pond"—now Franklin Lake.—*Bergen County Transcribed Deeds*, A, 124.

II. Cornelis, m. 1st, Hendrickje Kool; 2d, Antje Christi (Annetie,

29, 1787; 5. Elias, b. April 16, 1790; 6. Hendrick, b. Jan. 19, 1793; 7. Elias, b. Aug. 23, 1799.

V. Hendrick, m. 1st, Geesje Everse (b. Oct. 7, 1752, dau. of Matthias Everse and Helena Spier); 2d, Elizabeth Van Houten, wid., April 12, 1807; she died prior to 1814. By deed (unrecorded), March 27, 1798, for £190, Henry T.

Antjin Cristy, Christyn), wid. of Gisbert Van Blerkum, March 7, 1734; she was bap. Sept. 7, 1707, dau. of Jaems Christy (b. in Scotland) and Magdaleena De Maree, dau. of Samuel De Maree.

III. Thomas, bap. Nov. 14, 1703; not mentioned in his father's will; prob. the Thomas Staggs who m. Feytje Van Gelder (b. at Long Island), Dec. 23, 1721; both lived at Peerems [Paramus], at the time, doubtless on his father's farm near Sicomac. He joined the Hackensack church, on confession, Sept. 16, 1729.

IV. Abram (Abraham Stek), y. m., m. Maritje Boogert (Bongaert), June 23, 1732; both b. and l. at Hakkensak; she joined the church there a few weeks later, Aug. 24, 1732, by letter from Schraalenburgh. In 1742 Abraham and his wife were living in Orange county, New York.

V. Neeltje, y. d., m. Jan Cûrte, widr., Aug. 28, 1730, both living at Acquackanonk. (He was bap. early in 1686, son of Jan Koerte and Neeltje Beus, the witnesses being Cornelis and Hendrikje Verwey; his mother m. 2d, Siquae Vigoor [Jacques Vigour], widr. of Catryn Pisiera, April 8, 1699. Jan m. 1st, Marytje Ariaense, y. d. April 8, 1711; both born and living at Ackuigenonck. The name is sometimes written John Curtis in the early records.) Jan Koerte, *second*, had issue (by his first wife): 1. Johannis, y. m., b. at Wesel, living at Hanover [Morristown or vicinity], m. Annatye Stor, maiden, b. in the Esopus, living at Hanover, Nov. 11, 1735; 2. Neeltje, m. Jacobus Spier, June 3, 1740; both from Acquackanonk.

VI. Margrita, bap. Sept. 20, 1710; joined the Hackensack church, on confession, Sept. 16, 1729; m. Arian (Aarjin, Arjen, Arie) Brinkerhoff, Oct. 7, 1731. Issue: 1. Margrieta, bap. Aug. 20, 1732; 2. Dirk, bap. March 24, 1734; 3. Neeltjen, bap. Feb. 8, 1736; 4. Jan, bap. March 5, 1738; 5. Margrietje, bap. Oct. 12, 1740; d. in inf.; 6. Margrietje, bap. Oct. 31, 1742; 7. Hendrik, bap. Dec. 16, 1744; 8. Maria, b. Feb. 3, 1747.

VII. Isaack, bap. Nov. 2, 1712; m. Agnietien Romein, y. d., Sept. 14, 1738; he was b. and l. at Barbaris (New Barbadoes) Neck; she at Hackensack.

VIII. Jacob, b. at New Barbadoes Neck; bap. May 22, 1715; m. Antjen Vreeland, dau. of Dirck Vreeland, and living at Wesel, Aug. 23, 1739. (See p. 121.) Jacob was a mason by trade, and lived at Wesel.

IX. Jores (George), bap. Oct. 14, 1717; m. Antje Van Yderstein, March 6, 1740. She was b. at Weeselen; both lived at Acquackanonk at the time of their marriage. Ch., Casparus, bap. Sept. 11, 1748. George released, Feb. 15, 1739-40, to his brother John his half of the estate devised to him by his father.

X. Willem, bap. Jan. 24, 1720; not mentioned in his father's will, and prob. d. before its date.

Willem-Thomas Staggs and Elena Brouwers had children:

I. Elizabeth, m. Johannes-Abram Alkerman, widr. of Maria Wiekvelt, Feb. 28, 1728; both were of Hackensack. Issue: 1. Willem, bap. Jan. 15, 1729; 2. Gerrid, bap. Sept. 23, 1739; 3. Louwerens, bap. May 14, 1744.

II. (prob.) Lea, m. Adam Wesenauer, July 8, 1728; she lived at Rem-pug [Ramapo] and he at Goosjen [Goshen] at the time.

III. (prob.) Willem, m. Elisabeth Hervey [query: Verwey?], wid., both living at Pompton, March 21, 1734.

IV. (prob.) Jacob, m. 1st, Elisabet Banta; she was received into the Hackensack church, May 22, 1735; 2d, Sarie Valk, b. at Achkwegnonk, Feb. 3, 1737; he and Sarah were both living at Paramus at the time of their marriage. Issue: 1. Ariantje, b. 1740; 2. Elizabeth, b. June 30, 1745.

V. Margritje, bap. March 3, 1723; prob. the "Margret Stek" who m. William Barker, at Paramus, July 24, 1739.

VI. (prob.) Abraham, m. Dec. 22, 1743, Jemima (Jacomyntje) Cole, of the Morristown Presbyterian church. Ch., Abraham, bap. June 30, 1745, in the Paramus church; sponsors—Jacobus Staggs and Sarab.

VII. (prob.) Peter, who settled at Hanover and m. Catharine Primrose, April 20, 1743. Issue: 1. William, bap. March 25, 1744; 2. John,

Speer and Gaehshe his wife conveyed to Jacob H. Vreeland, 36.40 acres at Wesel, bounded on the east by John Tice, on the south by the Vreelands, on the west by said Henry T. Speer, and on the north by the Drift Road. By deed March 17, 1808, Henry T. Speer and Elizabeth his wife conveyed to Abraham Ackerman, for \$750, a tract of 45 acres, "be-

hap. Oct. 25, 1745; 3. Sarah, hap. Oct. 6, 1751. (Recorded in First Presbyterian church, Morristown.)

VIII. (prob.) Sarah, m. Thomas Millage, Aug. 23, 1758; d. June 25, 1777, aged 45 yrs.

Fourth Generation.

Thomas-Thomas-Thomas Stagg and Sietje Bruin had children:

I. Silvester (dau.), h. Aug. 9, 1727.

II. Hendrick, b. Dec. 9, 1728; m. Lea ———. He lived near Singack, on the Newark and Pompton turnpike, where his sons—Thomas, James and Henry—lived in 1818. By deed dated April 13, 1816, he conveyed to his sons, Thomas and James, a tract of an acre and a half on the east side of the turnpike; on April 29, 1818, for \$500, he conveyed to them 2.82 acres on the west side of the turnpike, near the house of Henry Stagg.—*Bergen County Transcribed Deeds*, L, 11, 9.

III. Rehikka, b. Jan. 13, 1731.

The three baptisms just given are entered in the Acquackanonk church records. The next one is recorded at Second River.

IV. Saertje, h. March 3, 1734. Parents—Thomas Steegh and Cietje Bruyn.

V. Johannis, m. Margaret ———. Issue: 1. Sietje, h. June 13, 1755; 2. (prob.) Thomas, m. Mary Francisco, Oct. 31, 1795.

VI. (prob.) Neeltje, m. Pieter Ennis, in New York, Aug. 16, 1761.

Johannes-Jan-Thomas Stagg and Hendricktie Housman had children:

I. Jan, hap. Sept. 22, 1723.

II. Maria, hap. Feb. 13, 1726.

III. Neeltje, h. Dec. 2, 1728; prob. m. 1st, Jacob Van Houten, y. m., "horn and living by the Panne"—at the Ponds—April 16, 1747; she was h. at Hackensack, but lived "hy the Panne" at the time of her marriage; she prob. m. 2d, Samuel McNies, by whom she had issue: 1. Nency, h. Feb. 7, 1767; 2. Margrietje, h. Sept. 6, 1768.

IV. Abraham, hap. June 6, 1731.

V. Thomas, hap. Sept. 23, 1733.

VI. Jacobus, hap. Nov. 30, 1735.

VII. Cornelis, hap. April 2, 1738; m. Margrietje Banta, wid. of Peter P. Demarest; she was hap. Oct. 18, 1741, dau. of Jan Banta and Sara, dau. of David Demarest, jun., and Marietie Lozier. Cornelis was h. and brought up on the old homestead between Sicmac and Wyckoff, but in middle life he and his wife removed to Acquackanonk, and took up their residence with their son James, in an old-fashioned stone house, near the present Erie Railway, in Passaic. They joined the Acquackanonk church, Dec. 9, 1787, by letter from the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Vandelinda, pastor of the Paramus church. In a deed, April 1, 1797, he describes himself as of Acquackanonk, and for £300 conveys to John C. Stagg, his son, a tract of 50 acres on the road leading from the Goffie to the Ponds.—*Bergen County Transcribed Deeds*, H, 122. Administration on his estate was granted to John C. Stagg, May 24, 1824.—*Bergen County Intestates*, A, 107.

VIII. Albert, hap. Sept. 28, 1740.

IX. Isaac, hap. Aug. 2, 1747; m. 1st, Elizabeth Banta, wid., Sept. 28, 1763; 2d, Margrietje Banta, wid. of Samuel Retan.

Cornelis-Jan-Thomas Stagg had children:

By his first wife, Hendricktie Kool:

I. Elisabeth }
II. Margrieta } Twins, hap. June 3, 1729. The former was prob.

the "Elizabeth Steck, y. d. from Hackensack," who m. Jacobus Van der Beek, y. m., from Riddenstown (Readington?), June 28, 1761, both living at the time in New York, where they were married.

III. Bernardus, hap. June 20, 1731.

By his second wife, Antje Christi:

IV. Hendrickje, hap. Dec. 22, 1734.

V. David, hap. April 24, 1737.

VI. Sjeems [i. e., James], hap. Oct. 8, 1738 (sponsors, Sjeems Christi 25

gining at the turn of the driftway at the crossline"—or on Crooks avenue, near Main street.¹ In 1807 and 1808 he conveyed more of his lands, and on Sept. 14, 1814, for \$500, conveyed to his sons, John and Henry, half of Lot No. 16, on the Wesel mountain, extending to the Passaic river on the West, containing 92 acres;

and wife); m. Lea Brouwer, y. d., Oct. 13, 1765; received into the Schraalenburgh church, on confession, June 14, 1772. Issue: 1. Cornelius, h. July 24, 1766; d. in inf.; 2. Daniel, h. June 24, 1769; 3. Annetje, b. Dec. 21, 1777; 4. Cornelius, h. Feb. 13, 1774.

VII. Jan, hap. April 26, 1741; prob. m. Catharine van Deursen, in New York, Oct. 4, 1761. He was perhaps the John Stagg, master mason, who was one of the builders of the North Dutch church in New York in 1767-69.

VIII. Magdalena, b. March 13, 1747.

Tomas-Jan-Thomas Stagg and Feytje Van Gelder had children:

I. Willem, hap. Feb. 17, 1723.

II. Petrus, hap. 1737.

III. Thomas, hap. 1739.

Abraham-Jan-Thomas Stagg and Maritje Boogert had children:

I. Jan, hap. Dec. 24, 1732; prob. the John Stagg, widr., who m. at Tappan, Feb. 20, 1787, Brechje Serven, wid. of Isaac Blauvelt.

II. Hendrik, hap. Sept. 29, 1734; d. in inf.

III. Neeltjen, hap. April 24, 1737.

IV. Maria, hap. Nov. 13, 1739.

V. (prob.) Marregrietje, hap. Oct. 11, 1741. The church record gives the mother's name as Sara, which is probably an error. The witnesses were Jacob Steg and wife—probably Sarah Valk.

VI. Hendrik, hap. Oct. 2, 1743; he was a member of the Schraalenburgh church in 1772.

Isaack-Jan-Thomas Stagg and Agnietien Romein had children:

I. Jan, hap. Sept. 30, 1739.

II. Isaak, hap. Feb. 28, 1742; m. Helena ———.

III. Thomas, hap. Dec. 26, 1793.

IV. (prob.) Abraham, m. Sally Stagg. Ch., Isaac, hap. Dec. 25, 1801.

Jacob-Jan-Thomas Stagg and Antjen Vreeland had children:

I. Margrietje, hap. Feb. 24, 1743; m. Daniel Retan. Issue: 1. Jacob, b. Sept. 6, 1767; 2. Antje, h. Sept. 21, 1768; 3. Saartje, h. Dec. 7, 1770; 4. Maragrietje, hap. Jan. 17, 1773.

II. Jan, hap. Aug. 5, 1750; prob. d. in inf.

III. Johannes, h. Oct. 22, 1754; m. Marytje Spier, March 4, 1775.

IV. Antje, b. Aug. 17, 1758.

V. Jacob, h. April 23, 1761.

Fifth Generation.

Hendrick-Thomas Thomas-Thomas Stagg had children:

I. Thomas.

II. James.

III. Henry.

By deed dated April 6, 1816, Isaac Paxton and Gitty his wife, of Acquackanonk, conveyed to Thomas Stagg, of Saddle River (Singack being then in the latter township), a tract of eight acres at Singack.—*Bergen County Transcribed Deeds*, L, 5. On June 17, 1816, Thomas H. Stagg received a deed from James Walker and Nahannah, his wife, of Caldwell, for half an acre on the Newark and Pompton turnpike, evidently in the same neighborhood.—*Id.*, L, 7. John Personett and Polly his wife, of Caldwell, conveyed to Thomas Stagg and James Stagg a tract of 8.25 acres in Saddle River, on the same turnpike, "in the line of the house lot which Henry Stagg bought of William Smith."—*Id.*, 1, 3.

Cornelis-Johannes Jan-Thomas Stagg and Margrietje Banta had children:

I. Johannes, h. Nov. 14, 1762; m. Cornelia Van Blarcom (b. Feb. 11, 1757, at the Ponds), Jan. 16, 1783; d. May 13, 1830; she d. Jan. 15, 1852, lacking less than a month of being ninety-five years of age. Johannes was generally called John C. Stagg, and so wrote his name. By deed Nov. 3, 1800, he bought from Lucas Kiersted a tract of 20 acres,

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, B, 249.

also half of the third of Lot No. 12, on the mountain, 30½ acres; also the homestead, where he then lived, containing 50 acres, bounded northwesterly by John R. Gould, northeasterly by Encrease Gould, Garret C. Garrebrant and Tiny Vreeland, easterly and southeasterly by lands of Tiny Vreeland and Abraham Ackerman, southeasterly by lands of

adjoining Abraham Stagg, near Sicomac.—*Bergen County Transcribed Deeds*, B, 256. He lived on the old homestead at Sicomac.

II. (prob.) Cornelis. Either he or his father was *voorsinger* (precursor) in the Acquackanonk church in 1806.

III. David, bap. May 1, 1766.

IV. Jacobus (James), m. Lidia Schoonmaker, and lived at Acquackanonk, where he had the following children baptized: 1. Helena, b. Jan. 10, 1797; 2. Henricus Schoonmaker, b. Nov. 16, 1799; 3. Margrietje, b. Feb. 9, 1802; 4. Maria, b. May 4, 1805; 5. Annaatje, b. July 11, 1807; 6. Sarah, b. Sept. 2, 1809; 7. Rachel, b. May 29, 1811; 8. Catharina, b. Aug. 30, 1813; 9. Sally, b. June 8, 1816.

Isaac-Johannes-Jan-Thomas Stagg and Margrietje Banta had children:

I. Samuel, bap. June 20, 1779.

II. Hendrick Banta, b. Aug. 1, 1790.

III. Grietje, b. Nov. 12, 1793.

Jan-Abraham-Jan-Thomas Stagg had children:

I. (prob.) Abraham, m. Caty Dellamarter, 1 Nov. 2, 1804; d. Jan. 9, 1860.

Isaak Isaack-Jan-Thomas Stagg and Helena ———— had children:

I. Jacob, bap. Aug. 28, 1764.

II. Isaac, bap. Sept. 21, 1766; m. Maria ————. Cb., John, b. Feb. 22, 1811.

III. Abraham, bap. Aug. 27, 1769.

IV. Thomas, b. Dec. 13, 1771.

V. Angenietje, bap. Oct. 22, 1775.

VI. Cristoffie, bap. Aug. 8, 1777.

The baptisms of the first five of these children are recorded at Pompton Plains; that of Cristoffie (Christopher) at Paramus.

Johannis Jacob-Jan Thomas Stagg and Marytje Spier had children:

I. Catbalyntje, b. July 3, 1775; m. John Tyse, jun., Oct. 5, 1794.

II. Antje (Annaatje), b. Aug. 23, 1777; m. Guliam Hopper, April 28, 1799. Cb., Annaatje, b. June 15, 1800.

III. Jacob, b. March 13, 1780; m. Catharina Van Riper; d. Nov. 13, 1840; sbe d. May 18, 1826. For an account of Jacob's descendants, see p. 167.

IV. Tbeunis, b. May 25, 1783.

V. Dirck, b. March 1, 1785; m. Sarah Ackerman, Oct. 5, 1805. Issue: 1. Hannab, m. John Perine, and lives at Lodi, Bergen county, N. J.; 2. Maria, m. John Fulton, at Lodi; 3. John, m. Rachel ———, at Lodi; 4. Eliza, m. Robert Samuels, of Montreal; 5. Richard, m. Jane ———, of Newark, N. J.; 6. Lawrence, m. Katie ———; 7. Peter, m. Letitia Terhune, of Lodi; 8. Sarab, m. James Murtrie, of Chelsea, Mass.; 9. Catharine, m. Andrew Mercier, of Lodi; 9. Rachel, m. ——— Busby, and d. before her father, leaving issue. Dirck's will was proved Feb. 27, 1860.

VI. Maria, b. Nov. 17, 1788.

VII. Neelje, b. Oct. 7, 1791.

VIII. John, b. March 13, 1794.

Sixth Generation.

James-Hendrick-Thomas-Thomas Thomas Stagg had children:

I. John, who lived in Paterson, and was known as John I. Stagg. His will, dated June 9, 1874, was proved July 18, 1874.—*Passaic County Wills*, E, 98. Issue: 1. Emily C., m. ——— Sindler; 2. John M.; 3. James H.

II. Julia, m. ——— Montgomery.

¹ Abraham DeLamater was b. Jan. 21, 1751; m. Caty Hogenkamp, Dec. 23, 1785; she was b. Oct. 22, 1753. Issue: 1. Catelinetia, b. July 31, 1786. These data are from a small Dutch Testament, printed at Dordrecht, in 1778, and now in the possession of Mrs. Cornelius Sandford, Paterson, a descendant of Abraham DeLamater. Catelinetia DeLamater m. Abraham Stagg, as stated above. In this, as in other cases, the names are spelled as found in the records.

Peter Simmons and Encrease Gould, except such parts as had been previously sold.¹ He was known as Henry T. Spear, although in the deed of 1798, above, he signed his name Henry Speer.

VI. Johannis, b. Dec. 22, 1759; m. Elizabeth Terhune, Dec. 1, 1787; d. June 12, 1833; she was b. May 1, 1767; d.

Johannes-Cornelis-Johannes-Jan-Thomas Stagg and Cornelia Van Blarcom had children:

I. Cornelius, b. June 28, 1783; m. ——— Van Winkle; d. Jan. 10, 1823.

II. Sarah, b. Dec. 6, 1785; m. David Acker; d. May 27, 1850; be d. 1830. Issue: 1. David Depeyster, b. June 13, 1822; d. 1892. He was an eminent New York merchant, whose summer home was at Fairlawn, Bergen county; he was an officer of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Paterson, for many years.

III. Isaac, b. Feb. 20, 1788; m. Maria Van Houten (b. Oct. 5, 1791, at the Ponds), Feb. 24, 1801; d. Nov. 1, 1861; sbe d. April 29, 1866. By deed, May 12, 1814, he bought a lot on Hamburg avenue a short distance west of Water street, and built one of the first dwellings on that thoroughfare. Some of his brothers and sisters soon after bought and settled in the same neighborhood, which thereupon and for nearly half a century after was commonly called "Stagg-Town." When the Legislature of 1860 declared vacant the seat of Joel M. Johnston, member of the Assembly from Passaic county, a special election was held and Isaac I. Stagg, as he was called, was chosen by the people to fill the vacancy. He was a mason by trade, and in his earlier years employed a large number of workmen.

IV. Margaret, b. July 19, 1790; m. Court Lake, of the Ponds, Bergen county; d. March 12, 1846.

V. David, b. Oct. 14, 1792; m. Trientje Van Houten; d. Feb. 8, 1816.

VI. John, b. April 24, 1795; m. Bridget Romaine, dau. of Ralph Romaine; d. Nov. 18, 1871. He lived at Preakness.

VII. Jacobus (James), b. Dec. 23, 1797; m. Sally Westervelt; sbe afterwards m. ——— Herring; James d. Jan. 8, 1840, near Englewood. Issue: 1. Joseph W., a builder, near Englewood, Bergen county; 2. James.

VIII. William, b. March 1, 1800; m. Catharine Geroe, sister of Benjamin Geroe; d. Aug. 10, 1859; sbe was b. Aug. 12, 1804, d. Oct. 29, 1871. He left the old homestead at Sicomac in early life, locating first on Totowa, then in Stagg-Town, where he bought, by deed Dec. 13, 1822, for \$100, from John Flood, Lot 44 on map of Manchester lots, on the west side of the Hamburg turnpike, a short distance above the present Ryle avenue, which lot he sold a few years later to Henry V. Post, who reconveyed it to him May 4, 1831. Judge Gerrebrandt Van Houten sold him two lots on Water street, Oct. 10, 1825, and May 1, 1829, where he probably lived for a time, but on May 2, 1832, he bought of Garret H. Demarest a plot on North Main street, and by deeds from the executors of Dr. William Ellison, Feb. 1, 1832, May 9, 1833, May 6, 1836, and Aug. 13, 1836, he acquired additional land on that street, erecting thereon a comfortable home, where most of his children were born.—*Bergen County Deeds*, T2, 306; V2, 689; C3, 14; H3, 126; G3, 425; K3, 88; T3, 295-297. With a view to erecting a dam and mill, he bought from Robert Morrell and William Dickey, by deed dated Jan. 26, 1838, a plot of land on the river bank, directly at the foot of Clinton street, "beginning thirty-nine links from the southeast corner of the stone house known as the McCurdy or Ellison house."—*Passaic County Deeds*, A, 585. There was a True Reformed Dutch ("Seceder") church adjacent, and the officers of the church questioned Stagg's right to locate on this plot. The matter was referred to arbitrators—Cornelius W. Campbell, Garret H. Demarest and Jacob R. Romine—who decided, Jan. 16, 1838, that Stagg had the best title in the mill-seat, but that he must within six months expend \$100 "towards erecting the mill or making the dam for the Griss mill," and that the church people must not "mislead or prevent" him from "erecting his mill and dam on his said sight without any trouble or damages or expense from them or their successors."—*Original Award*. Accordingly, Stagg went ahead and constructed the dam, still standing, at the foot of Clinton street, and also erected the first mill

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, D, 167.

Oct. 14, 1843. He lived on a part of the old homestead farm, on the Wesel road, next south of Crooks avenue, occupying a small stone house on the river bank, now overflowed by Dundee Lake. During the Revolution he was wounded by a bullet which passed under his neck and came out in his mouth. His will was made June

there, which was used as a grist- and saw-mill; he ran it himself for some time as a grist-mill. The Pope mill now occupies the site. In the meantime, March 4, 1825, he bought of Henry F. Ryerson a tract of 8.40 acres of land in the country, adjoining a tract of 8.10 acres belonging to John Stagg, jun., probably near Sicomac.—*Bergen County Deeds*, V2, 247. On March 22, 1848, Cornelius A. Hopper conveyed to him, for \$4,500, a farm of sixty acres near the Bergen county end of the Wag-araw bridge, to which he added by purchase from the same person, Nov. 8, 1848, a tract of 18.84 acres.—*Id.*, L 4, 486, 613; Q 4, 292; Y 4, 345. Here he resided for several years, working his farms, after which he returned to Paterson and spent his remaining years at the old homestead which he had established at what is now No. 65 North Main street.

IX. Albert, b. Sept. 9, 1803; m. ———; lived at Wyckoff, and afterwards at Spring Valley, Bergen county; d. Oct. 7, 1877.

Abraham-Jan-Abraham-Jan-Thomas Stagg and Caty Dellamarter had children:

I. Catherine, b. Aug. 24, 1805; m. Daniel Quinn, and moved to Ohio.

II. John, b. Aug. 10, 1807.

III. Sally Ann, b. Oct. 17, 1809; m. Henry T. Cadmus (b. Dec. 10, 1806, son of Thomas Cadmus and Margaret Doremus); d. Aug. 10, 1884; he d. Aug. 13, 1849, at his residence in Fair street, Paterson, being one of the victims of the cholera epidemic of that year. Issue:

i. Caroline, b. Sept. 12, 1833; m. Cornelius Sandford, April 5, 1856; he was a grocer for many years at No. 37 Main street, Paterson.

ii. Thomas, b. Feb. 21, 1836; m. Margaret Fredericks, Oct. 23, 1859. Cb., Sarah, b. Aug. 15, 1861.

iii. Johannah, b. March 31, 1838.

iv. Margret, b. March 7, 1840; d. Oct. 4, 1841.

v. Margret, b. Jan. 9, 1842; m. Patrick Henry Shields, Oct. 23, 1865; he was b. Jan. 12, 1837, son of Thomas Shields and Lucinda Hall. Children—1. Sarah, b. May 16, 1867; d. the same day; 2. Charles, b. Jan. 10, 1869; d. March 3, 1870; 2. Thomas Edward, b. Jan. 7, 1871; a lawyer, in New York, of the firm of Lawrence, Semple, Clark and Shields; 3. Carrie C., b. Dec. 16, 1872.

vi. Matilda, b. June 1, 1843; m. David I. Turnbull.

vii. Abraham Lemarter, b. May 10, 1845; d. Sept. 18, 1847.

viii. Ritchard, b. Dec. 7, 1846; d. Nov. 29, 1867, unm.

ix. Abraham Lemarter, b. Jan. 20, 1849; d. Dec. 30, 1874, unm.

IV. Johanna, b. March 29, 1812.

V. Elizabeth, b. July 10, 1814.

VI. Abraham de L. (Dellamarter), b. Sept. 2, 1816; d. Jan. 3, 1880.

VII. Tineche (Matilda), b. Oct. 22, 1819; m. John Vreeland, b. June 2, 1811. (For his ancestry, and her children, see p. 132.)

Seventh Generation.

Isaac-Johannes-Cornelis-Johannes-Jan-Thomas Stagg and Maria Van Houten had children:

I. John, b. Feb. 22, 1811; d. Dec. 6, 1831, unm.

II. Ann, b. Oct. 7, 1812; m. Edward Osborn, Nov. 25, 1835; he d. March 7, 1882. He was b. Sept. 13, 1811, near Haverstraw, N. Y., the son of an Englishman who had settled there. He came to Paterson and learned his trade as a machinist, with Godwin, Clark & Co. At the close of the Mexican War, or about 1848 or 1849, he was sent to Mexico to set up some cotton machinery constructed by his employers; when this was done he was engaged to superintend the running of the mill, and so spent eight years in Mexico. On his return to Paterson he went into the soap business, and subsequently formed a partnership with Benjamin Buckley and Jacob T. Blauvelt in the spinning of cotton yarns, in the old Gun Mill, the firm name being Osborn, Buckley & Co. He was a sbrewd business man, and an excellent citizen. He lived at the northeast corner of Church and Ellison streets from May 1, 1855, until his death. Issue:

7, 1833, but a few days before his death; it was witnessed by Gerrit Terhune (doubtless his physician), Daniel G. Demarest and David Demarest, and was proved June 25, 1833. He gave his clothes to his three sons, Teunis, Albert and John; to his wife Elizabeth, all his estate during her widowhood, and thereafter in fee to his wife, and his

i. Maria, b. April 12, 1837; m. Alpheus S. Allen, May 11, 1858. He was born May 27, 1833, in Fair street, Paterson, son of Stephen Allen and Catharine Courter. He went to school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and at Bloomfield (now Montclair). On St. Patrick's day, March 17, 1852, he sailed for California in the steamship *Pioneer*, voyaging around Cape Horn, and arrived at San Francisco 154 days later. Not succeeding there as he had hoped, he concluded to return to New York, via the Isthmus of Panama. In company with John Nightingale, of Paterson, he started to walk across that narrow neck of land, but they found this too hard work, trudging through the dry sand, and were glad to back a pair of mules as far as the Chagres river, to which point the railroad had been built. There they took train for Aspinwall, whence they sailed for New York, arriving on St. Patrick's day, March 17, 1853, exactly one year since Mr. Allen had left home. A year or two later he entered into partnership with his father in the manufacture of tobacco and cigars, in Van Houten street, south side, just west of Main street. Being burned out in a few months, they removed to the opposite side of the street. Subsequently they formed a partnership with John Reynolds and John Allen, the firm name being Allen, Reynolds & Co. The store of the new firm was on the east side of Main street, where Van Houten street now is; they next bought on Van Houten street, where Stephen Allen & Son had started business; that building was burned down in 1865, whereupon the firm bought Congress Hall, where they carried on the business until 1872, when they sold out to Allen, Dunning & Co. Mr. Allen has not since been in active business. In 1870 he was elected an alderman from the Fourth Ward, and in 1871 was chosen President of the Board of Aldermen. In 1872 the Board appointed him receiver of taxes and assessments for the term of three years, and by successive re-appointments he held the office until 1890, when he declined to be a candidate any longer. For many years he has been a director in the First National Bank, a director in the Paterson Gas Light Company, and a manager of the Paterson Savings Institution. In every position he has held he has commanded the absolute trust of all in his integrity, and the confidence of his associates in his business sagacity. Children:

1. Annie V., b. April 21, 1859; m. W. P. Whitlock, of New York city, Dec. 15, 1881. Issue: 1. Harold Allen; 2. Louis Ivey; 3. W. P. Whitlock, jun. The family reside in Elizabeth.

2. Stephen Lincoln, b. March 15, 1865; d. Jan. 10, 1871.

3. Jennie, m. Jerome C. Read (b. in Brooklyn, living in Paterson), Nov. 25, 1890. Ch., Allen Jerome.

4. Jessie (twin with Jennie), m. Robert Helfenstein, of Elizabeth, April 8, 1891. Ch., Edith Morris.

5. Louise May, b. Dec. 10, 1872; d. April 3, 1874.

ii. Elizabeth.

III. Cornelia, b. Oct. 3, 1814; d. Aug. 12, 1849, unm.

IV. David, b. Sept. 6, 1816; d. May 11, 1886. For many years, and up to the time of his death, he was employed in New York, as a superintendent of the erection and repair of the public schoolhouses.

John-Johannes-Cornelis-Johannes-Jan-Thomas Stagg and Bridget Romaine had children:

I. Abram Romaine, m. 1st, Catharine Jane Van Winkle, b. Oct. 15, 1834, d. Jan. 14, 1860; 2d, her sister, Letitia, b. June 30, 1837. (For their ancestry, see p. 177.) He was a real estate agent in Paterson for many years.

II. John Ralph, went to Illinois.

III. Sarah Margaret, m. Isaac Fredericks; lives on Totowa avenue.

IV. James, went to Illinois.

V. Elizabeth.

VI. Benjamin, went to Illinois.

VII. Jacob.

William-Johannes-Cornelis-Johannes-Jan-Thomas Stagg and Catharine Geroe had children:

I. Cornelius W., b. Feb. 27, 1823; d. Nov. 10, 1826, being accidentally drowned in the Passaic river.

children, Teunis, Albert, John, Maria and Elizabeth. His three sons were appointed executors.¹ He was called John T. Spear.

VII. Sarah, m. Barent Spier.

Cornelius-Frans-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Susanna Vincent had children:

I. Cornelius, m. Fytje Jacobusse, Jan. 11, 1758; he was living at Peckamin river, and she at Second River, at the time. He was perhaps the Cornelius Spier who m. (in N. Y.) Hannah Stymets, May 19, 1768; his will, dated Aug. 5, 1813, witnessed by Anthony Lines, James Gildan and Benjamin Dubois, proved Dec. 19, 1827, devises his estate to his wife Anna for life, remainder to Peter Van Riper

II. Maria, b. Jan. 9, 1825; m. Peter J. Brower, near the Great Notch.

III. and IV. Twins, b. July 20, 1827; d. Aug. 4, 1827.

V. John W., b. Oct. 24, 1828; m. 1st, Elizabeth Post (h. Aug. 14, 1830, dau. of Cornelius-Hendrick Post; for her ancestry see p. 150), June 8, 1848; she d. Aug. 25, 1853; he m. 2d, Catharine Knoble. For thirty years or more he has been superintendent in the printers' materials factory of Heber Wells, in Water street. Issue:

i. Cornelius H., b. Dec. 29, 1848; m. Lizzie, dau. of Richard B. Chiswell, Sept. 14, 1874. He entered the *Press* office in 1865, as hook-keeper, and has remained in the establishment ever since, being now Secretary of the Press Printing and Publishing Company, and having general charge of the business management. Children—1. Lizzie Chiswell, h. July 11, 1875; 2. Mary L., b. March 24, 1878; 3. Frank Hutchinson, b. June 2, 1885; 4. Robert Bensen, h. Feb. 20, 1894; d. Oct. 10, 1894.

ii. Kitty Post, h. March 4, 1851; m. Isaac Newton Doremus, Nov. 23, 1875. Children—1. Eleanor, b. Feb. 23, 1878; 2. Eva, b. Dec. 3, 1879.

VI. Cornelia, b. March 4, 1831; m. Abraham W. Ackerman, Dec. 7, 1848; d. Jan. 19, 1892. He served in the Thirtieth New Jersey Regiment in the late War.

VII. Margaret, b. Aug. 27, 1833; m. John N. Jacobus, widr., Oct. 21, 1857.

VIII. Catharine, b. Oct. 8, 1835; m. John H. A. Jacobus, May 12, 1858. He served three years in the late War for the Union, in the Ninth New Jersey Regiment.

IX. Lucinda, b. Sept. 29, 1837; d. Sept. 7, 1869, unm.

X. William W., b. May 12, 1840; m. Emma Zabriskie, of Paterson. He served three years in the Ninth New Jersey Regiment in the late War.

XI. Daniel W., b. Feb. 7, 1843; m. Mary Blauvelt. He served three years in Serrell's Engineer Corps, in the late War, and at the expiration of his term re-enlisted, serving until the end of the War.

XII. Albert W., b. Oct. 14, 1845; m. June 18, 1867, Ida L., dau. of Stephen and Jane (Bowman) Courter, formerly of Newark. When fourteen years of age he went to work in the *Guardian* office, Paterson, first in the composing room, and afterwards in the job department, and for three years carried papers after his day's work, his route being all that section of the city north of Broadway and west of the present Paterson street, including the region north of the river—an extensive route for one carrier! He has been foreman of the job department of the *Press* since that paper was started, in September, 1863. Issue: 1. Jane B., b. April 9, 1868; d. Sept. 11, 1869; 2. Albert Edward, b. Jan. 8, 1871; 3. Theodore Kinne, b. June 21, 1873; d. Sept. 11, 1877; 4. Aimee, b. Oct. 4, 1878.

XIII. Sarah Elizabeth, b. May 4, 1848; m. William Doremus; d. Sept., 1873, without issue.

XIV. Jane, h. April 9, 1851; m. 1st, Warren Crane; 2d, John Weber.

The following memoranda are from various sources:

Abraham Stagg d. intestate, and letters of administration were issued to Peter Garretse, Oct. 25, 1772.—*Book K of Wills*, Trenton, 449.

Abraham Stagg m. Sally Ackerman, wid., Feb. 22, 1801. (Acquackanonk.)

¹ Essex County Wills, F, 128.

(part of the real estate on Peckamin river, and part of the mountain lot) and to Peter Van Riper, jun., who was to have the homestead and part of the mountain lot.¹

II. Geertje (Charity), b. Oct. 3, 1748, at the Great Notch; m. 1st, Brand Jacobusse, widower, from Morris county, Dec. 1, 1767; 2d, Johannes Vreeland, at Passaic.² By her first husband she had issue: 1. Antje, bap. Sept. 19, 1768; m. John Van Blarcom, and was the mother of Brandt Van Blarcom, who was named after his maternal grandfather, Brand Jacobusse; 2. Susan, bap. July 28, 1773. Geertje d. at the residence of her daughter, Antje (Anna) Van Blarcom, on the old Bogt road, now East 18th street, Feb. 26, 1830.

Abraham Stagg m. Rachel Town, Feb. 1, 1800. (Bergen.)

Adam Stagg appointed administrator of Peter Stagg, Jan. 7, 1772.—*Book 14 of Wills*, Trenton, 426.

Antje Stagg m. Dirck Boss, Nov. 30, 1775. (Acq.)

Antje Stagg m. Cornelius Kent (Cint), Nov. 23, 1794. (Acq.) Issue: 1. (bap. at Acq.) Maria, b. Sept. 28, 1795; (bap. at Totowa) 2. Succé (Sukey), b. Sept. 8, 1797; 3. John, b. Sept. 30, 1799.

Cornelius Stagg enlisted in 1777 in New York city as a mattress in Col. John Lamb's Regiment of Artillery.—*N. Y. Rev. MSS.*, II., 337. He deserted to the British, Feb. 18, 1780, and stated that he was a native of New York, where he had a mother and brother; he had served three years in the "Rebel" artillery; he had left his wife at Mendam, near Morristown, instructing her to go to Barbadoes near Hackensack, to a relative's.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VII., 786.

Dirck Stagg, widr., m. Peggy Stagg, wid., Jan. 14, 1777. (Acq.)

Elizabeth Stagg m. Jacob Miller, April 24, 1795. (Paramus.)

Elizabeth Stagg m. Morris Sharp, Jan. 1, 1790, both of Paramus.

Elizabeth Staag and Jan Erven had cb., Sara, b. Sept. 7, 1792. (Totowa.)

Isaac Stagg lived on what is now Ryle avenue, almost immediately in the rear of Isaac Stagg, on Hamburg avenue. He was a teamster, and was probably of the Singack family. Issue: 1. Lucreche, d. Jan. 1, 1829, aged 17 yrs.; she was buried in the old Totowa church burying ground in Ryle avenue; 2. Thomas; 3. Polly, m. Henry Fredericks.

Jacob Stagg, of Sussex county, mason—Will dated, Aug. 25, 1783; proved Jan. 12, 1784. Names children—Richard (the oldest), John, Margaret Holdren (query: Waldron?), Ann Busb. Executors—his son John, and friend Jacobus Post, of Gosben, Orange county.

Jacob Steg (Steeke) and Marea Andreas (Andrews) had issue: 1. Jacob, b. Aug. 24, 1795; 2. Deric, b. June 6, 1799. (Totowa.)

Jannetje Stagg and John Ryker had ch., Willem, h. March 21, 1796. (Totowa.)

John Stagg and Elizabeth ——— had cb., Thomas, b. Oct. 8, 1792. Sponsors—Thomas Stagg and Esther ———. (Pompton Plains.) They were probably of the Singack family. Jan Stagg and Elizabeth Romyn (probably the same) had ch., Grietje, b. May 13, 1794. (Totowa.)

John Stagg m. Antye Blanchard (Anna or Antye Blancher), May 7, 1797 (she was b. March 12, 1778, dau. of Rynier Blancher and Marretje Cadmus). Issue: 1. Catrenew, h. Jan. 8, 1798 (Totowa); 2. Rynier Blancher, h. May 24, 1801. (Acq.)

Josiah Stagg, of Saddle River (probably in the present Pompton township)—Will dated March 18, 1793; witnessed by Seth Gregory, Ezra Sanford, Matthew Sandford; proved at Morristown, Oct. 16, 1793. Names wife "Jain," and children—Sarah, Elizabeth, Abraham, Thomas and Josiab. Executors—Martin J. Ryerson and Capt. Matbias Winans.

Maria Stagg and Ari Post had ch., Helmigh, b. Aug. 8, 1794. (Totowa.)

Paul Stagg, of Bergen county, d. intestate, and Thomas Stagg appointed administrator, June 17, 1795.—*Book 33 of Wills*, Trenton, 359.

¹ Essex County Wills, D, 561.

² See p. 125.

III. (prob.) Rachel, m. Thomas Doremus. Issue: 1. Franscois, b. Aug. 14, 1768; 2. Johannes, b. Jan. 17, 1785.

IV. (prob.) Annetje, m. Isaac Montanie, of New York; m. license dated July 1, 1760. Ch., Susanna, b. Sept. 11, 1778.

V. (prob.) Johannis, m. Metje Van Giesen.

Jacobus-Frans-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Neeltje Coerten had children:

I. Frans, bap. July 20, 1742, at Ganseगत.

II. Rynier, m. Naomi Schidmoor; he prob. d. in 1791, as she was appointed administratrix of his estate, Sept. 17, 1791. He lived on the upper Bloomfield road, between Peru and Brookdale.

III. Jan, b. Jan. 26, 1750; m. 1st, Antje Jacobusse; 2d, Lena ——. He was called John I. Speer. He lived in a stone house, still standing, on the lower Bloomfield road, near Peru station. His will, dated Feb. 19, 1823, witnessed by Gerrit Van Houten, John G. Speer and Peter G. Jacobus, was proved Dec. 28, 1833. He gave his wife Lanauw "all the personal estate she brought with her and the privilege of occupying that part of my dwelling house she wishes during her widowhood," her sons Peter and Thomas being required to give her proper support. To son Peter, 27 acres of land "to be taken off the east end of the lot I bought of Rynier and Jacobus Speer; also the equal half being the northeast side of lot I bought of John N. Cumming, deceased, west of the Dwas line;" to son Gerrit, "the westernmost lot west of the Dwas line which I bought of John N. Cumming deceased; also the west end of the lot I bought of John Jacobus."¹

IV. Gerrit, b. Sept. 12, 1753; m. Maragrietje Ennis, Aug. 31, 1776; d. Dec. 4, 1828; she d. Oct. 12, 1816, aged 67 yrs., 10 mos., 22 days. His will, dated May 10, 1828, witnessed by Eunice Speer, Margaret Speer and Samuel Van Saun, was proved Nov. 2, 1829. He devised to his son William G. Speer 15 acres "where he now lives, and 2½ acres which I bought from my brother Henry I. Speer;" to his daughters Lea and Maria, "ten acres of land I bought of John Cummings;" to son James G. Speer, \$10; residue of personal estate to be divided between William, Peter, Lea and Maria.²

V. Marytje, b. Oct. 25, 1755; prob. m. Jacobus Ennis, June 2, 1776.

VI. Hendrick, b. Jan. 17, 1760; m. Metje Vreelandt (b. at Totowa, living at Stone House at the time of her marriage), July 10, 1785. He lived on the west bank of the Passaic river, some distance north of the Third river. His will, dated March 11, 1842, was proved July 17, 1846. He devised to his son Burnet the northeast corner of "the homestead farm on which his house stands;" to son Henry, "the old homestead;" to daughter Nelly, "the lot on which her house stands." Executors—sons Burnet and Henry, and trusty friend, Cornelius G. Van Riper.³

John-Frans-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Sarah Debow had children:

I. Margaret, m. Abraham Low.

II. Frans, b. Nov. 2, 1756; prob. m. Elizabeth (Lybette) Miller, Nov. 17, 1791. Ch., Johannis, b. July 4, 1792.

Hendrick-Jacob-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Jannetje Van Giesen had children:

I. Jenneke, b. April 17, 1780; m. Hermanus Coerte, May 5, 1798. Issue: 1. Hendrick, b. March 22, 1800; 2. Lea, b. March 27, 1806.

II. Jacob, b. Dec. 22, 1781; m. Maria Gerritse, April 10, 1806; lived at Stone House Plains.

III. Cornelius, b. April 4, 1784.

IV. John, m. Mary ———; d. May 5, 1845, aged 58 yrs., 2 mos., 11 days; she d. June 20, 1825, aged 37 yrs., 6 mos., 19 days. They are buried at Stone House Plains, with these children: 1. Fanny, d. Nov. 18, 1826, aged 8 yrs., 5 mos.; 2. Jane, d. Aug. 26, 1837, aged 21 yrs., one mo., one day.

V. Elizabeth, b. April 6, 1792.

VI. Isaac, b. March 24, 1794.

VII. Lea, b. Feb. 17, 1796; m. James C. Joraleman, Nov. 3, 1815. Issue: 1. Cornelius, b. Nov. 16, 1817; 2. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 8, 1819; 3. Joseph, b. June 20, 1821.

VIII. Fytje (Sophia), b. July 4, 1798.

Jacob-Jacob-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Rebecca Linkfoot had children:

I. Jacob, b. Jan. 31, 1785.

II. Lea, b. April 18, 1789.

III. Christientje, b. Nov. 11, 1791.

IV. Maragrietje, b. July 24, 1794.

V. Maria, }

VI. Johannis, } Twins, b. Aug. 27, 1797.

Tunis-Jacob-Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Fytje Schermerhorn had children:

I. Tunis, bap. Aug. 16, 1773.

II. Barent, bap. May. 14, 1778.

III. Eva, bap. Aug. 25, 1781.

IV. Jacob, b. June 14, 1784; prob. m. Fytje Riddenaer, Sept. 9, 1809.

V. Annaatje, b. Feb. 15, 1792.

Hendrick-Benjamin-Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Maria (Polly) Drummond had children:¹

I. Hendrick, b. Sept. 22, 1775; prob. Hendrick Spier, jun., who m. Marretye Blowvelt, and had ch., Jacob, b. Feb. 5, 1802.

II. Benyamen, b. Feb. 21, 1780; m. Hannah ———. Will dated January 15, 1834; witnessed by Frederick Petry, Abraham Berdan and Abraham Van Voorhis; proved Feb. 21, 1834. The testator describes himself as of Preakness. He devises to his son David "the wood lot I bought of

¹ The parentage of this Hendrick Spier is uncertain, but is probably correctly given above, although this conflicts with that given on p. 189. The Pompton Plains records mention the marriage, Oct. 27, 1746, of Hendrick Spier, y. m., b. at Ganseगत, to Elizabeth Mandeville, y. d., b. and l. at Hanover. Issue: 1. (prob.) Hendrick, perhaps the Hendrick who m. Deborah Roome; 2. Marytje, b. Dec. 20, 1754; 3. Robert, b. Sept. 8, 1763 (witnesses at baptism—Robert Drummond and Sarah his wife); prob. the father of Hester, b. Aug. 13, 1793. The Second River church records mention the marriage, Dec. 2, 1754, of Hendrick Mandeville and Rachel Spier. Ch., Lea, b. Dec. 16, 1755.

¹ Essex County Wills, F, 182.

² Essex County Wills, E, 332.

³ Passaic County Wills, A, 281.

William Colfax," 20 acres; to son Jacob, \$5; to daughter Hetty, wife of David I. Marinus, in fee, "one-third of my farm, the north side of the farm to run by Singac brook, with a straight line, to the line of James Hinchman;" to youngest daughters, Harriet and Hannah, "the south side of the farm with the buildings thereon." Executors—son-in-law David I. Marinus and friend Jacob Berdan.¹

III. Dirck, b. Dec. 21, 1782; prob. m. Rachel Kuyper. Issue: 1. John, b. Sept. 16, 1808; 2. Cooper Andrew, b. Sept. 8, 1810.

Barent-Benjamin-Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Sara Jacobusse had children:

I. Barent, b. Jan. 16, 1775; d. in inf.

II. (prob.) Thyna, m. Hendrick Labach, March 9, 1800. Issue: 1. Hendrick, b. Jan. 9, 1801; 2. Sarah, b. Dec. 26, 1802; 3. Barent, b. May 30, 1805; 4. Barentje, b. July 13, 1807; 5. John, b. Aug. 22, 1809; 6. Maragrietje, b. Nov. 17, 1811; 7. James, b. July 12, 1814.

III. Barent, b. March 20, 1779; m. Sara Jacobusse (prob. a cousin), Oct. 19, 1800.

IV. Sarah, b. Sept. 22, 1782.

V. Annetje, b. Feb. 27, 1786.

VI. Abraham, b. Oct. 4, 1789.

VII. Isaac, b. July 14, 1792.

VIII. Elesabeth, b. May 30, 1804.

Jacob-Benjamin-Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Marregrietje Vrederixse (Fredericks) had children:

I. Hendrick, b. June 3, 1776.

II. Sara, b. March 5, 1779; m. Henre Maclene [Henry McLean]. Issue (baptized at Totowa): 1. Elesabeth, b. Sept. 9, 1799; 2. Marregretye, b. July 10, 1801.

III. Coenraed, b. April 27, 1781.

IV. Annaetye, b. March 16, 1784; m. Elias A. Vreeland, Jan. 1, 1804.²

V. Jacob, b. Sept. 22, 1786.

VI. Tryntje, b. Jan. 26, 1792; prob. m. ——— Ridner.

Gerrit-Hans-Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Tryntje Doremus had children:

I. Johannes, b. May 1, 1764; d. in inf.

II. Rachel, b. March 3, 1766.

III. Sarah, b. March 19, 1768; prob. m. Pieter Van Giesen, May 14, 1786, both b. and l. at Stone House Plains. Issue: 1. Polly, b. Aug. 26, 1786; 2. Grietje, b. Sept. 24, 1797.

IV. Lea, b. Dec. 6, 1770; m. Thomas Sigler, June 21, 1789, both b. and l. at Stone House Plains; he d. Feb. 28, 1842, aged 75 yrs., 3 mos., 24 days. Issue: 1. Leah, b. May 7, 1790; 2. Maria, b. Feb. 13, 1793; 3. Catharina, b. March 5, 1795; 4. Johannes, b. Aug. 27, 1797; 5. Sally, b. Jan. 22, 1800.

V. Johannes, b. July 17, 1774.

VI. Cornelius, b. Oct. 5, 1777.

VII. Catharina, b. Jan. 7, 1783; d. in inf.

VIII. Elsje, b. Jan. 30, 1786.

IX. Catharina, b. April 8, 1789; prob. m. Peter Rednaer, Dec. 27, 1808.

Barent—Abraham—Barent—Hendrick Jansen Spier had had children:

By his first wife, Immetje Bord:

I. Abraham, bap. March 26, 1758.

II. Pieter, b. Oct. 21, 1759.

III. Theunis, b. Aug. 1, 1762.

By his second wife (prob.), Sarah Spier:

IV. Theunis, b. March 12, 1769. (Witnesses at baptism—Theunis Spier and Catalyntje Ouke, the parents of the mother.)

V. Geertruy, b. Sept. 2, 1770; d. in inf.

VI. Geertruy, b. June 30, 1772; prob. m. Johannes Lutken, Sept. 4, 1796. Ch., Annaatje, b. Sept. 28, 1797.

His will also names:

VII. Matthias (Matheus), m. 1st, Cathalyntje Van Bussen, Jan. 9, 1790 (born Sept. 26, 1770, dau. of William Van Bussen and Lena Spier, who also had dau. Sara, b. Jan. 21, 1777, and prob. Abigail, who m. John T. Spier); 2d, Jannetje Vreeland, wid., Oct. 14, 1813. The former marriage record says he was b. in New York, but lived at Slooterdam, and that she was a y. d., b. at Slooterdam, living at Wesel. Issue: 1. Barent, b. Feb. 22, 1791; m. Leah Vreeland (he was known as Barney M. Speer; ch., Catharine, b. Aug. 3, 1817); 2. Lena, b. Dec. 23, 1793; 3. William, b. March 9, 1797; 4. Sarah, b. Oct. 5, 1799; 5. Judick, b. Nov. 27, 1806.

VIII. John, b. in New York, living at Slooterdam, m. Elizabeth Post, y. d., b. and living at Wesel, Dec. 14, 1788; d. before April 22, 1814, the date of his father's will. Issue: 1. Barent, b. Sept. 18, 1792; 2. Hendrick, b. Sept. 18, 1794.

IX. Sarah, prob. m. Cornelius-Arie Post, Dec. 26, 1801. Ch., Arie, b. May 10, 1802.

X. Caty.

XI. Anne.

He also names his wife, Christina Cogh, whom he m. Feb. 28, 1801. She m. 1st, Micha Gillam, Aug. 14, 1774, and had a son, Joseph Gillam. Barent's will, dated April 22, 1814, witnessed by Cornelius I. Van Houten, Peter C. Van Houten and Garret Van Houten, all of Slooterdam, was proved April 16, 1821. He directs that "my real estate that is my house and four acres of land whereon I now live shall be sold by my executors and the proceeds divided between my wife and eight children."¹

Abraham-Abraham-Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Aeltje Sickles had children:

I. Aagtje, b. March 23, 1755.

II. Abraham, b. Jan. 19, 1757; prob. m. Sarah Van Derhoof. Issue: 1. Annaatje, b. Oct. 15, 1791; 2. Sarah, b. Nov. 17, 1794; 3. ———, b. May 5, 1800.

Teunis—Abraham—Barent—Hendrick Jansen Spier had children:

I. John, b. and l. at Preakness; m. Abbe Van Busse (Abigail Van Bussen), y. d., b. and l. in the Acquackanonk

¹ Bergen County Wills, D, 427.

² For list of their children, see p. 134.

¹ Bergen County Wills, B, 309.

church, May 18, 1793. He subsequently removed to the Wesel neighborhood. He was known as John T. Speer.

Jacob-Hendrick-Hans-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Egje van Houte had child:

I. Johannes, b. Feb. 15, 1730; m. Lea Post, of Wesel, Dec. 1, 1755. His will, dated April 27, 1797, witnessed by Benjamin Prince, Richard J. Van Riper and Abraham Gerrebrant, was proved April 6, 1804. He gave his wife Lea all his estate for life, and after her death to John Pier, John Jacobuson, Richard J. Van Riper, John R. Post and Lea Yorks.¹

Theunis-Hendrick-Hans-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Engeltje Cadmus had children:

I. Rachel, b. Aug. 26, 1736; d. in inf.

II. Johannes, b. May 15, 1738; m. Martha Coeld (Gould). In his will, dated Sept. 21, 1776, signed with his mark, witnessed by James Pritchard and Thomas Phillips, proved March 8, 1779, he describes himself as of Horse Neck. He gave his wife Martha the whole of his estate "for bringing up my Children and keeping the Estate in repair," etc. To eldest son Tunis, "half of the Lands as it shall be when he comes to the Age of Twenty one Years and the other half I give to my Younger Son Thomas to be delivered to him when he shall Come to Age the whole to be divided when Tunis Comes to Age and the third part of the moveables to be first Set Aside for my Loving Wife Martha and the fourth part of the moveables that Shall then remain, to be given to my Daughter Sarah and a fifth part of the remaining Moveables to be given to my Daughter Mary." "The House Barn and Barracks I give to my Elder Son Tunis freely to possess and Enjoy." Executors—Tunis Spear, sen., and Thomas Gould of Horseneck.²

III. Rachel, b. May 28, 1740.

IV. Marytje, m. Hendrick Bruyn. Issue: 1. Teunis, b. June 28, 1766; 2. Hendrick, b. May 22, 1768.

V. Jannetje, b. March 25, 1747.

VI. Sarah, b. Oct. 18, 1750.

Johannis-Hendrick-Hans-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Lea Smit had children:

I. Elias, b. Sept. 17, 1750, (witnesses at baptism—Elias Vreeland and Catlyntie Smit); m. Lena Jacobusse. Issue: 1. Lea, b. March 17, 1772; 2. Petrus, b. Jan. 25, 1774; 3. Johannes, b. Feb. 24, 1776; 4. Aaltje, b. Nov. 18, 1780; 5. ———, b. Dec. 11, 1784.

II. (prob.) Johannes (Jan, Hans), m. Aaltje Ryke (Aultje Recar.) He lived near Peckamin river. Issue: 1. Sara, b. March 23, 1777; 2. Johannes, b. June 13, 1784; 3. Hester, b. Oct. 28, 1792; 4. Pryntje, b. April 8, 1797.

III. (prob.) Abraham, m. Metje (Martha) Van Giesen, both of Stone House Plains, Aug. 19, 1780. Issue: 1. Lea, b. Nov. 20, 1780; 2. Cornelius, b. Nov. 20, 1784; 3. Rachel, b. Feb. 3, 1794; 4. Johannes, b. Sept. 10, 1799.

IV. Francois, b. Jan. 23, 1756; m. Catharina Gerrebrantse. Issue: 1. Jannetje, b. Nov. 2, 1782; 2. Abraham, b. Aug. 11, 1786; 3. Sarah, b. April 20, 1789; 4. Elias, b.

Dec. 1, 1791; 5. Gerret, b. May 2, 1794; 6. Lydia, b. Feb. 21, 1800.

V. Sarah, b. March 26, 1758; m. Adreyaen Post. Issue (bap. at Totowa): 1. Leya, b. Dec. 31, 1778; 2. Petrus, b. April 30, 1781; 3. Johannes, b. June 13, 1784; 4. Elias, b. Oct. 1, 1791.

VI. Cornelia, b. Dec. 12, 1761.

Hendrick-Hendrick-Hans-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Saertje Cadmus had children:

I. Rachel, b. Feb. 3, 1749; m. Capt. Johann Kidnie; d. ———, aged 82 yrs.; he d. Nov. 26, 1809, aged 60 yrs., 10 mos., and is buried at Belleville. Issue:

i. Jacob, b. June 1, 1769; m. Catharina Jacobusse. Children—1. Hester, d. Aug. 19, 1797, aged 5 yrs., 9 mos., 28 days; 2. Rachel, b. Dec. 2, 1794.

ii. Johannis, b. May 25, 1774; m. Mary Winne, July 19, 1797.

iii. Sarah, b. May 22, 1776; m. John Sandford; d. April 30, 1795. Ch., William, d. July 5, 1795, aged 8 mos., 25 days.

iv. Annatje (Johanna), b. Feb. 7, 1779; d. Jan. 2, 1780, aged 10 mos., 26 days.

v. Richard, m. 1st, Mary ———; she d. Dec. 15, 1831, aged 49 yrs.; 2d, Clarissa ———, who d. Aug. 19, 1862, aged 64 yrs., one mo., 15 days; he d. Aug. 4, 1858, aged 78 yrs., 9 mos., according to his tombstone.

vi. Annaatje, b. Aug. 19, 1788.

vii. Abraham, b. March 10, 1791.

II. Hendrick, b. Sept. 7, 1757.

Johannis-Abram-Hans-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Magdaleentje Van Dyck had children:

I. Abraham, b. March 13, 1746–7; m. Emmetje (Immetje) Wouters, Oct. 8, 1772; he commanded a company of patriot soldiers in the Revolution.

II. Jacobus, b. Dec. 18, 1749; m. Rachel Koningh (Coning, King), March 21, 1778; joined the Second River church, Nov. 11, 1786; she d. March 6, 1796, aged 43 yrs., 11 mos. He prob. m. 2d, Hannah Grimes, April 14, 1799. His will, dated May 18, 1822, witnessed by Abraham Speer, James S. Joralemon and James V. Joralemon, proved Nov. 16, 1826, describes him as James Speer, of Bloomfield. In it he devises to Hermones Speer, jun., an acre and a half of land; to son Thomas, lot on the River Road, binding north on John Speer's land, south on Barkley, west on Harmones Speer's land, east on the River Road; to son Peter, lot on the road to Povershon—bounded east on the cross road, north on John Mason's; to son James Speer, jun., "the house where he now lives, with an acre and a half," for life, remainder to his heirs and assigns; wife Hannah to have remainder of property during widowhood, with remainder over to three sons and two daughters—Harmones, Thomas, Peter, Gitty and Mary Ann, the boys to have one-quarter and the girls one-eighth each. Executors—sons Harmones and Thomas.¹

III. Harmannis, b. Dec. 15, 1751; m. Maria Dow, Nov.

¹ Essex County Wills, A, 9.

² Liber 21 of Wills, Trenton, f. 37.

¹ Essex County Wills, D, 418.

27, 1784; d. at Belleville, Jan. 14, 1836; she d. July 3, 1847, in her 84th year.

IV. Johannes, b. March 7, 1754; m. Margaret, dau. of Theunis (Tunis) Joralemon; d. Sept. 24, 1818; she was b. March 26, 1763; d. Dec. 13, 1831. John and his brother Thomas bought the grist-mill at Franklin, April 3, 1792, for £600, from Michael-Dirck Vreeland and Aaltje his wife; on Aug. 14, 1794, for £20, they bought additional water privileges from Michael D. Vreeland and Altche his wife, John M. Vreeland and Ann his wife, John Devaucena and Ann his wife, Jacob Riker and Saightye [Seitje] his wife, Jacob H. Van Riper and Hendrickje his wife, all of Acquackanonk. The Speers carried on manufacturing there for a while, but on June 2, 1801, they conveyed the premises, for £1,000 New York money, to John Rykman, of Essex county.¹ John afterwards returned to Second River. At one time he was employed in the mills at Paterson, and is said to have invented a power-loom while here. He is designated in deeds as John Speer, jun.

V. Annaetje, b. May 9, 1756; m. John-Michael-Dirck Vreeland, of Franklin, d. about 1840 or 1845; he d. in 1821. One day during the Revolution, a Hessian soldier went into the blacksmith shop (probably Adrian Van Riper's) on the main road, south of her father's house at Belleville, to have the ramrod taken out of his gun, in which it had become wedged. Annaetje went in to see what was wanted, and addressed the man in Dutch. A Hessian officer who had accompanied the man said "if she could talk Dutch she was no Rebel," and ordered the man out of the shop, in respect for her. Annaetje had issue: 1. Michael, b. Jan. 12, 1782; 2. Roelof, b. Feb. 21, 1786; 3. Abraham, b. Sept. 22, 1789; m. Elizabeth Mason (ch., Warren Nelson Vreeland, b. 1822); 4. Anne, b. Dec. 12, 1793; m. ——— Van Winkle; 5. Magdalena, b. July 27, 1800; m. John Oldham.²

VI. Thomas, b. Nov. 4, 1757; m. Annaatje Joralemon. Issue: 1. John, b. June 23, 1795; 2. Garrit Lanning, b. March 9, 1797; 3. Ann Van Dyck, b. April 27, 1799; 4. Martina, b. Oct. 28, 1801.

VII. Gitty.

VIII. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 25, 1764; m. Abraham H. King, April 16, 1785; d. Aug. 11, 1848; he d. Nov. 8, 1852, aged 90 yrs., 8 mos., 27 days. Issue: 1. Magdaleen, d. Dec. 21, 1817, aged 31 yrs., 9 mos., 4 days; 2. Henry A., d. Dec. 19, 1835, aged 47 yrs., 8 mos., 7 days; 3. Annetje, b. Aug. 14, 1792; d. July 13, 1827; 4. Maria, b. March 19, 1795; m. Christopher Van Emburgh. (Children: 1. Abraham King, d. March 7, 1827, aged two years; 2. Susan M., d. Sept. 11, 1830, aged nine months; 3. Eliza A., d. Oct. 7, 1831, aged 3 yrs., 11 mos.) 5. John Speer, d. Feb. 10, 1841, aged 43 yrs.,

5 mos., 10 days; 6. Catharine, b. June 21, 1800; d. Dec. 21, 1801; 7. Catharine S., b. Oct. 1, 1802; d. Sept. 20, 1847; 8. Martha Elizabeth, b. May 5, 1806. There are said to have been nine children in all.

IX. Petrus, b. Feb. 22, 1767.

X. Magdalena, b. April 24, 1769; m. John W. King, April 6, 1789. Issue: 1. William, b. Feb. 15, 1790; 2. Helena, b. Sept. 28, 1792; 3. Maria, b. Sept. 20, 1795; 4. Gitty, b. Aug. 26, 1798.

Sixth Generation.

Hendrick-Theunis-Hendrick-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Geesje Everse had children:

I. Lena, b. at Wesel, March 11, 1773; m. Gerrit Brouwer, b. and living at Peckamin river, Jan. 26, 1792. Issue (baptized at Totowa): 1. Johannes, b. Sept. 6, 1794; 2. Gesce, b. Oct. 26, 1796; 3. Geret, b. Oct. 3, 1798.

II. Cathalyntje, b. at Wesel, Nov. 16, 1775; m. Adrian Van Rypen, y. m., b. at Wavejander [Waywayanda], and living at Wesel, Aug. 4, 1792.¹

III. Johannes, b. Jan. 11, 1780; m. Geertje Kiesler, Jan. 12, 1805. Issue: 1. Hendrick, b. Nov. 17, 1805; 2. Jinne, b. Aug. 31, 1807; 3. Ann; 4. Keziah; 5. Rachel.

IV. Margrietje, b. Dec. 26, 1782.

V. Hendrick, m. Maria Brower, at or near Browertown, where he lived in his early days, and where most of his children were born; he was a farm-laborer, and in his later years worked in the Paterson dye-houses. He d. Dec. 22, 1859, aged 64 yrs., 8 mos., 29 days.

VI. Matheus, b. Oct. 12, 1787; prob. m. Catharina Van Rypen, Dec. 29, 1805. Ch., Antje, b. Dec. 20, 1806.

Johannis-Theunis-Hendrick-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Elizabeth Terhune had children:

I. Teunis (Theunis), b. Dec. 28, 1788; m. Sophia Van Houten (dau. of Ralph and Ann Van Houten, of Acquackanonk), July 18, 1813; d. Sept. 1, 1863; she d. Oct. 29, 1859. He was called and signed his name, Theunis I. Spear. By his will, dated Sept. 7, 1860, proved Sept. 14, 1863, he devised all his property to his five children.² Teunis Spear was a shoemaker, plying his trade on the Wesel road until 1841, when he came to Paterson and opened a store at No. 91 Main street; this he carried on until January 1, 1855, and then sold out to his sons, Albert and Jacob, who have conducted the business at the same place ever since.

II. Marytje (Maria), b. Nov. 22, 1791; m. Theodorus Terhune, April 22, 1810; d. Feb. 18, 1871. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 8, 1811; 2. Jane, b. June 2, 1814; 3. Maria, b. Sept. 29, 1816; d. May 13, 1820; 4. Peter, b. Feb. 13, 1820; d. Sept. 9, 1821; 5. Catharine Spear, b. Sept. 2, 1822.

III. Albert, b. Nov. 2, 1794; m. 1st, July 13, 1817, Catharine Van Vorst, who d. Sept. 9, 1822, aged 22 yrs., 4 mos., 28 days, preceded to the grave but two days by her infant; 2d, Annie Jones, Dec. 25, 1823; he d. Nov. 19, 1869.

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 157, 159, 163. This mill property was conveyed to Michael D. Vreeland, of Achqeghenonch, April 25, 1767, for £366 N. Y. money, by Johannes Jo. Yoralmán, Margret Stanbary and Derick Yoralmán, all of Second River, probably the children of Johannes Joralemon, who erected the first mill at the Island in Paterson, and who not unlikely built the mill at Franklin, on the Third river.—*ib.*, 161.

² The list of children of John Vreeland, on pp. 121-122, is erroneous, including, as it does, children of John-Elias Vreeland and Jannatje Spier.

¹ For account of his ancestry, and of her descendants, see pp. 166-7, 174.

² Passaic County Wills, B, 471.

IV. Cathalyntje (the family record gives the name as Caroline), b. Aug. 27, 1797; m. James Devoe, Dec. 1, 1816; d. Sept. 13, 1819.

V. John, b. July 25, 1800; m. Geertje (Gertrude, Charity) Post,¹ June 11, 1823; he lived for a time in the stone house on the river bank, near the foot of Crooks avenue, where his father had lived before him. He subsequently bought a tract of fifteen acres on the west side of Main avenue, Passaic, opposite the present main station of the Erie Railroad, where he built a small dwelling. This property he sold in 1846 to Henry P. Simmons. In later years he lived in a house on the west side of Main avenue, Passaic, next the First Reformed church, where he plied his trade as shoemaker; there he died, May 21, 1830; and there his wife died, March 12, 1876, aged about 72 or 73 years.

VI. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 11, 1803; d. Oct. 5, 1805.

VII. Elizabeth, b. July 27, 1807; m. 1st, George W. Haines, Nov. 16, 1829; he d. Nov. 11, 1832; she m. 2d, Albert P. Hopper, from Haledon, April 25, 1835; she d. May 21, 1869. Issue (by George W. Haines): 1. Hannah Maria, b. Jan. 17, 1830; d. July 19, 1830; 2. Hannah Elizabeth, b. Aug. 23, 1833 (thus in the family record); (by her second husband): 3. Sarah Caroline, b. Oct. 7, 1837.

Johannis-Cornelius-Frans-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Metje Van Giesen had children:

I. Reynier, b. Nov. 17, 1765; d. in inf.

II. Rynier, b. Sept. 21, 1767; m. Maria Jacobusse, March 9, 1788; d. Dec. 29, 1825; she d. Nov. 12, 1842, aged 74 yrs., 10 mos., 26 days. His will, dated May 27, 1825, witnessed by Gerrit Van Houten, John Eversen and Thomas Van Giesen, was proved Jan. 3, 1826. He devised to his wife Maria "so much of my dwelling house as she may think proper to keep during her natural life; also two cows and \$36 a year." The rest of his property he devised to his two children.² Rynier lived on the upper Bloomfield road.

III. Metje, b. April 22, 1770; prob. m. Paulus Ratan, jun., y. m., b. and living in the Bogt, May 14, 1786. He is said to have been a soldier in the Revolution. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. Nov. 21, 1786; d. in inf.; 2. Jannetje, b. June 21, 1788; 3. Johannes, b. May 19, 1790; in partnership with John C. Benson he carried on a cotton mill in Boudinot (now Van Houten) street in 1825; at one time their mill was on Dundee Lake; 5. Poullis, b. Aug. 25, 1794; d. in inf.; 6. Metje, b. Dec. 29, 1797; 7. Paul, b. Nov. 5, 1799. The last-named, generally called "Pow" Rutan, won great fame as a fisherman in his day. The venerable George Zabriskie relates how he has often seen "Pow" stand on his father's dam (at the old Zabriskie mill, on the Bergen county side of the river, between the present Wesel and Broadway bridges) by the hour, placidly hauling in the fish, which obstinately refused to be caught by the other fishermen near. When he got his basket full, "Pow" would walk to town and sell his spoil to the tavern keepers or boarding house mistresses,

who were always sure of a good article at the hands of the veteran fisherman. Marvelous tales, likewise, were related of "Pow's" adventures with the "Witches of the Rocks," in the mysterious recesses of the yawning chasms rending the precipices at the Falls—tales evolved from the fertile fancy of Peter Archdeacon, who loved to tease Rutan.

IV. Cornelius, m. Rachel Colyer. Ch., Metje Van Giesen, b. Nov. 15, 1795.

V. Gerret, b. Aug. 26, 1775.

Rynier-Jacobus-Frans-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Naomi Schidmoor had children:

I. Samuel, b. July 22, 1772; m. Maria (Polly), dau. of James Sigler, of Brookdale, Dec. 11, 1797; d. Oct. 16, 1850, aged 78 yrs., 2 mos., 24 days; she d. March 21, 1856, aged 79 yrs., 19 days. He was very fond of a good horse, enjoyed outdoor sports keenly, and in his long life experienced a variety of adventures. He lived on the upper Bloomfield road, between Peru station and Brookdale.

II. Maria, b. Jan. 25, 1782; m. Thomas S. Sigler, Dec. 23, 1799. Ch., Samuel, b. Oct. 29, 1800.

III. Jacobus, } b. Oct. 23, 1783.
IV. Johannes, }

Jan-Jacobus-Frans-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Antje Jacobusse had children:

I. Jannetje, b. May 10, 1773; m. Teunis Gerrebrantse, Nov. 20, 1796. Issue: 1. Peggy, b. Jan. 4, 1798; 2. John, b. Jan. 3, 1800.

II. Jacobus, b. Nov. 27, 1776; m. Lea Spier, Jan. 4, 1800; d. before his father's will, Feb. 19, 1823, leaving child, Annie, b. April 4, 1801.

III. Petrus, b. Nov. 11, 1779; m. Maragarietje Gerrebrantse; d. Feb. 25, 1853; she d. Feb. 15, 1867, aged 84 yrs., 2 mos., 25 days. He was called Peter I. Speer. Ch., John, b. April 8, 1810.

IV. Gerret, b. Sept. 27, 1782; m. Caty ———; d. Oct. 22, 1866, aged 84 yrs., 25 days. He was called Gerrit John Speer. His will, dated Aug. 27, 1863, witnessed by John W. Dow, John A. Spear and John Van Bussum, was proved Nov. 1, 1866.¹

V. Thomas, b. July 30, 1785; m. Maria Sigler; d. May 15, 1836; she d. Jan. 9, 1852, in her 60th year. He lived in a stone house on the Lower Bloomfield road, near Peru station on the Paterson and Newark branch of the Erie Railway. He attended the Stone House Plains Reformed church in his later years, but is buried in the Acquackanonk church yard. He was known as Thomas I. Speer. Issue: 1. Jerry Jacobus, d. Jan. 10, 1835, aged 17 yrs., 11 mos., 18 days; 2. John, b. Sept. 21, 1828; m. Sarah, dau. of Simeon Brown (tavern keeper at the Notch, for many years), Feb. 26, 1852.

VI. Hendrick, b. March 12, 1788.

VII. Lena, b. May 22, 1793.

Gerrit-Jacobus-Frans-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Maragarietje Ennis had children:

I. Jacobus, b. March —, 1777; d. in inf.

II. Jacobus, b. Sept. 5, 1779; prob. m. Mary Kings-

¹ She was a dau. of Johannis-Cornelius-Johannis-Adrian-Adrian Post and Cornelia Cadmus. See p. 148.

² Essex County Wills, D, 296.

¹ Passaic County Wills, C, 144.

land, March 6, 1802. Issue: 1. James, b. July 1, 1803; 2. William, b. April 19, 1805; 3. Rachel, b. Sept. 27, 1806.

III. Lea, b. Oct. 7, 1781.

IV. William, b. March 23, 1784.

V. Neeltje, b. May 13, 1786; d. Nov. 31, 1795, aged 10 yrs., 7 mos. (Thus on the tombstone.)

VI. Pieter, b. Feb. 9, 1789; lived at Upper Montclair, where he owned a large tract of land on the slope of the mountain.

VII. Marritje, b. June 29, 1791.

VIII. Johannes, b. Dec. 14, 1793; went to Cincinnati about 1828, where probably several of his brothers and sisters also settled.

IX. Neeltje, b. Oct. 9, 1796; d. in inf.

X. Neeltje, b. April 10, 1799.

Hendrick-Jacobus-Frans-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Metje (Martha) Vreelandt had children:¹

I. Jacobus, b. July 27, 1786; he was called James H. Speer. While yet a young man he went to Cincinnati and there, in company with one Rawlins, started a paper-mill, said to have been the first in that region. He m. there, and had issue: 1. Henry, b. May 6, 1814 (lived at Brookville, Ind.); 2. James, b. Jan. 6, 1826 (lived at Richmond, Ind.); 3. Caroline, b. April 11, 1818; m. ——— Stephens; 4. Hannah, m. ——— White.

II. Jacob, b. Dec. 1, 1788; m. Blendena Hedenberg, of Newark; she was dau. of Charles Hedenberg, son of a Swedish sea-captain; she was b. Jan. 31, 1788; d. April 19, 1850; Jacob was clerk of the market in Newark for many years, and up to the time of his death, Dec. 28, 1873.²

III. Johannes, b. Feb. 3, 1792; went to Cincinnati, and rumor had it that he married an Indian squaw. He had a son, John Henry, who returned and m. at Spring Garden.

IV. Geertje (Gertrude), b. June 11, 1794; m. ——— Rawlins. Issue: 1. Caroline, b. April 29, 1818; m. ——— Pruden, and lived at Williamsburg, Iowa; 2. John, b. March 27, 1821; 3. Mary, b. Dec. 21, 1823; m. ——— Denning, and lived at Rushville, Ind.; 4. Matilda, m. ——— Smith.

V. Neeltje, b. Feb. 2, 1799; m. Benjamin Kingsland.

VI. Hendrick, b. July 9, 1801; m. Rachel Van Emburgh, b. Oct. 6, 1804, dau. of Abraham Van Emburgh (son of Simon Van Emburgh and Rachel Kingsland) and Betsey Speer Yereance; she d. Feb. 13, 1891, at Tottenville, Staten Island, while on a visit; Hendrick Speer d. at the residence of his son, Alfred, at Passaic, Oct., 1857. He learned his trade as a shoemaker, in Newark, and for many years was foreman of a shoe-shop in New York.

VII. Maria, b. Aug. 9, 1804; m. John Devausney.

VIII. Burnet Vreeland, b. Oct. 17, 1806; m. Betsey Snyder (b. Nov. 14, 1814, dau. of David Snyder), in 1835; d. at Passaic, Nov. 10, 1862.³

¹ The names and dates of birth of the children of Hendrick Spier and Metje Vreelandt are from the Acquackanonk church records. The data as to marriages, etc., have been principally furnished by Alfred Speer, of Passaic, and are given on his authority.

² The data as to Jacob and his family are from his family Bible, in the possession of his daughter, Miss Blendena Louise Speer.

³ The data concerning Burnet Vreeland Speer and his family were obtained from his son, Edmond Speer.

IX. Nelson, b. June 25, 1809; went to Cincinnati, and engaged in the paper manufacture. He m. and had issue: 1. William Henry; 2. Charles; 3. George W.; 4. Edgar; 5. Martha Hulda; 6. Julia, m. ——— Mullally.

John-Teunis-Abraham-Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Abigail Van Bussen had children:

I. Teunis, b. Sept. 24, 1793; m. Hannah Anthony, Sept. 16, 1815.

II. William, b. Sept. 11, 1795; m. Mary Alyea, dau. of Peter Alyea, of the Wesel road; d. March 16, 1860; she d. June 19, 1860, aged 67 yrs., 11 mos., 4 days. His will, dated March 15, 1860 (the day before his death), was proved July 2, 1860.¹ He lived at Passaic at the time of his death.

III. Fitye, b. Dec. 20, 1797.

Johannes-Theunis-Hendrick-Hans-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Martha Coeld (Gould) had children:

I. Tunis, prob. m. Geesye Everse. Ch., Hendrick, b. March 24, 1795.

II. Thomas, b. Nov. 2, 1769; m. Maria Mouerse. Ch., Maria, b. Oct. 1, 1794. In his will, dated Jan. 24, 1819, proved July 23, 1829, Thomas is described as of Caldwell. He gives his wife, Mary Speer, the household furniture during life, and then to "two daughters now living and two children of my daughter Rachel, deceased, formerly wife of Francis Post;" to son Richard Speer, "three acres in the Big Piece, adjoining land of my brother Henry Speer, that I bought of James Van Duyne;" to son John Speer, six acres, "adjoining Timothy Gould, called the spruce swamp;" to sons Peter and Teunis, each six acres; also names daughter Peggy, wife of Richard Vanderhoof, and daughter Polly, wife of Richard Cook. Executors—David Ryerson and son John Speer.²

III. Sarah.

IV. Mary.

Abraham-Johannes-Abram-Hans-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Emnetje Wouters had children:

I. Sarah, b. March 22, 1773.

II. Helena, b. July 19, 1775; m. Johannis Steger, May 19, 1792. Issue: 1. Immetje, b. Sept. 28, 1792; 2. John, b. Sept. 14, 1795; 3. Abraham Speer, b. May 3, 1798; 4. Richard, b. Feb. 13, 1801; 5. Henry, b. Jan. 29, 1804; 6. Harmonus, b. Jan. 5, 1810.

III. Geertruy, b. Dec. 21, 1777; m. James H. Joralemon, April 21, 1802. Issue: 1. John Wouters, b. May 29, 1805; 2. Henry, b. Sept. 15, 1805; d. in inf.; 3. Nicholas, b. Aug. 31, 1809; 4. Abraham, b. Jan. 21, 1812; 5. Henry, b. June 15, 1814.

IV. Dirckje (Darcus, Dorcas),³ b. Feb. 21, 1781; m. Daniel Pake, July 25, 1804. Issue: 1. Gilbert, b. Dec. 12, 1804; 2. Sarah Speer, b. June 14, 1809; 3. Emeca [Emmetje], b. Aug. 3, 1817. Many of Dirckje's descendants live near Franklin, Essex county, N. J.

¹ Passaic County Wills, B, 271.

² Essex County Wills, E, 127.

³ This is a curious perversion of an honest Dutch name, into a Greek name. Dirckje is simply the feminine diminutive of Richard or Dirck, and has not the remotest relation to the Greek Dorcas.

Jacobus-Johannes-Abram-Hans-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Rachel Koningh had children:

I. Johannis, b. Dec. 16, 1778.

II. Jacobus, b. Jan. 30, 1781.

III. Abraham, b. April 6, 1784; d. in inf.

IV. Abraham, b. Oct. 24, 1785.

V. Harmannis, b. March 4, 1787; m. Mary King, Oct. 26, 1811; d. Nov. 4, 1856; she d. May 21, 1859, aged 67 yrs. Issue: 1. Ann Maria, b. Jan. 8, 1815; 2. Henry, b. July 6, 1817; m. Eliza Paxton, who d. Oct. 5, 1867, aged 39 yrs., 10 mos., 7 days. Harmannis was called Harmonus Speer, jun.

VI. Annaetje (twin with Harmannis), b. March 4, 1787.

VII. Rachel, b. Dec. 21, 1789.

VIII. Maria Magdalena, b. April 8, 1791; prob. m. Theodorus Terhune, April 22, 1810. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 8, 1811; 2. Jannetje, b. June 21, 1814; 3. Maria, b. Aug. 29, 1816.

IX. Geertje, b. Oct. 6, 1792.

X. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 15, 1795.

Harmannis-Johannis-Abram-Hans-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Maria Dow had children:

I. Magdalena, b. Oct. 24, 1787.

II. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 18, 1791.

One of these daughters m. Samuel Davis.

Johannis-Johannis-Abram-Hans-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Margaret Joralemon had children:

I. Maria, b. Feb. 13, 1786; m. Abraham Van Riper, Sept. 12, 1804.¹

II. Magdalena, b. Jan. 16, 1788; m. John N. Jerolaman, Oct. 20, 1810; d. Nov. 2, 1866; he was b. Feb. 12, 1790; d. March 17, 1861. Issue: 1. Ann, b. Aug. 20, 1811; m. Timothy Underwood; d. Sept. 27, 1886; he d. July 10, 1865; aged 61 yrs. (ch., 1. Martha, d. Nov. 21, 1859, aged 33 years; 2. Lyman Brown, d. April 10, 1836, aged one yr., 9 mos., 15 days; 3. William Henry, d. Jan. 10, 1838, aged 9 mos., 15 days; 4. John Gideon, b. Aug. 31, 1839; d. Feb. 2, 1881); 2. Catharine Brown, b. Aug. 18, 1814; m. James Browe; d. Feb. 24, 1838 (ch., Catharine Joralemon, d. March 6, 1854, aged 16 years); 3. William Harman, b. Jan. 21, 1819; drowned² April 27, 1827; 4. John Peter, b. Nov. 21, 1821; m. Eliza F. ———; d. Jan. 4, 1892; she d. May 4, 1889, aged 66 yrs.

III. Annaetje, b. Dec. 20, 1789; d. Oct. 6, 1808, unm.

IV. Johannis Petrus (John Peter), b. Dec. 24, 1791; d. Jan. 20, 1847, unm.

V. Maragrietje, b. Nov. 4, 1793; m. Abraham Van Houten; d. March 11, 1863. Issue: 1. William; 2. Cornelius; his wife, Eliza, d. Sept. 5, 1873, aged 42 yrs.; 3. Abraham; 4. Anna Maria, d. Aug. 7, 1870, aged 47 yrs.

VI. James Teunis, b. Oct. 1, 1795; m. Eliza L. Wade; d. July 12, 1867; she was b. Dec. 2, 1798, dau. of Capt.

Ezekiel Wade¹ and Abby, his wife; d. July 16, 1878.

VII. Abraham Varick, b. Jan. 23, 1798; d. April 25, 1852, unm.; he was widely known in political and official circles.

VIII. Elizabeth, b. July 22, 1800; m. Peter Sandford, Oct. 4, 1817; she and her husband lived for many years at Cranetown, now Montclair; after her husband's death she went to Newark, where she lived with her son-in-law. Issue: 1. Amzi; 2. Charles P.; 3. Margaret, m. Mark W. Ball, afterwards of Newark.

Seventh Generation.

Hendrick--Hendrick--Theunis--Hendrick--Jan--Hendrick Jansen Spier and Maria Brower had children:

I. Rachel, b. Dec. 16, 1817; m. James Levi.

II. Keziah, b. March 30, 1820; m. William Cronk.

III. Peter, b. May 26, 1822; m. Catharine Earl; he lives at Upper Montclair.

IV. Ann, b. June 15, 1824; m. James Atkinson, and lives on Grand street, Paterson.

V. Ellen, b. Nov. 10, 1826; m. Thomas Taylor.

VI. Henry, b. June 12, 1829; m. Bertha Ower; he lives on Bridge street, Paterson.

VII. Adrian, b. Oct. 23, 1832.

VIII. Jane, b. Oct. 28, 1837; d. in childhood.

IX. David, b. Jan. 11, 1836; m. Sarah Conklin.

Theunis-Johannis-Theunis-Hendrick-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Sophia Van Houten had children:

I. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 7, 1814; m. Garret Hopper, son of Henry Hopper, of Small Lots. Issue: 1. Henry, b. 1835, m. Marth Ackerman; d. s. p.; 2. John, m. Ann Elizabeth, dau. of Ralph Van Houten, who formerly lived at the corner of Broadway and East Eighteenth street; 3. Sophia, m. Isaac Stur; 4. Peter G., m. Rachel Terhune; 5. Elizabeth, m. Albert Bogert, now (1895) Sheriff of Bergen county; 6. Maria, d. young, unm.; 7. Gerrit, d. young, unm.

II. Maria, b. Dec. 12, 1815; m. Peter Van Riper (his 2d wife); and went to the Genesee country, where she d. about 1887. Issue: 1. Gertrude; 2. Elizabeth.

III. John, b. Jan. 9, 1818; d. April 22, 1818.

IV. Ralph, b. Oct. 3, 1822; m. 1st, Hannah Van Houten; 2d, Ellen Persen. Issue: By his first wife: 1. Tunis,

¹ Ezekiel Wade is understood to have come from Connecticut Farms, west of Elizabeth, where he was b. in 1770. By deed from Nathan Squire, Sheriff, Oct. 15, 1818, for \$4,400, he bought a part of the former farm of Hermanus Vreeland, deceased, on the River road, about a mile below Passaic Bridge.—*Essex Transcribed Deeds*, D, 587. He taught school, was a scrivener, and being active in the militia acquired the title of Captain. The following data are gleaned from tombstones in the Reformed Church burying ground at Belleville: Ezekiel Wade d. Aug. 7, 1847, aged 77 yrs., 9 days; Abby Wade, widow of Capt. Ezl. Wade, d. Sept. 2, 1843, aged 73 yrs., 29 days; "also their two sons, William W., aged 48 yrs.; David E., aged 35 yrs.;" Mary B. Dow, wid. of John M. Dow, and dau. of Capt. Ezl. Wade, d. Aug. 24, 1843, aged 50 yrs., 6 mos., 11 days; Abby Eliza, dau. of John M. and Mary B. Dow, d. April 8, 1824, aged one year, 9 mos., 11 days; Abby Woodruff, dau. of Ezekiel and Susan Wade, d. Jan. 26, 1840, aged 2 yrs., 11 mos.; Mary Ann, dau. of same, d. March 21, 1836, aged one year, two mos.; Mary B., dau. of Isaac and Abby H. Ward (prob. a grand-dau. of Capt. Wade), d. Jan. 22, 1837, aged two years.

¹ See p. 171.

² Says his tombstone (at Belleville):

"In vain were all attempts to save
From sinking in a watery grave
But now his spirit swims above
In rivers of delight and love
Secure from every wave of woe
Where deadly streams can never flow."

d. in inf.; by his second wife: 2. Tunis R.; 3. Edna; 4. Garret; 5. Ella.

V. John, b. May 13, 1820; m. Catharine Kinter, of Stone House Plains; d. April 26, 1889; she d. ———. He was a carpenter and builder, having his residence and shop on Broadway, corner of Church street. For many years he was one of Paterson's staunchest business men, and was repeatedly called upon by his associates to fill positions of trust, such as director in the First National Bank for nineteen years before his death, and manager of the Paterson Savings Institution. He was a quiet, unassuming man, respected by all who knew him. Issue: 1. Mary, d. unm.; 2. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 5, 1855; m. Abram Collier, jun.; 3. John, b. Sept. 8, 1857; d. unm.

VI. Albert, b. May 27, 1825; m. Sarah Ann, dau. of John Slingerlandt and Ann Birch, of Pompton Plains, Dec. 9, 1846; she was b. in Paterson. Issue: 1. Ann Amelia; 2. Theunis Benjamin, m. Elizabeth Seddon; 3. Mary Elizabeth.

VII. Jacob, b. Dec. 19, 1828; m. Eliza Ann, dau. of Abram G. Post and Hannah Winter, from Wyckoff. Issue: 1. Mary Ellen, d. unm.; 2. John Bernard, m. Elizabeth, dau. of John H. Hindle; 3. Charles, unm.

VIII. Gertrude Ann, b. March 1, 1830; m. William R. Van Houten; d. 1893. Issue: 1. Sophia; 2. Jane, m. James Straut; 3. Ralph, b. Dec. 9, 1856; m. Lydia Pitcher; 4. Mary Kipp, bap. May 31, 1861; m. John Forshay; she is dec.

IX. Caroline, b. Aug. 11, 1832; m. Joseph Dougherty, Aug. 25, 1850; he was b. March 17, 1828; d. Feb. 15, 1866. Issue: 1. Sophia, b. Oct. 28, 1851; m. James W. Row, for several years teller and cashier of the Second National Bank; 2. Tunis T., b. Feb. 24, 1854; m. Sarah M. Drury, June 9, 1875; she d. Feb. 13, 1895; for nearly thirty years he has been a familiar figure at the Erie station at Paterson, first as ticket-agent, and later as station-agent, and has won countless friends by his uniform courtesy and obliging disposition; 3. Catherine S., b. May 14, 1859; m. Enoch Mather, M. D., of Paterson, June 12, 1894; he is a cancer specialist.

X. William Henry, b. May 31, 1836; m. 1st, Rachel Ann Snyder, who d. Aug. 25, 1865; 2d, Sarah E. Bertholf. Issue (By his first wife): 1. Sophia, b. May 30, 1856; 2. James, b. Dec. 10, 1857; m. Mary Weller, 1886; 3. Sophia, b. Oct. 5, 1859; m. Sumner Stratton; d. Oct. 8, 1880; 4. Ralph, b. Jan. 30, 1862; d. March 29, 1863; 5. George, b. Nov. 5, 1863; d. Dec. 2, 1864; 6. Rachel Ann, b. Aug. 14, 1865; d. Aug. 20, 1865. (By his second wife): 7. Laura, b. Nov. 15, 1867; d. April 15, 1887; 8. William, b. Aug. 11, 1869; d. Nov. 27, 1886; 9. Caroline, b. Oct. 22, 1871; 10. Ellen Elizabeth, b. Sept. 28, 1874; 11. Theunis, b. March 26, 1877; d. April 16, 1878; 12. John, b. April 8, 1879; d. Dec. 6, 1886.

Albert-Johannis-Theunis-Hendrick-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Anna Jones had children:

I. John Albert, b. Nov. 26, 1824; d. unm.

II. Gertrude Ann, b. Aug. 9, 1827; d. Jan. 12, 1829.

III. William Henry, drowned at Coney Island, when

about 15 or 16 years old.

IV. Theophilus.

V. Theunis Calvin, b. March 24, 1836.

VI. Sylvanus Edward.

John-Johannis-Theunis-Hendrick-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Charity Post had children:

I. Elizabeth Ann, b. Jan. 13, 1827; m. Daniel Edsall, of New York; is dec.

II. Cornelia Jane, b. Feb. 28, 1831; m. William Terhune, from Lodi; is dec.

III. John Albert, b. May 16, 1834; m. Margaret Reynolds.

IV. Cornelius, b. Sept. 21, 1837; m. Jane Van Riper Speer, dau. of William I. Speer and Mary Alyea (dau. of Peter Alyea, on the Wesel road).¹

V. Mary Caroline, b. Feb. 13, 1840; m. Sylvester J. Post, of Passaic.

Gerret-Jan-Jacobus-Frans-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier had children:

I. Ann, m. James Brower. Ch., Garret.

II. John, d. before his father. Issue: 1. Garret; 2. Caroline.

III. Ralph, m. Elizabeth ———, b. Sept. 9, 1827; d. Dec. 18, 1872, aged 51 yrs., 2 mos., 7 days; she d. March 1, 1891. Issue: 1. John, d. March 31, 1855, aged 5 yrs., one mo., 10 days; 2. Jane, d. Sept. 10, 1856, aged 2 yrs., 6 mos., 24 days.

Rynier-Johannis-Cornelius-Frans-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Maria Jacobusse had children:

I. Johannes, b. Jan. 30, 1790; m. Lea ———; d. April 30, 1853; she d. Nov. 28, 1846, aged 56 yrs., 10 mos., 25 days. Issue: 1. Rynier, m. Charity Mandeville; d. May, 1875; she d. Feb., 1895. Rynier lived at one time at Montclair Heights, but resided the greater part of his life at Little Falls, where he kept tavern for many years. His will, dated March 10, 1875, proved May 27, 1875, names children —John R., Henry, Lea, Sophia, Peter G., Wilson, Charles T., Frederick, Nathaniel, Thomas and Charity.²

II. Sarah, b. July 16, 1785.

Samuel-Rynier-Jacobus-Frans-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Maria Sigler had children:

I. Rynier, b. Aug. 14, 1798; m. Jane (dau. of Merselis Post), in 1825; d. in 1893. At the age of twenty-one he traveled extensively, for those days, in the West and South, but concluded to return and settle where his ancestors had lived and died. He was tall, well-built, and of commanding presence. Like his father, he was an ardent lover of horse-flesh. Henry William Herbert ("Frank Forester") had a warm admiration for Mr. Speer, and often drove or rode up from Newark for the pleasure of conversing with him on his favorite subject—the American horse. Rynier S. Speer, as he was called, was elected to various local offices in Acquackanonk township, and was chosen by the people to be the first Sheriff of Passaic county, in October,

¹ William I. Speer was a third cousin of John I. Speer, father of Cornelius.

² Passaic County Wills, E, 306.

1837, being re-elected in 1838 and 1839. During his incumbency, he lived at one time in Cross street, next to the Methodist church, in a small house set back in the yard, and had a livery stable further north, and west of his house. He was a fearless man. One time, before he was Sheriff, and while he was a constable, Jerry Mitchell, another constable, had a warrant to arrest a man in White alley, and when he went there the man and his wife had barred the door and threatened to kill him if he entered. Word came to Speer, who went to the spot, and found Mitchell standing outside by a low window, while the man of the house and his wife stood inside, making dire threats. Without ceremony, Speer smashed in the window, and lifting up the astonished Mitchell threw him bodily into the room; then putting his foot against the door he broke it in and followed before the belligerent couple had time to do much damage to his fellow constable.¹ Speer at one time commanded a troop of "Light Horse," in the militia. Issue: 1. Rosanna; 2. Alfred; 3. Emeline, m. — Egbertson; 4. James; 5. Sarah, m. — Johnson; 6. Edward; 7. Hiram.

II. James, b. March 2, 1800. He graduated from Princeton College in 1827, studied law with Philemon Dickerson, of Paterson, it is understood, was admitted to the bar in November, 1830, and was licensed as a counsellor three years later. He was a resident of Paterson at the time of his admission to the bar, and announced in the Paterson papers, December 8, 1830, that he had "opened an Office, on the west side of Main-street, next door to Van Bussum's Franklin House." In May, 1832, he removed his office to "the house formerly occupied by Dr. Warren, next to Rogers's Congress House." In May, 1833, he removed to "the east side of Main street, two doors from the office of Ph. Dickerson," about opposite Van Houten street. In July, 1834, the Union Hotel, located on the east side of Main street, just south of the present Van Houten street, which had been formerly kept by William I. Craig, was leased by Thomas Morton. He was of a South Carolina family, and had previously, as he announced, "had much experience in keeping a genteel and well regulated public house." Speer married his daughter, Anne Mary, April 6, 1836. In the meantime he had purchased, December 14, 1835, perhaps with a view to his approaching marriage, from the Rev. Samuel Fisher, the premises formerly occupied by Dr. Fisher, at the northwest corner of Ward and Cross streets, one hundred feet front on Ward street, and running north to Elm street. For this property he paid \$7,500.² He occupied this residence for about ten years, having his office in the same building. By deed dated April 4, 1844, he bought from Robert Morrell, of Paterson, for \$15,576, a tract of 39.40 acres, between the Little Falls turnpike and the Passaic river, west of where the Peckamin river flows into the Passaic.³ Out of compliment to his wife he called the place "Glen Morton." He was a man of liberal edu-

cation, wide reading and large general culture, and was a very effective pleader before juries. Curiously enough, he was exceedingly diffident when trying cases before the Court, and failing in the conduct of an important case of this kind, where he seemed to show a singular lack of tact in its management, he abruptly retired from practice. He was a protégé, and for many years the trusted counsel, of Jacob M. Ryerson, of Pompton. He was attorney of the Mechanics' Bank, organized in 1832, and enjoyed what was considered a large practice for those days. He was commissioned, February 5, 1845, one of the Lay Judges of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, and won the reputation of being a valued member of that court. He was sworn in May 6, 1845. He sat for the last time with the court, February 1, 1851, his term expiring four days later. He resided at "Glen Morton" for several years, enjoying there a delightful and elegant seclusion. By deed dated August 18, 1852, he conveyed to Peter Taggart, for \$3,800, his property at the corner of Ward and Cross streets, from which he had previously sold a portion 75 feet front on Cross street, and 100 feet deep on Elm street.¹ He conveyed "Glen Morton"² to Martin J. Ryerson, of Acquackanonk, June 1, 1854, for \$6,500.³ Subsequently, and until about 1862 or 1863, he boarded at Congress Hall. He and his wife had become much interested in Swedenborgianism, and about this time they removed to New York, in order, it is understood, the better to enjoy the services of that denomination; and there they ended their days. Owing to an accident in his youth, by which his kneecap was fractured, Judge Speer's left leg was stiff, so that he walked lame. Aside from this, he was tall, slender, and of fine appearance. He left no children.

III. Maria, b. Nov. 18, 1801; m. Samuel Sigler; d. March 30, 1883; he was b. Dec. 13, 1798; d. May 4, 1834; they are buried at Stone House Plains.

IV. Naomi, b. Oct. 8, 1803.

V. Sophia, b. Oct. 5, 1806.

VI. Cornelius, b. Feb. 2, 1808.

VII. John, b. Sept. 15, 1815; d. May 4, 1824.

Jacob--Hendrick--Jacobus--Frans--Jan--Hendrick Jansen Spier and Blendena Hedenberg had children (all b. and brought up in Newark):

I. Jane Hedenberg, b. March 20, 1813; m. Seth H. Woodruff, of Newark; d. Dec. 9, 1894. Issue: 1. Obadiah, for many years the business manager of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*; 2. Joseph Fitz Randolph; 3. Ann Elizabeth.

II. Harriet (twin with Jane Hedenberg), b. March 20, 1813; m. William Palmer, of Newark; d. Jan. 3, 1876. Issue: 1. Frederick A.; 2. Henrietta.

III. Eliza Beverley, b. Aug. 14, 1815; d. Sept. 9, 1890, unnm.

IV. Charles Henry, b. Sept. 30, 1817; d. May 14, 1862, unnm.

V. Edwin, b. Sept. 20, 1822; m. Sarah Young, of

¹ Notes of conversation with Aaron Polhamus, January 10, 1882.

² Essex County Transcribed Deeds, L, 458.

³ Passaic County Deeds, G, 559.

¹ Passaic County Deeds, R, 497.

² Now known as Ryle Park, being owned by Thomas M. Ryle, of Paterson.

³ Passaic County Deeds, V, 236.

Newark; d. April 26, 1861. Issue: 1. William, d. unm.; 2. Adelia; 3. Clara; 4. Louisa.

VI. Blendena Louise, b. Oct. 4, 1824; unm.

Hendrick-Hendrick-Jacobus-Frans-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Rachel Van Emburg had children:

I. Alfred, b. Nov. 2, 1823; m. 1st, June 6, 1844, Catharine Eliza, only dau. of Henry Berry¹ and Nancy Morrell (from Long Island); she d. Aug. 5, 1852; he m. 2d, Polly Ann Morgan, in Missouri, Sept. 22, 1856. Alfred Speer began life as an apprentice to a cabinet-maker in Newark, whom he served five years, until twenty-one, for his board and \$25 a year, out of which he had to pay for his clothes and washing. While still an apprentice, he made a camera, from descriptions he had read, and took some of the first daguerreotypes seen in Newark. By sitting up late and rising at four o'clock in the morning he gained time to pore over his books and pick up an education. When his apprenticeship was ended he removed to Passaic (then Acquackanonk), where he set up for himself as a repairer and maker of furniture, in a shop built with his own hands, on ground leased to him by a friend. By dint of unremitting industry and skill, in time he was able to buy the former tavern on the hill adjoining the Reformed Dutch church, where he carried on the cabinet-making business for many years, using the old ball-room for his workshop. His, however, was an inventive mind, unwilling to follow in old ruts. He contrived a new style of piano, and then a novel window-fastener, netting \$15,000 from the sale of the latter patent. Turning his attention to horticulture and viniculture, as a pastime, he began experimenting in the production of wine, and since 1856 this has been his principal business, being gradually extended, until he has sixty acres of vineyard, and large brick buildings devoted to the production and storage of wine. His is a temperament never satisfied with achievements. He is ever reaching out in new directions. He importuned the railroad conductors and the Postmaster-General to change the name of the village from Acquackanonk to Passaic; urged street and sidewalk improvements and street lighting; built a public hall; started a newspaper in 1870, which he still publishes; patented a traveling sidewalk; then an electric elevated railroad, with a suspended car, calculated to run 120 miles an hour; is ever building and rebuilding, and is a living exponent of the truth that the busiest man always has time for new duties and occupations. Issue:

By his first wife:

i. William Henry, b. March 17, 1845; m. Emma L. Hennion, March 17, 1869. Children—1. Emma Maud, b. May 10, 1872; 2. Grace B., b. June 5, 1875.

ii. Alfred Wesley, b. May 6, 1847; m. Kate Brown, January 19, 1871.

iii. Anna Ernestine, b. Jan. 5, 1852; d. Sept. 5, 1852.

By his second wife:

iv. Ella M., b. May 29, 1860; d. April 2, 1891, unm.

v. Sidney S., b. Dec. 19, 1865; m. Johanna Elizabeth

Schroeder, June 10, 1891; lives at Caldwell, N. J. Ch., Sydney Caldwell, b. Sept. 11, 1893.

vi. Nelson, b. Jan. 28, 1868; d. Aug. 2, 1869; vii. Althea, b. March 7, 1878; viii. Major Irving, b. Sept. 22, 1874; ix. Colonel Nelson, b. Nov. 26, 1875.

II. Joseph T., b. May 22, 1825; d. in inf.

III. Joseph Theodore, b. Feb. 19, 1829; m. 1st, Mary Fairbank, Dec. 25, 1853; 2d, Ellen Fisher, July 5, 1871. Issue:

By his first wife:

i. Theodore V., b. Nov. 2, 1854; m. Sallie B. Rankin, Feb. 11, 1880. Children—1. Lona R., b. Oct. 12, 1882; 2. Minnie Kate, b. June —, 1886.

ii. Minnie, b. July 16, 1858; d. June 3, 1860.

iii. Minnie F., b. June 13, 1861; m. Warren S. Colegrove, November 7, 1883. Children—1. Josephine F., b. March 8, 1885; 2. Theodore J., b. March 11, 1887; 3. Hazel M., b. May 29, 1889; d. Jan. 20, 1891; 4. Marion F., b. March 24, 1891.

By his second wife:

iv. Jessie F., b. Feb. 10, 1874.

Burnet Vreeland-Hendrick-Jacobus-Frans-Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Betsey Snyder had children:

I. John S., b. Sept., 1837; d. Nov. 4, 1891, unm.

II. David H., b. May 2, 1840; m. Elizabeth Hall, March 26, 1866; he is a hotel-keeper at Tottenville, Staten Island.

III. Burnet, b. Nov. 4, 1847; m. Annie Carew, Jan. 14, 1874.

IV. Edmond, b. February 13, 1844; m. Martha V. Denby, June 6, 1867; he is a successful contractor on public works, and a dealer in building materials, at Passaic.

V. Eliza, b. Nov. 4, 1851; m. Charles Loveless.

VI. Clara, b. June 12, 1855; unm.

William-Johannis-Theunis-Abraham-Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Mary Alyea had children:

I. John.

II. Peter Alyea, d. July 6, 1881, aged 53 yrs., 2 mos., 27 days.

III. William H., d. Jan. 20, 1864, aged 26 yrs., 6 mos., 25 days.

IV. Jane Van Riper, m. Cornelius-Johannis-Theunis Speer, her fourth cousin.

The two younger sons of William I. Speer carried on the butcher business in Passaic, their slaughter-house being on the southeast corner of East Main avenue and Passaic street, on a lot 50 feet front on the former by 200 feet deep on the latter. William H. Speer devised to his sister Jane the homestead and the southerly half of "the slaughter house lot," by will dated July 11, 1863, proved March 12, 1864.¹

James-Teunis-Johannis-Johannis-Abram-Hans-Hendrick Jansen Spier and Abby L. Wade had children:

I. John, b. Sept. 20, 1823; m. Eliza S. Housman; he lives in a large, square frame dwelling on the west side of the main road, in Belleville, about half a mile north of the

¹ Son of Abraham Berry, of Third River, son of Jan Berry and Marjetje Baaldin. See p. 159, note.

¹ Passaic County Wills, B, 524.

Reformed church, in the same house where his father and his grandfather lived and died.

II. Abby Wade, b. April 8, 1827; d. Dec. 29, 1833.

III. Alfred W., b. Sept. 9, 1828; m. Agnes Storey.

IV. Mary Ann, b. June 19, 1835; m. John J. Tucker.

The following data are principally from the Acquackanonk and Totowa church records, except where otherwise indicated:

Annaatje Spier m. Hiskia Springer, April 10, 1791.

Anne Spier m. Henry Brown. Ch., John, b. Sept. 2, 1800.

Anne V. D. Spier m. Anthony Brown, jun., Dec. 11, 1818. (Second River.)

Aaron Speer, late of Bergen county—administration granted to John A. Kiersted, of Essex county, May 12, 1826.—*Bergen Intestates*, A, 115.

Barent Speir, late of Bergen county—administration granted to Anne Speir, his widow, Oct. 26, 1768.—*Liber I of Wills*, Trenton, 353.

David Speer m. Grietje (Margrietje) ———. Issue: 1. David, bap. Dec. 30, 1787; 2. John, b. July 3, 1788. (Paramus.)

David Speer m. Elizabeth Yeomans; she joined the Totowa church, on confession, May 12, 1796. Issue (all baptized at Totowa): 1. Feytje, b. March 6, 1796; 2. Polly, b. Oct. 12, 1798; 3. John, b. Jan. 4, 1801; 4. Benjamin Yeomans, b. Jan. 9, 1811; 5. Caty, b. Aug. 12, 1813; 6. Ellen, b. March 15, 1816.

Daniel Spier m. Maragrieta ———. Ch., Elizabeth, bap. June 25, 1787. (Pompton Plains.)

Catalyntje Spier m. Johannes Ratan. Ch., Abraham, b. Aug. 10, 1778.

Elizabeth Spier m. Effing Louw, Nov. 11, 1798. (P. P.)

Esah Spier m. Jacob G. Vreelant, both of Second River, Sept. 25, 1773.

Elizabeth Speer, b. Dec. 16, 1805; m. John D. Sigler, of Stone House Plains; d. Dec. 27, 1888; he was b. April 27, 1802; d. Feb. 15, 1876. Issue: 1. Emeline Amelia, d. July 14, 1841; 2. Mary Jane, b. April 26, 1829; m. Isaac Lyons; d. Sept. 29, 1855; 3. Monroe, b. Dec. 24, 1831; d. Oct. 9, 1855; 4. Sylvina, b. April 21, 1847; d. June —, 1860; 5. Ira, b. Dec. 17, 1850; d. Sept. 15, 1869; 6. Matilda, b. May 27, 1855; d. April 8, 1884.

Ellen Speer, d. Aug. 8, 1816.

Frans (Francis) Spier m. Sarah (Cally) Doremus, May 15, 1796. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 14, 1797; 2. Pieter, b. June 24, 1799; 3. Henry, b. April 4, 1802; 4. Rachel, b. April 26, 1807.

Gerrit (S.) Spier, jun., m. Cathalyntje Post. Issue: 1. John, b. Dec. 21, 1807; 2. Antje, b. March 20, 1810.

Geertruid Spier m. John Paulison, July 22, 1758. (N. Y.)

Grietje Spier m. Egbert Ricks (Albert Rix). Issue: 1. Maria, b. Nov. 12, 1788; 2. Jannetje, b. Nov. 7, 1791.

Hannah Spier m. William Amon, June 5, 1813.

Hendrick Speer, sen., late of Bergen county—administration granted to Hendrick Speer, May 3, 1770.—*Liber K of Wills*, Trenton, 256.

Henry Spier m. Mary (Polly) Stiger. Issue: 1. Anny, b.

Aug. 10, 1799; 2. Pieter, b. Feb. 2, 1802; 3. John, b. May 25, 1804; 4. Garrit, b. Nov. 17, 1806. (P. P.)

Hendrick Spier m. Anny ———. Issue: 1. Hendrick, bap. March 12, 1783; 2. Rollen, bap. Jan. 8, 1785; 3. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 29, 1787. (P. P.)

Hendrick Spier m. Elizabeth Lawrence. Ch., Maria, b. Aug. 5, 1791.

Hendrick T. Spier, widr., m. Rachel Van Dyck, wid., Aug. 31, 1805.

Henry Speer, of Fairfield. Will, dated Jan. 4, 1817, proved Nov. 22, 1818, names children: 1. John H.; 2. Samuel; 3. Mary; 4. Julia Brown; 5. Jane; 6. Elizabeth [m. William Van Giesen, and had children—1. Fytje, b. Oct. 3, 1793; 2. Abraham, b. Nov. 27, 1795]; 7. Sophia Stager; 8. Henry, jun.; 9. Aaron; 10. Joseph; 11. Teunis.—*Essex County Wills*, B, 460.

Henry Speer m. Elizabeth Husk. Ch., Stephen, b. June 7, 1801.

Jacob Spear, late of Bergen county—administration granted to Benjamin Spear, Nov. 5, 1790.—*Liber 35 of Wills*, Trenton, 348.

James I. Speer m. Lydia Speer. Ch., Elizabeth, b. April 1, 1800.

James Speer m. Mary Van Houten, June 7, 1802.

James Speer m. Rachel Lister, Jan. 2, 1809.

John Spier, of Gloucester [? Closter], m. Elizabeth Richardson, m. l. dated Nov. 16, 1773. (Second River.)

Johannis Spier m. Catrina Doremus, of Stone House Plains, Sept. 4, 1763.

Johannis Spier, jun., m. Lea Spier. Ch., Johannis, b. Aug. 1, 1747. (Second River.)

John Speer, of Bloomfield. Will dated Dec. 7, 1813, witnessed by James Van Winkle, Cornelius Stager and John J. Riker, proved Dec. 27, 1813. Devises to son, John H., in fee, four acres of land near the old Mansion house; to son, Cornelius H., and daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Jane and Sophia, six acres, being the residue of his lands.—*Essex County Wills*, A, 418.

Johannis Spier m. Susanna ———. Issue: 1. Catharina, b. March 15, 1787; 2. ———, b. Aug. 16, 1789; bap. Jan. 23, 1790. (P. P.)

John G. Spier m. Eleanor Van Winkle, 1817. (Second River.)

John Speer m. Maritje Hennion, July 30, 1803. Issue: 1. Hendrick, b. May 18, 1804; 2. David, b. Aug. 6, 1805; 3. John, b. May 31, 1807; 4. Garret, b. Sept. 22, 1809; 5. Robert, b. June 15, 1816; 6. Garret, b. Oct. 29, 1820. (Bergen.)

John H. Speer d. May 5, 1845, aged 58 yrs., 2 mos., 11 days; Mary, his wife, d. June 20, 1825, aged 37 yrs., 6 mos., 19 days. Issue: 1. Jane, d. Aug. 26, 1837, aged 21 yrs., one mo., one day; 2. Fanny, d. Nov. 18, 1826, aged 8 yrs., 5 mos. (Stone House.)

John Spier m. Anna Yeomans, June 12, 1810.

John J. Spier m. Annaatje Van Winkel, Jan. 12, 1812.

Joseph Spier m. Elizabeth Van Riper. Issue: 1. Lea, b. March 10, 1798, m. and had ch., Elizabeth; 2. John, b. Dec. 16, 1800; 3. Sophia, b. Sept. 8, 1803; 4. Samuel, b. Oct. 17, 1806; 5. Henry, b. Jan. 8, 1811; 6. Abraham; 7. Joseph, b.

Dec. 10, 1816. The will of Elizabeth, wid. of Joseph, is dated Feb. 25, 1851, proved March 21, 1857.—*Passaic County Wills*, B, 149.

Lena Spier m. Dirck Jacobusse. Ch., Lena, b. Oct. 11, 1781.

Lenew Speir m. Isaac Van Geisen. Ch., Geret, b. Oct. 31, 1797.

Maragrita Spier m. Cornelius Egtbertse. Issue: 1. Rachel, b. March 29, 1775; 2. Jacob, b. Feb. 24, 1778; 3. Lea, b. April 7, 1782; 4. Maria, b. July 8, 1784.

Maria Speer, of Acquackanonk. Will dated July 1, 1851, proved Feb. 2, 1852. Names children—John, Margaret, Maria, wife of Henry Prentice, Pheby, Ann, Henry Abraham, and John Thomas, son of Henry Abraham.—*Passaic County Wills*, A, 597.

Maria Spier, wid., m. Capt. Henry Jeraalman, widr., March 28, 1785.

Maria Spier m. Adreyaen Post. Issue: 1. Antye, b. Dec. 4, 1787; 2. Grietje, b. Sept. 26, 1789. (Totova.)

Marytje Spier m. Peter Poulusse. Ch., Geertje, b. June 25, 1749. (Second River.)

Marytje Spier m. Waling Egbertse, Oct. 1, 1749, both of Second River. Issue: 1. Egbert, b. Sept. 27, 1750; 2. Waling, b. Aug. 19, 1756.

Marytje Spier m. Jacobus Ennis, May 26, 1776.

Marytje Spier m. Richard Naarkoot. Ch., Margrietje, b. June 11, 1761.

Marytje Spier m. Johannis Koningh. Ch., Arent, b. April 6, 1763.

Maria Speer m. Abraham Van Riper, Sept. 15, 1804. Issue: 1. John, b. Dec. 26, 1804; 2. Sarah, b. Oct. 31, 1807; 3. Abraham Winne, b. June 3, 1815; 4. Eliza Ann, b. Oct. 11, 1818. (Second River.)

Rachel Spier m. Gerrit Egbertse, March 4, 1783, both of Stone House Plains. Issue: 1. Marretje, bap. Aug. 27, 1786; 2. Annaatje, bap. Feb. 3, 1799.

Richard Spier m. Sarah Stagg, May 19, 1798. (P. P.)

Sarah Spier m. Lodewyck Messcker, April 18, 1795. Ch., John, b. Jan. 1, 1796.

Sarah Spier m. Pieter Winne. Ch., Hendrick, b. March 1, 1778.

Sara Spier m. Zacharius Kerck. Issue: 1. Hendrick, b. April 10, 1766; 2. Johannes, b. Aug. 12, 1768; 3. Leentje, b. Jan. 7, 1771; 4. Isaac, b. Sept. 19, 1780; 5. Gerrit, b. June 28, 1776. (Second River.)

Sophiah Speer m. Cornelius A. Post. Ch., Mary Ann, b. Oct. 6, 1813.

Sophia Spier m. John Pack, Nov. 13, 1813.

Tryntje Spier, y. d., m. Jacob Rycke, y. m. from Staten Island, Jan. 13, 1742.

Teunis Spier m. Engeltje ———. Ch., Eva, b. May 7, 1776. (P. P.)

Tunis Speer m. Rachel Mandeville, Jan. 26, 1792.

XIII.—CORNELIUS LUBBERS.

The notices of this Patentee are extremely scanty. There is no record of his origin, and the pages of history are equally blank as to his fate, or his descendants. The name

Lubber, Lubbert, Lubbers, Lubberse, Lubbertse or Lubbertsz, was not as rare as might be expected, considering its signification, for there were many families thus called in New Netherland in the seventeenth century.¹ Cornelius

1 Abraham Lubberts m. Francynthe Andries (both from Amsterdam), Oct. 21, 1656; she joined the N. Y. church, Dec. 2, 1675; she m. 2d, Roelof Swartwout, of Esopus, widr. of Eve Alberts, Oct. 8, 1691. Issue, all baptized in New York: 1. Abigail, bap. Sept. 19, 1661; 2. Nathaniel, bap. Oct. 4, 1663; 3. Abraham, bap. Jan. 2, 1667; 4. Jesaias, bap. Nov. 3, 1669; 5. Andries, bap. June 11, 1671.

Aeltje Lubberts, wid. of Gerrit Bicker, m. Nicholaes Velthuysen, from Lubbeck, widr. of Jannetje Willems, June 6, 1659.

Cornelia Lubberts m. Johannes de Peyster (both of Harlem), Dec. 17, 1651. He d. about 1686-9; her will, dated Jan. 19, 1699, second codicil dated 1714, was proved Sept. 25, 1725. Issue: I. Johannes, bap. Aug. 3, 1653; d. in inf. II. Johannes, bap. Oct. 7, 1654; d. in inf. III. Abraham, bap. July 8, 1657; m. at Amsterdam, Holland, April 5, 1684, Catharine de Peyster (b. July 19, 1655); he d. Aug. 8, 1728. Issue—thirteen children. IV. Maria, bap. Sept. 7, 1658; m. 1st, Paulus Schrick (son of Paulus Schrick and Maria Varleth), May 11, 1686; be d. Oct. 11, 1686; she m. 2d, John Spratt, of Wigton, in Galloway, Scotland, Aug. 26, 1687; 3d, David Provoost, jun., Jan. 28, 1698-9; she d. May 3, 1701. V. Isaac, bap. April 16, 1662; m. Maria Van Balen (dau. of Jan Hendrickse Van Baal and Helena Teller, of Albany). Issue—ten children. VI. Jacob, bap. Dec. 23, 1663; d. s. p. VII. Johannes, bap. Sept. 22, 1666; m. at Albany, Oct. 10, 1683, Anna Bancker (b. April 1, 1670), dau. of Garrit Bancker and Dirckse Van Eps. Issue—twelve children. VIII. Cornelis, bap. Oct. 4, 1673; m. 1st, Maria Bancker, Sept. 20, 1694; 2d, Cornelia Disbington (wid. of Alexander Stewart), July 21, 1711; prob. d. about 1725. IX. Cornelia, bap. Dec. 4, 1678; d. s. p.

Divertje Lubberts, y. d., from New Harlem, m. Arent Hermanszen, widr. of Susanna Le Maistre, March 31, 1678, at New Harlem.

Frerick (Frederick) Lubbertzen was b. in 1609; came to New Amsterdam as early as 1638; he owned considerable land in that city; in 1653 he removed to Brooklyn, where he acquired extensive tracts; he m. 1st, Styntje Jans; 2d, Tryntje Hendricks, widr. of Cors. Pietersen (Vroom) Aug. 17, 1657; d. 1680. Issue: (by first wife) 1. Rebecca, m. Jacob Leendertse Van der Grift; (by second wife) 2. Elsje, bap. July 7, 1658; m. Jacob Hansen Bergen; 3. Aeltje, bap. July 25, 1660; m. Cornelis Sebring. In 1662 Frerick Lubbertzen and others petitioned for "leave to settle a hamlet on land heretofore occupied by Michael Tadens," which was granted. This was at Pavonia, N. J. For sketch of Lubbertzen, see Hist. of Brooklyn, by H. R. Stiles, I., 63-69; see also Bergen's Kings County Settlers, 194; N. Y. Hist. MSS., II., 237.

Gerret Lubbertse lived at Midwout and Flatbush, L. I., 1663-1687.

Gysbert Lubbertsen received a patent, Dec. 5, 1654, for a tract of land between Gemoenapaen and the Kil van Kol, having a frontage of 40 rods on the North River, and a depth of 375 rods, embracing an area of twenty-five morgens. The same day a patent was granted to Lubbert Gysbertsen (probably the son of Gysbert Lubbertsen) for fifty morgens of land on the North River, north of Jan Cornelissen Buys, 90x333½ rods in area.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, XIII., 37, 38.

Ybetje [Isabella] Lubberts m. Jan Corn. Buys. Issue: 1. Cornelis, bap. Nov. 3, 1652; (witnesses—Jan Lubbertzen and Tryntje Lubbertzen); 2. Hendrick, bap. March 15, 1654; 3. Lubbert, bap. Feb. 2, 1656. Gysbert Lubbertzen was a witness at the baptism of Hendrick.

Gysbert Lubberts, from de Beemster, in North Holland, m. Lysbeth Thomas, of London, Feb. 26, 1655; she m. 2d, Adriaan Hendrickse Aten, of Flatbush, L. I. Ch., Annetje, bap. Sept. 10, 1659.

Claes Gerritsen, son of Gerrit Lubbertsen, arrived from Wesel in January, 1664, in the ship, "The Broken Heart."

Lysbeth Lubberts m. Dirck Evertsen (Dirck Wollespinder—"Dirck, the wool-spinner"); she joined the N. Y. church, Nov. 29, 1671. Issue: 1. Grietie, bap. May 5, 1672; 2. Annetie, bap. Oct. 3, 1674; 3. Fytie, bap. Nov. 22, 1676.

Marritie Lubberts m. Abraham de la Noy (keeper of the city tavern in New Amsterdam in 1652); she was probably a sister of Cornelia Lubberts, who m. Johannes de Peyster. Marritie m. 2d, Frerick Gysberts-

Lubbers simply means "Cornelius, son of Lubber;" in this case the name affords a very slight clue to the ancestry of Cornelius. It is not unlikely that he was a son of Lubbert Lubbertsen, a farmer, who came from Meppel (the chief city of the Province of Drenthe, in Holland), with his wife and four children, in the ship *Hope*, which arrived at New Amsterdam, May 24, 1662, bearing also Willem Lubbertsen and his family, from the same place. The authorities of Flatbush, L. I., granted to Lubbert Lubberse, Dec. 15, 1662, an application for a building plot in that village; on Aug. 20, 1670, he bought a house in the southerly part of the village. In 1676 he was located in the Hackensack valley.¹ Although he came from Meppel, his children took the name Westervelt—"west field," possibly because they settled west of the Hackensack river. He and his wife, Geesie Roelofse, were members of the Hackensack church in 1686. Lubbert Lubbertse and Geesie Roelofse had issue as follows:

THE LUBBERTS-WESTERVELTS.

I. Lubbert; he was called Lubbert Lubbertsen, jun., or Lubbert Westervelt. He m. Hillette Paulus (Pawelse), March 14, 1680; they were members of the Hackensack church in 1686; she m. 2d, Oct. 12, 1695, Jan Loots, y. m., b. in Narrits (Norwich), Old England. Issue:

i. Aeltje, bap. March 28, 1681; d. in inf.

ii. Pieter, bap. April 18, 1682; m. Susanna (Davidse) De Maree, April 22, 1704. Children—I. Elena, bap. Nov. 19, 1704; m. Klaes Cuyper, y. m., b. and l. at Neejek (Nyack), Nov. 27, 1725; 2. Davidt, bap. Jan. 16, 1707; m. Tryntje Kool, June 16, 1727; 3. Johannes, bap. Jan. 29, 1709; 4. Rachel, bap. Sept. 23, 1711; m. Abraham Cool, y. m., of Schraalenburgh, Oct. 29, 1731; 5. Maria, bap. June 10, 1716; 6. Lea, bap. Sept. 28, 1718; 7. Elysabeth, bap. Sept. 23, 1721.

iii. Aeltje, bap. April 6, 1685; joined the Hackensack church, July 1, 1704; m. Hendrick Jacobese, March 1, 1707; he was b. at Albany, but lived at Hackensack at the time of his marriage.

iv. Jan, bap. March 27, 1686; m. Dircktie Huyberse Blaeuvelt, y. d., b. at Tappan, May 28, 1709. Children—I. Hillena, bap. Oct. 29, 1710; 2. Jacobus, bap. Sept. 7, 1712;

zen Van den Berge, widr. of Pleuntie Gysberts, Mar. 18, 1663. Ch., Cornelia, bap. Nov. 7, 1657.

Thys Lubbertsen, from de Ryp, in North Holland, m. Tryntje Jans, from Amsterdam, Oct. 10, 1655. He was of Midwout, L. I., in 1663; he took the oath of allegiance to the English, in 1686, at Brooklyn; at that time he had been in America fifty years. Issue: 1. Pieter, bap. Sept. 3, 1656 (witnesses—Jan Lubbertsen and Beletje Cornelis); 2. Pieter, bap. Dec. 26, 1657; 3. Annetje, bap. (at Bergen), Oct. 4, 1663.

Tryntje Lubbers, from Fort Orange (Albany), m. Hendrick Janszen, van Schalckwyck in't Stecht Uytrecht, Dec. 4, 1652. Ch., Jan, bap. June 24, 1657 (witnesses—Thys Lubbertsen and wife.)

Willem Lubbertse arrived at New Amsterdam in the ship *Hope*, May 24, 1662, with wife and six children, the latter ranging from four to nineteen years of age; he was a farmer, from Meppel. Willem Lubbertsen and his wife, Dirckje Roelofs, joined the N. Y. church, Jan. 3, 1667. He had two children baptized in that church: 1. Hendrick, bap. March 15, 1665; 2. Sara, bap. April 6, 1667.

m. Debora Van Schyven, y. d., of Schraalenburgh, he of Klooster, Dec. 28, 1733; 3. Elena, bap. Aug. 14, 1715; 4. Marritie, b. July 12, 1719; 5. Gerrit, bap. Jan. 7, 1722; d. in inf.; 6. Gerrit, bap. May 3, 1724; m. Marytjin Brouwer, y. d., both b. and l. at Schraalenburgh, Sept. 11, 1743.

v. Andries, bap. March 10, 1694; m. Dirckie Verdon. Children—I. Jan, bap. March 6, 1719; 2. Jacob, bap. Nov. 19, 1721; 3. Helena, bap. Oct. 11, 1724; 4. Rachel, bap. Aug. 11, 1734; 5. Elizabeth, bap. July 18, 1736.

II. Marritje (Maritje Lubbertse Westervelt), m. Hendrick Epke Banta, Dec. 27, 1678, at Bergen, "in the presence of the Court;" he m. 2d, Angenitie Hendricks. Marritje had issue:

i. Jacob, bap. Nov. 26, 1679; m. Ist, Diever Hendrickse, Feb. 27, 1703; 2d, Jannetie Van Horn, Sept. 28, 1705; 3d, Cornelia de Graew, Aug. 8, 1719. Children—(by his second wife) 1. Maritie, bap. Oct. 20, 1706; m. Guillaume Janse Bogert; 2. Margriete, b. Feb. 15, 1708; m. Daniel Haring; 3. Divertie, b. May 14, 1710; m. Albert Berdan; 4. Annaetie, b. March 30, 1712; m. Albert Van Dien, Oct. 30, 1730; 5. Hendrick, b. June 10, 1716; m. Elizabeth Benson; (by his third wife) 6. Jannetie, b. Aug. 27, 1721; m. Hendrick Kip; 7. Angenietie, b. Sept. 21, 1723; 8. Cornelia, b. Jan. 15, 1729; d. in inf.; 9. Cornelia, b. Feb. 9, 1735; m. Garret Kip.

ii. Angenitie, b. April 18, 1682; m. Jacobus Hendricks Blinkerhoff, April 17, 1708. Children—I. Hendrick, bap. May 1, 1709; d. in inf.; 2. Hendrick, bap. Oct. 29, 1710; m. Elizabeth Kip, Nov. 19, 1710; d. 1760; 3. Maritje, bap. Nov. 28, 1714; d. in inf.; 4. Joris, bap. Oct. 9, 1719; m. Martyntje Bogert, Nov. —, 1745; d. at Conewago, Pa., Jan. 3, 1810.¹

iii. Roelof, bap. Aug. 25, 1683.

iv. Sitske, m. Johannes Jacobsen Van Winkel, April 19, 1712.

III. (prob.) Cornelis, afterwards one of the Acquackanonk patentees; he was probably born in Holland. Cornelis Lubbertsen was one of the nine men (seven from Bergen and two from Gemoenepaen) who volunteered, July 4, 1663, in response to the call of the Director-General of New Netherland, to march against the Indians.² The next mention of him is in the Acquackanonk patent of March 16, 1684-5. It is doubtful if he ever settled in Acquackanonk. By a deed dated April 26, 1698 (in which he is described as of Bergen), he conveys to Franss Post of "ye town of Ach-quackanuncque," for £30, "a certain lott or parcel of Land Containing one hundred acres lying wthin ye pattent of aqueckononque abovesaid being ye whole breadth of ye lott No. 10 & half ye breadth of ye No. 9 together with ye eight & twentieth part of ye rights of commons of ye sd town of Aqueckonunqu according to agreement made by ye patentees or parties to said patent."³ These lots lay about half a mile below the draw-bridge at the foot of Gregory avenue, Passaic, and fronted on the river. It was doubtless

¹ Banta Genealogy, p. 28.

² N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 271.

³ E. J. Deeds, G., 107.

¹ Bergen's Kings County Settlers, 194.

by virtue of this deed that Frans Post was allotted Lot No. 1, East, in the Bogt subdivision, as shown by the Map on page 71. In an ancient copy of a map of the Goutum subdivision, in the possession of Henry P. Simmons, of Passaic, Lot No. 13 bears the names "vrans poest Cornelis lubbersen," signifying that Frans Post and Cornelis Lubbersen owned this Lot in common. This lot is supposed to have been on Lexington avenue and Monroe street, or in that vicinity; perhaps nearer the present northerly line of Passaic. On the same map, Lot No. 7 is ascribed to "tomes yurreyans" (Thomas Juriaense Van Riper) and "cornelis lubbersen." This is supposed to have been at or near Clifton, fronting on the Passaic river. No record has been found of any other conveyances by Cornelis Lubbers of any part of his interest in Acquackanonk. He joined in the several deeds of release of March 12, 1712-13, by which the five patentees then surviving confirmed the title of their respective associates to the lands in their possession.¹ He is mentioned in the receipts given by Peter Sonmans for quitrents, in 1707, 1709, 1711, 1712 and April 17, 1713,² but not thereafter; from this we may infer that he either died about this time, or disposed of his remaining interest in Acquackanonk. In the deeds of 1712-13, just mentioned, he is described as "Cornelius Lubbers, of Communapong, yeoman." This is one of the latest instances of the survival of the name Lubbers. No record has been found of his marriage or of his descendants, if he had any.

IV. Roelof, commonly called in the records Roelof Lubbertsen Westervelt; he was b. in Meppel, Holland. He m. Urselina Steymets, y. d., of Bergen, April 11, 1688; they were m. in New York, on certificate from Hackensack and Bergen, of the proper announcement of the banns. He m. 2d, Lea Demarest, wid. of Abraham Brower, May 15, 1731. In company with Hendrick Vorson (Hendrick Jorissen Blinckerhoff), Martin Powlson (husband of his sister Maragrieta), and John Lotts (Jan Loots, the second husband of Hillette Poulus, sister of Martin, and widow of his, Roelof's, brother, Lubbert), and six others, he obtained a patent, Nov. 30, 1695, for a tract of about 3,000 acres, extending from the North river to Overpeck creek, and being one hundred and seventy chains in breadth.³ A large portion of the present townships of Englewood and Palisades was embraced in this tract. Roelof had issue (all by his first wife):

i. Janneken, bap. Sept. 27, 1691; m. Albert Romeyn,⁴ April 8, 1710. Children—1. Nicolaas, bap. Dec. 16, 1711; m. Billetjin De Marest, Oct. 12, 1739; 2. Orseltie

¹ See pp. 76, 186.

² See p. 78.

³ E. J. Deeds, E, 245.

⁴ Claes or Klaese (Nicholas) Jansen Romeyn emigrated to New Netherland about 1653; on March 3, 1679, he bought a plantation at Gravesend, L. I., whereon he resided for a few years; he m., May 2, 1680, Styntje Albertse Terhune. By deed, May 15, 1696, Major John Berry conveyed to Romeyn a tract of 150 morgens of upland, between the Hackensack and Saddle rivers, adjoining Albert Albertsen Terbune and Urian Luberts; also several other tracts in the same neighborhood.—E. J. Deeds, G, 545, 567. He secured a patent, Nov. 30, 1697, for 600 acres of land on the east side of Saddle river; in the conveyance he

[diminutive of Ursulina], bap. Nov. 1, 1713; m. Isaac Van Voorhesen, Oct. 16, 1731; 3. Sara, bap. Nov. 20, 1715; 4. Roelof, bap. Nov. 24, 1717; d. in inf.; 6. Geesie, bap. Feb. 7, 1720; m. Cristyaan De Maree, Oct. 30, 1741; 6. Roelof, bap. March 26, 1722; m. Lidia De Marest, Aug. 16, 1745; 7. Christina, bap. Nov. 14, 1725; m. Jonathan Roos, of Kekkejet, Aug. 16, 1745; she and her brother Roelof were married the same day; 8. Elizabeth, bap. July 8, 1733.

ii. Kasparus, bap. 1694; he was called Kasparis (Cas-

is described as of New Barbadoes Neck.—*Id.*, 571. He signed his name *Klas Jansen*. He was a cooper by trade, and in the records is sometimes called Klaes Jansen Cooper; this is another illustration of the difficulties which beset the student of Dutch genealogy and family history. His children, all baptized on Long Island, but who all settled in Bergen county, and many of whose descendants are now residents of Paterson and Passaic county, were:

I. Gerbrechtie, bap. Dec. 18, 1681; joined the Hackensack church, April 4, 1702; m. David Ackerman, jun., April 24, 1703. Issue: 1. Elisabeth, bap. March 5, 1704; m. Abraham Ulrickse Brouwer, Oct. 11, 1723; 2. Christina, bap. Dec. 5, 1705; m. Jobannes Slot; 3. Anneke, bap. Nov. 2, 1707; 4. David, bap. Jan. 1, 1711; d. in inf.; 5. David, bap. Feb. 1, 1713; m. Jannetjen Van Orden, May 10, 1734; 6. Hillegond, bap. [March], 1715; m. 1st, Steven (Juriaense) Westervelt, Sept. 8, 1733; 2d (about 1738), Gerret Van Blereum; 7. Rachel, bap. Nov. 25, 1716; 8. Marytje, bap. Jan. 1, 1719; 9. Nicolaes, bap. July 30, 1721; 10. Jobannis, bap. Sept. 27, 1724.

II. Lysbeth (Elysabeth), bap. Aug. 12, 1683; m. Jan Zaborischo, b. at Hackensack, Sept. 20, 1706; he m. 2d, Margrita DeRie, y. d., Dec. 6, 1712. Issue: 1. Albert, bap. Aug. 24, 1707; m. Annaetjen Kip, Nov. 8, 1734; 2. Christina, b. March 3, 1709; 3. Machteltie, bap. Nov. 9, 1710; m. Albert Bogart, Oct. 21, 1737, both of Peremis; 4. Claes, bap. May 4, 1712; m. Rachel De Marest, Nov. 14, 1735.

III. Luyde (Leida, Lydia), m. 1st, Pieter Laroe, Sept. 23, 1710; 2d, Jobannis Slingerland (b. at Albany, and widr. of Geesie Vander Linde, whom he married June 3, 1710, in Ackinsack), July 23, 1715; she was connected with the Paramus church soon after, and lived at Wieremis, where she m. 3d, Jurjen (Lubbertsen) Westervelt, Oct. 6, 1738. Issue: (by her first husband) 1. Jacobus, bap. Dec. 16, 1711; 2. Elisabeth, bap. Sept. 19, 1714 (her father being deceased at the time); m. Marten Ruyers, b. in N. Y., l. at Pomptaw [Pompton], Oct. 4, 1734; (by her second husband) 3. Carstytje, bap. April 3, 1727; 4. Samuel, bap. Sept. 17, 1729.

IV. Albert, bap. May 2, 1686; m. Jannetie Roelofse Westervelt, April 8, 1710; the m. record says "both were born and living at Ackinsack," which is an error as to Albert Romeyn, as he was bap. at Brooklyn. Their children are mentioned in the text.

V. Jan, joined the Hackensack church, Jan. 4, 1713; m. Lammietie Bongaert, May 20, 1699. Issue: 1. Klaes, bap. Feb. 25, 1700; m. Elisabeth Outwater, May 20, 1726; 2. Rachel, m. Joris Van Gyse, March 22, 1724; 3. Jan, bap. Aug. 8, 1703; m. Cathrina Outwater, Sept. 19, 1735; 4. Stintie, bap. Aug. 12, 1705; 5. Roelof, bap. Dec. 19, 1708; m. Annaetjen Freeland, Sept. 15, 1733; 6. Davidt, bap. May 17, 1714; m. Angnietjen Westervelt, July 2, 1736; 7. Isack, bap. April 1, 1716; m. Osseltjen Westervelt, Sept. 15, 1738; 8. Angenitie, bap. Nov. 9, 1718; m. Isaak Stagge, Sept. 14, 1738; 9. Cristina, bap. April 14, 1723; m. Abraham Freeland, May 24, 1744. (Bergen's *Kings County Settlers*, p. 244, errs in supposing that Jan Klaesen Romeyn settled in the vicinity of Freehold, N. J. The above baptisms of his children are all recorded at Hackensack.)

VI. Sara Romeyn joined the Hackensack church, April 11, 1713; m. Hendrik Van Gisse, Aug. 28, 1715; the m. record says he was b. at Gemoenepa, and she at Ackinsack. Issue: 1. Cornelia, bap. Sept. 16, 1716; m. Albert Van Voorbeese, June 20, 1735; 2. Christina, bap. Sept. 28, 1718; m. Jan Bardan, May 11, 1738; 3. Isack, bap. March 13, 1721; m. Marytjen Hoppe, Aug. 16, 1744; 4. Claes, bap. Dec. 2, 1722; 5. Derkje, bap. Jan. 26, 1726.

VII. Daniel, m. Maritie (Juriaense) Westervelt, March 17, 1716. Their children are enumerated in the text.

parus) Roelofse Westervelt; m. Aeltie Bongaert, y. d., May 7, 1715. Children—1. Orseltie, bap. Nov. 6, 1715; m. Isaac Romein, Aug. 5, 1738; 2. (prob.) Angnietjen, m. David Romein, July 2, 1736; 3. Roelof, bap. Nov. 9, 1718; 4. Marretie, bap. Sept. 11, 1720; 5. Jan, bap. May 20, 1722; 6. Annatie, bap. July 5, 1724; 7. Cornelis, bap. April 10, 1726; 8. Benjamin, bap. Dec. 3, 1727; 9. Elizabeth, bap. May 9, 1731; d. in inf.; 10. Elizabeth, bap. July 6, 1735.

iii. Johannes, bap. July 11, 1696; Johannes Roelofse Westervelt, y. m., b. and l. at Ackinsack, m. Egie Pieterse DeGroot, y. d., b. and l. Bergen county, Oct. 11, 1718. Children—1. Orseltie, bap. Sept. 13, 1719; m. Albertus Spier, June 15, 1744; 2. Pieter, bap. Dec. 4, 1720; 3. Petrus, bap. Feb. 18, 1722; m. Catelintje Taelman; 4. Roelof, bap. Dec. 15, 1723; m. Dirkjin Taelman; 5. Geesje, m. Hassel Doremus, June 14, 1745; d. April 14, 1812, aged 86 yrs., 11 mos., 21 days, and is buried at Hawthorne.

iv. Ariaentje (Adriaentje), bap. Aug. 20, 1699; m. Hendrik Vander Linde, of Polifly, May 7, 1715. Children—1. Roelof, bap. Sept. 2, 1716; 2. Benjamin, bap. Aug. 16, 1719; m. Elisabeth Schuyler (b. Feb. 27, 1721, dau. of Philip Schuyler and Hester Kingsland), at Pompton, Dec. 5, 1748 (Benjamin was licensed as a preacher in 1748; was pastor of the Paramus and Ponds churches, 1748–89; also at Saddle River, 1784, until his death, in 1789); 3. Susanna, bap. May 10, 1724; m. Dom. Samuel Verbryk, April 7, 1750.

v. Geesie, m. 1st, Pieter Vander Linde, Oct. 21, 1710; 2d, Johannis Terhuyn, y. m., April 10, 1725. Children (by her first husband)—1. Susannetie, bap. June 29, 1712; m. Lucas Ryersen, widr., of Pompton May (?) 12, 1745; 2. Orselena, bap. Feb. 6, 1715; m. Pieter De Marest, y. m., b. and l. at Schraalenburgh, Oct. 21, 1735; 3. and 4. Feytie and Jannetie, bap. May 20, 1717; Feytie and her sister, born the same day, were married the same day, Sept. 29, 1737; the former to Guliam De Mare, b. and l. at Hackensack; Jannetie m. Pieter De Mare, y. m., b. and l. at Schraalenburgh; 5. Roelof, bap. Nov. 17, 1722; m. Annaetjen De Marest, Sept. 16, 1743; (by her second husband)—6. Wyntje, bap. March 13, 1726; m. Joannes Waederum, of Harlem, May (?) 12, 1745; 7. Annatje, bap. Dec. 17, 1727; 8. Eefjin, bap. March 15, 1732; m. Johannes Vreeland; 9. Geertruydt, bap. June 9, 1734; m. Thomas Banta, Sept. 7, 1765; d. Nov. 20, 1807; he d. May 29, 1824; 10. Pieter, bap. May 14, 1738.

vi. Benjamin; Benjamin Roelofse Westervelt, y. m., m. Hendrikie Bongaert, y. d., Feb. 16, 1723. Children—1. Roelof, bap. Dec. 15, 1723; m. Marytje (Malli) De Groot, Dec. 6, 1744; 2. Casparus, bap. Sept. 29, 1728; m. Sara Darje, Nov. 10, 1752; 3. Geertruid, bap. Dec. 27, 1730; m. Albert Zabrowsky; 4. Orseltjin, bap. Aug. 4, 1734; m. (prob.) Dirck Brinkerhoff; 5. Jan, m. Marytje Durje, Dec. 18, 1747.

vii. Maritie, bap. March 18, 1705; m., at Acquackanonk, Hendrick Blinkerhof (Brinkerhoff), Nov. 1, 1728, both b. and l. at Hackensack. Children—1. Roelof, bap. Sept. 12, 1731; 2. Orseltien, bap. June 23, 1734; 3. Dirk, bap. Nov. 23, 1735; m. Sara Van der Linde, Aug. 28, 1764;

4. Joannes, bap. Aug. 6, 1738; 5. Zibe, bap. March 23, 1740; 6. Annaetje, bap. Dec. 19, 1742.

viii. Annatie, bap. Oct. 5, 1707; m. Johannes Van Gysen, of Acquackanonk, June 16, 1727. Children—1. Aeltje, b. June 23, 1728; 2. Roelof, b. Dec. 31, 1729.

V. Juriaen, m. 1st, Geesie Bongaert; 2d, Antje Sibese,¹ y. d., Aug. 19, 1699; 3d, Cornelia Alberse,² y. d. (b. at New Amersfoort, L. I.), April 17, 1703; prob. 4th, Leude Romein (wid. of Pieter Laroe and of Johannis Slingerland), Oct. 6, 1738. Jurrie Lubberse Westervelt was received into the Hackensack church in 1687. He bought from Major John Berry, Jan. 13, 1687, for £30 New Jersey money, a tract of 234 acres, English measure, between the Hackensack and Saddle rivers, between "Claase Jansen Cooper alias Romine," and Albert Albertse Terhune, whose sister Cornelia he subsequently married. In this deed he is called Yuarian Westerfelt;³ in a deed in 1696 he is called Urian Luberts.⁴ By deed dated April 18, 1707, he bought from Ryer Ryersen, of Hackensack, for £46, 13s. 4d., his interest in a tract of 600 acres at Wagaraw.⁵ Of this, more hereafter. By deed dated April 6, 1716, for £125 New York money, he bought from David Danielsen Hennion, Lot No. 9, in the Saddle River patent,⁶ near Wagaraw. Some of the Wagaraw land remains in his descendants to this day. Issue:

By his first wife:

i. Maritie, bap. May 21, 1696; m. Daniel Romeyn, March 17, 1716; both b. and l. at Ackinsack, says the record. Children—1. Geesie, bap. April 17, 1717; m. Petrus Van Voorheest, June 21, 1734; 2. Christintie, bap. Dec. 4, 1720; m. David Bardan, May 12, 1738; 3. Antie, bap. Sept. 9, 1723; m. Reinier Bardan, Nov. 3, 1738; 4. Claas, bap. Nov. 17, 1724; m. Elisabeth Kip, Aug. 22, 1746; 5. Margrita, bap. April 9, 1727; m. Nikasi Kip, Oct. 11, 1745; 6. Jan, bap. June 6, 1731; m. Catrientje Kip (b. and l. at Prekenis), Nov. 22, 1750.

ii. Jan, m. 1st, Sara Samuelse De Maree, May 31, 1718; 2d, Feytie Cornelese Heerings, y. d., of Tappan, Oct. 31, 1719. Children—(by his first wife) 1. Jurriaen, b. April 24, 1719; (by his second wife) 2. Cornelis, bap. May 5, 1723; d. in inf.; 3. Geesje, bap. June 20, 1725; 4. Cornelis, b. Nov. 29, 1729.

iii. Angenitie Westervelt m. Coenradus Vander Beeck (b. at New York), May 25, 1717. Issue—1. Pouwelus, bap. June 1, 1718; m. Annaetje Akkerman (b. at Peremis), June 18, 1743; 2. Geesie, bap. March 13, 1721; m. Cornelis De

¹ Antie, b. Aug. 17, 1680, dau. of Seba Epke Banta and Mary, dau. of Arian Sip.

² She was bap. Oct. 14, 1681, at Flatbush, L. I.; dau. of Albert Stevense (Van Voorhees) and Tilletje Reinier Wizzelpenning; Albert Stevense was one of the first two elders of the Hackensack church; he was the son of Steven Coerte (van Voorhees), who emigrated from Holland, in April, 1660, and settled at Flatbush, L. I. The latter was the progenitor of the Van Voorhees family in America.

³ Bergen County Deeds, A, 14.

⁴ E. J. Deeds, F, 567.

⁵ Bergen County Deeds, A, 1.

⁶ Ib., 113.

Groot, May 13, 1742; she was b. at Peremis, and lived there when married; 3. Jannetie, bap. March 31, 1723; m. David Akkerman (b. at New Harlem), July 6, 1742; 4. Cornelia, bap. July 4, 1725; m. Hendrick Storm, of Peremis, where she lived, Sept. 24, 1747; 5. Jurrye, bap. Dec. 25, 1727; 6. Juryan, bap. May 7, 1729; 7. Abraham, bap. Aug. 27, 1732; m., at Schraalenburg, Santje Banta, y. d., March 31, 1755.¹

By his second wife:

iv. Geesie, bap. Aug. 4, 1700; m. Jan Louwerense Van Boskerck, y. m. (b. and l. at Hackensack), April 1, 1721. Children—I. Aantie, bap. Feb. 18, 1722; 2. Louwerens, bap. Oct. 6, 1723; m. 1st, Lea Westervelt (b. and l. at Schraalenburgh), Sept. 26, 1739; 2. Hendrikje Boskerk, June 27, 1745; 3. Juryan, bap. April 9, 1729.

v. Cornelis; Cornelis Juriese Westervelt, y. m., b. and l. Ackensack, m. Antie Breyandt, y. d., Ackinsack, l. New Britain, Sept. 14, 1723. He settled on his father's extensive estates at Wagaraw, and was the progenitor of the Westervelts of that neighborhood. He was one of the trustees of the Totowa church in 1762. Children:

i. Cornelis, bap. Sept. 27, 1724; he was called Cornelis Westervelt, jun.; he m. Jenneke Vanhoorn, April 29, 1753. Issue:

i. Jan (John C. Westervelt), m. Antje Van Riper, Jan. 25, 1783. (See p. 169.)

ii. Lea, m. John G. Ryerse, July 21, 1793. Ch., Jores, b. Dec. 17, 1793.

iii. Fytje, m. Hermanus Van Orden, Nov. 17, 1793. Children—I. Yanace [Janneke], b. March 18, 1794; 2. Leeu [Lea], b. Oct. 8, 1796; 3. Vrouwetye, b. Sept. 1, 1794; 4. Johannes, b. Oct. 6, 1802.

iv. (prob.) Maria, m. Johannes Benson. Ch., Sofya, b. Oct. 20, 1795.

2. Jurjaen, b. March 25, 1727; m. Marritye Gerritse. Issue:

i. Cornelus, b. May 2, 1760; m. Maria Robbelin. Children—I. Antye, b. June 12, 1786; 2. Trienye, b. March 28, 1791; 3. Abraham, b. Dec. 16, 1795; 4. Jon, b. June 19, 1798.

ii. Steven, b. April 16, 1774; prob. m. Maria Ackerson. Ch., Johannes, b. July 22, 1799.

3. Grietje, b. Sept. 28, 1729; prob. Maragrita Westervelt, y. d., l. at Wegherew, m. Pieter Post, l. in the Bogt, Oct. 19, 1751. (See p. 142.)

4. (prob.) Johannis, m. Elizabeth Bogert. Issue:

i. (prob.) Theodosie, m. Abraham A. Van Rypen, Aug. 8, 1789. (See p. 181.)

ii. Antje, m. David Kerr, Dec. 23, 1792. Children—I. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 12, 1794; 2. Johannes, b. Aug. 28, 1795.

iii. Cornelius, m. Maria (Polly) Simmons, Sept. 20, 1797. Issue: i. Mary, d. unm.; 2. Pieter, b. Aug. 24, 1800; 3. Susan; 4. Rachel, d. unm. (See p. 178, note.)

¹ Santje (Susanna) Banta, b. May 16, 1735, was a dau. of Cornelius Banta and Rachel Banta, m. at Acquackanonk, April 25, 1730.

iv. (prob.) Johannis, m. Maria Van Boskerck. Issue: i. Marretye, b. March 8, 1797; 2. Catharina, b. Aug. 9, 1799; 3. Marregrietya, b. July 31, 1807.

v. Grietje, b. July 14, 1774; m. Pieter Simmons, Sept. 20, 1797; d. March 21, 1832. (See pp. 177-178, note.)

vi. Luycas, b. March 18, 1781.

5. Ragel, m. Gerrit Gerritse. Ch., Marritye, b. June 1, 1764.

By his third wife:

vi. Antie, b. June 10, 1704; m. Jan Bogard, Dec. 31, 1728. Children—I. Willemtyen, bap. June 30, 1734; 2. Jurjan, b. Dec. 8, 1736; 3. Stephanes, bap. Sept. 30, 1739; 4. Abram, bap. April 18, 1742.

vii. Albert, bap. Dec. 1, 1706; m. 1st, Willempsjie Bogert; 2d, Lea Hartjin (Herte), b. at Rahway, June 18, 1742. Issue:

By his first wife:

i. Jurjen, bap. April 28, 1734; 2. Feitjin, bap. June 4, 1738.

By his second wife:

3. Albert, bap. June 5, 1743; m. Marytje Van Saan, March 8, 1779. Children—I. Nensie, b. Sept. 14, 1785; 2. Jacob, b. April 1, 1789.

4. Johannes, b. Feb. 17, 1745; m. Hester Banta (bap. Jan. 29, 1749, dau. of Hendrick Banta). Children—I. Willemtyntje, b. March 8, 1771; 2. Sara, b. Oct. 15, 1772; d. in inf.; 3. Maria, bap. June 18, 1775; 4. ———, bap. Nov. 23, 1777; 5. Wiert, b. March 14, 1785; 6. Sarah, b. Feb. 15, 1791.

5. Cornelia, bap. March 8, 1747.

6. Jacobus, b. Feb. 24, 1749; prob. m. Elizabeth Demorey. Children—I. Hester, b. May 3, 1795; 2. Effe, b. June 19, 1803; 3. Johannes, b. July 30, 1805.

7. Willemtyntje, b. March 24, 1751; m. Isaak Blauvelt. Child, Daniel, b. Aug. 13, 1773.

8. Steeve, b. Dec. 2, 1753; 9. Antie, b. April 22, 1757; 10. Geertje, b. Aug. 11, 1760; 11. Sytje, and 12. Tryntje, twins, b. May 2, 1763; 13. Agenietje, b. Dec. 31, 1765.

viii. Steven, bap. Nov. 1, 1709; d. in inf.

ix. Steven, bap. March 16, 1712; m. Hillegentjen Ackerman, y. d., Sept. 8, 1733. Child, Cornelia, bap. Aug. 25, 1734.

x. Roelof, bap. May 8, 1715; m. Trientjen Akkerman, y. d., Sept. 17, 1737. Children—I. Cornelia, bap. Nov. 19, 1738; 2. Joannes, bap. March 15, 1741; 3. Marytje, bap. Aug. 28, 1743; 4. Antjen, bap. Dec. 25, 1745; 5. Jannitje, bap. Oct. 11, 1747.

xi. Abram, b. Aug. 29, 1720; m. Hendrikjen Van Boskerk, y. d., May 4, 1744. Children—I. Cornelia, bap. March 10, 1745; 2. Joost, bap. Oct. 4, 1747; 3. Trientje, bap. Feb. 25, 1750; 4. Albert, bap. Sept. 9, 1753.

VI. Peter Lubbertse Westervelt m. Susanna DeMaree, April 22, 1704. Issue: i. Davidt, bap. Feb. 1, 1707; m. Tryntje Cool, June 16, 1727; ii. Johannes, bap. Jan. 29, 1709; iii. Rachel, bap. Sept. 23, 1711; m. Abraham Cool, y. m. (b. and l. at Schraalenburgh), Oct. 29, 1731; iv.

Maria, bap. June 10, 1716; v. Lea, bap. Sept. 28, 1718; m. Lourens Van Boskerk, y. m., Sept. 26, 1739 (child, Petrus, bap. Oct. 18, 1741); vi. Elysabeth, bap. Sept. 23, 1721.

VII. Margriete, joined the Hackensack church in 1687; she m. Maerte Pauwelse (Martiu Poulussen)¹ March 25, 1694; he joined the Hackensack church, Feb. 29, 1694. Issue (all known by the surname Martens or Martense):

i. Roelof, bap. Dec. 27, 1696; m. Margrietje Hendrikse Banta, y. d., April 21, 1722. Children (known by the surname Roelofse or Roelofsen)—1. Marte, b. March 29, 1723; m. Charity DeGroot, Sept. 12, 1746; d. Jan. 5, 1789; 2. Hendrik, bap. June 25, 1728; 3. Margrietje, bap. Aug. 15, 1731; m. Cornelius Haring, Sept. 16, 1748. Roelof probably lived at Tappan part of his life.

ii. Trintie, bap. May 23 (?), 1699; m. Joost Louwerense Van Boskerke. Children—1. Louwerens, bap. Dec. 7, 1718; m. 1st, Lea Westervelt, Sept. 15, 1739; 2d, Hendrikje Van Boskerk, y. d., June 27, 1745; 2. Marten, bap. Jan. 20, 1723.

iii. Jan, bap. Sept. 14, 1701.

iv. Marritie, bap. July 5, 1704; m. Albert Terhuyn, y. m., April 27, 1723. Children—1. Jan, bap. Feb. 7, 1725; m. Catrientje Pell, y. d., May 28, 1749; 2. Marten, bap. March 5, 1727; 3. Roelof, bap. March 31, 1733; 4. Guliaem, Oct. 10, 1736; 5. Paulus, bap. Dec. 2, 1739.

v. Paulus, bap. Nov. 3, 1706; m. Rachel Jacobse De Maresse, y. d., from Schraalenburg, Dec. 4, 1730. Children (known as Paulussen, Powelson, etc.)—1. Marten (Marte Pouelse or Powelson), bap. April 15, 1733; m. Lydia Banta (b. Dec. 27, 1734, dau. of Jacob Cornelius Banta and Rachel, dau. of Stephen Terhune and Lydia D. Demarest); 2. Jacobus, bap. June 26, 1736; m. Maria DeMoree, Nov. 5, 1754; 3. Roelof, bap. Oct. 17, 1742; 4. Lea, bap. July 8, 1744; m. Nicasi Terhuin, y. m., Dec. 15, 1762; 5. Jan, bap. Dec. 7, 1746; m. Annetje Day, y. d., March 2, 1766; 6. Margrietje, bap. Nov. 16, 1752.

vi. Geesie, bap. Sept. 2, 1709; m. Louwerens Akkerman. Children—1. Margrietje, b. Feb. 10, 1729; 2. Abraham, bap. Sept. 7, 1735.

THE LUBBERTS-VAN BLARCOMS.

Another prominent member of the Lubberts family was

¹ Martin Paulussen was a son of Paulus Pieterszen, from Merven, in the diocese of Cologne, who m., in New Amsterdam, Sept. 1, 1658, Tryntje Martens, from Aken (Aix-la-Chapelle); she d. at Bergen, May 19, 1702; he followed her to the grave, Dec. 18, 1702. Issue (all known by the surname Paulussen):

i. Pieter, m. Treintje Hans Jacobs, Oct. 3, 1687. Children—1. Treintje, bap. Oct. 1, 1688; 2. Geertje, bap. June 2, 1691.

ii. Hillette, bap. May 22, 1661; m. Lubbert Lubbertszen Westervelt, March 14, 1680. Her children are mentioned above.

iii. Marten, bap. April 15, 1663; m. Margrietie Westervelt, March 25, 1694.

iv. Cristina, bap. April 14, 1667; m. Johannes Marynus (b. at Oosburg, Flanders), July 24, 1703.

v. Johannes, bap. Jan. 31, 1670.

vi. Dirck, bap. March 24, 1675; m. Feytie Hartmanse Vreland. (See p. 117.)

vii. (prob.) Catarina, m. Mattheus Cornelese. Ch., Pauwelus, bap. Oct. 1, 1699.

viii. Aeltje, bap. June 23, 1679.

Jan Lubbertsen. The first mention of him in the records is under date of Sept. 8, 1654, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the Secretary's office of the Director and Council of New Netherland.¹ On Dec. 5, 1654, he was granted a patent for a tract of twenty-five morgens (fifty acres English) of land on the west side of the North river, between Gemoenepaen and the Kil van Kol, eighty rods front and rear, and 187½ rods in depth.² He was thus located among others of his name. Gov. Philip Carteret gave Jan Lubertse a patent, May 12, 1668, for five tracts of land at Gemoenepaen and vicinity, much of which remained in the family for a century thereafter.³ The privilege of a small burgher of New Amsterdam was conferred upon him, April 14, 1657.⁴ Having sought an appointment as clerk in the public office, the Council refused his application, March 19, 1658.⁵ Thus rebuffed, he turned his attention to a worthier occupation, and on Aug. 13, 1658, was licensed "to keep a school in New Amsterdam, to teach reading, writing and cyphering."⁶ He was doubtless a young man at this time. Having settled down to teach the children of New Amsterdam, his next step was to take a wife in the person of Magdaleen (Magdaleeutje, Leentje) Theunis, from Voorsthuysen. The marriage is recorded in New Amsterdam, June 7, 1659. Let us trust that the schoolmaster's pupils were given a holiday, the better to rejoice over his wedding. In the marriage record he is designated as from Edam. His children appended to his Christian name the designation *van Blerkom*: thus, Pieter Janse van Blerkom, or van Blaricum. "*Blaricum* is a village of eight hundred inhabitants, along a paved highway near the charmingly situated, richly wooded Laren," and is in the extreme southeast corner of the Province of North Holland, about four miles southeast of Amsterdam, and within half a mile of the Zuyder Zee. "Upon an elevation, the Kooltjesberg, or Tafelberg, near Blaricum, there was formerly a round stone tablet, with a white marble slab, on which were engraved the names of sixty-four places or villages visible from the summit. This height affords perhaps the most delightful view to be had in the whole country, and in the summer time, especially when the buckwheat is in blossom, is visited by many people."⁷ On the shore of the Zuyder Zee, near Blaricum, is an important fishing village of 2,500 inhabitants, called *Huizen*, which is, so to speak, the seaport of Blaricum. Edam is a still more important seaport, on the Zuyder Zee, four or five miles in a straight line north of Blaricum. It is probable that Jan Lubbertszen and his bride both were natives of the village of Blaricum, but in emigrating to America one set sail from *voort t' Huizen* (before Huizen—the Houses), and the other from the seaport of Edam. This would account for the description

¹ New Netherland Register, 29.

² N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 37.

³ Winfield's Hudson Co. Land Titles, 105.

⁴ N. N. Register, 180.

⁵ N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 192.

⁶ *Ib.*, 199.

⁷ Terwen, as cited, 112.

in the marriage record, and would also explain why their children assumed *van Blaricum* as a surname. Magdalena is always called Jans or Janse in the records of the baptisms of her children; this would indicate that her father's Christian name was Jan; perhaps he was called Jan Theunissen.¹ There is reason to believe that Jan Lubbertsen settled at Bergen soon after his marriage, and probably several years before. In 1662 he subscribed six florins toward the support of a minister at Bergen.² He was among the remonstrants, in 1662, against fencing in certain lands at Bergen,³ affixing his mark to the protest, which does not look well for a schoolmaster. He was appointed, Feb. 21, 1664, one of the seven commissioners to fortify Bergen, by erecting a block house at each gate.⁴ His wife died at Bergen, Sept. 4, 1711; he probably died subsequently. Family tradition says that Jan was a Captain; if so, he doubtless commanded in the militia at Gemoenepaen; or, he may have won the title in the expedition against the Indians, in 1663. At all events, his children are sometimes called in the records, *Johannis Janse Kapt* or *Capteyn*; Willem Janse Kapt, Lubbert Janse Kapt, etc., meaning "*Johannis, son of Captain Jan*," etc. In looking through an index of names the genealogist would scarcely expect to find the ancestors of the Van Blarcoms under this head. Jan Lubbertsen Van Blaricum had issue:

Second Generation.

I. Marritie, *hap.* Dec. 29, 1660 (prob. at Bergen); d. in inf.

II. Marritje, *hap.* Dec. 30, 1661.

III. Pieter, *hap.* May 6, 1665; Pieter Janse Van Blerckum m. 1st, *Jacomina Cornelisse*; 2d, *Antie Meyiers*, wid. of Samuel Leedt, Nov. 14, 1719; he and his wife both lived within the jurisdiction of the Acquackanonk church at the time of this latter marriage. He removed to the neighborhood of Wyckoff, where many of his descendants still are to be found. John Van Blarcom, jun., of Essex county, was appointed administrator of Petrus Van Blarcom, late of Essex county, deceased, March 31, 1749.⁵

IV. Johannes, *hap.* Nov. 3, 1667; *Johannis Janse Van Blarcom m. Metje Jans*, July 16, 1693; she d. Oct. 22, 1706, at Bergen.

V. Dievertje, *hap.* Jan. 31, 1670; m. *Wouter Willemse*; he m. 2d, Feb. 21, 1710, *Magdaleentie Herte*, wid. of Johannes Vervalen; *Willemse* then lived at Acquiggenonck.

VI. Catharyn (prob. *Cathelyntje*), *hap.* June 2, 1672; d. April 11, 1695.

VII. Catharyntje, *hap.* Oct. 10, 1675; m. *Abel Ridnaer* (*Abel Janse Capteyn*). Issue: 1. Jan, *hap.* Oct. 15, 1699; 2. Elena, *hap.* Sept. 29, 1717.

¹ The marriage record may err in calling her Theunis, instead of Jans. In the same volume we find that *Marinus de Vos*, widr. of *Magdalena Theunis*, m. *Elsje Barents*, wid. of *Adam Bremer*, Sept. 13, 1670.

² N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 233.

³ *Id.*, 234.

⁴ *Id.*, 360.

⁵ E. J. Wills, E, 271.

VIII. Lubbert, *hap.* March 12, 1677; *Lubbert Jansz. Van Blerkom m. Engel. Hendricksz.* (*Engeltie Hendericks*), Feb. 27, 1703.

IX. Willem, *hap.* April 7, 1679.

X. Gysbert, b. May 21, 1682; m. 1st, *Magdaleena La Komba* (*Elena Lacomba*), Jan. 16, 1706, who was living so late as Sept. 29, 1717; 2d, *Antie Cristiu*; she was doubtless of the Christie family of Schraalenburgh. Gysbert removed from Bergen to Moenachie, and he and his wife *Magdaleena* joined the Hackensack church in 1715, on certificate from Bergen. His second wife joined the Hackensack church in 1726. He subsequently bought from the Van Houtens Lot No. 6 East, and Lot No. 6 West, the former lot being on the south side of Willis street. Here he doubtless settled and carried on his trade as a weaver. His will, dated April 14, 1760, proved March 3, 1764, devised these farms to his son John. (See p. 73.) Also one of the lots at Bergen patented to Jan Lubbertsen in 1668. By deed, Aug. 22, 1732, Andrew Johnston and others, of Perth Amboy, conveyed to John Berdan, Gysbert Van Blercom and John Bogert an extensive tract of land at "ye pan," afterwards called the Ponds, and now Oakland.¹

XI. Hester, *hap.* May 31, 1685; *Hester Van Blarkum*, y. d., of Bergen, m. *Laurens Barents*, widr., from Vlissingen in Zeelandt [Flushing, in Zealand], Sept. 9, 1707.

Third Generation.

Pieter-Jan Lubbertsen had children:

By his first wife:

I. (prob.) *Catharina Van Blaericum*, m. *Myndert Lafefere*, Nov. 2, 1714, at New York, on certificate from Naewesings and Bergen. Ch., *Johannes*, *hap.* June 17, 1722.

II. *Rachel*, b. and l. at Ackinsack, m. 1st, *Abram Seyl*, b. and l. at Acquackanonk, June 4, 1715; 2d, *Abraham Metseler*, July 25, 1734, both being of Acquackanonk. Issue: 1. *Annatie*, *hap.* March 24, 1717; 2. *Petrus*, *hap.* Sept. 27, 1719; 3. *Eechjie*, b. Sept. 26, 1731.

III. *Barentie* (*Beertie*), b. and l. at Ackinsack, m. *Abram Morgen*, b. Staten Island, l. at Gravesend, July 25, 1715. Ch., *Pieter*, *hap.* May 20, 1716.

IV. *Margrietie*, m. *Jan Wilsen*. Ch., *Pieter*, *hap.* June 10, 1717.

V. Jan, *hap.* Dec. 25, 1698; m. *Jannetje Lanker* (*Lentis, Lent*), March 25, 1726.

VI. *Maritie*, *hap.* Sept. 29, 1700; m. *Davidt De Maree*, Dec. 10, 1720, both b. and l. at Hackensack. Issue: 1. *Jacomina*, *hap.* Dec. 17, 1721; 2. *Davidt*, *hap.* March 3, 1723; 3. *Antie*, *hap.* April 5, 1724; 4. *Pieter*, *hap.* Jan. 16, 1726.

VII. *Cornelis*, *hap.* Feb. 8, 1703; m. *Sara Rieijersen* [*Ryersen*], Feb. 4, 1727. Children, 1. *Jacomyntje*, *hap.* March 19, 1727; 2. (prob.) *Lucas*, m. *Elisabeth* ———.

VIII. *Elisabeth*, *hap.* Aug. 27, 1704.

IX. *Sara*, *hap.* March 3, 1706.

X. *Gerrit*, *hap.* Nov. 2, 1707; m. *Hillegont Akkerman*.

¹ Bergen County Deeds, A, 52-54.

XI. Jacquemina, bap. Jan. 6, 1710; m. Johannes Perker. Ch., Johannes, b. March 15, 1730.

XII. Lea, m. Henricus Bosch, Oct. 27, 1727, both l. at Hackensack. Issue: 1. Hendricus, bap. Sept. 17, 1729; 2. Metje, bap. Oct. 8, 1732; 3. Catrina, bap. May 1, 1737; 4. Willemtje, bap. Jan. 24, 1742; 5. Rachel, bap. Aug. 19, 1744.

XIII. Willemtie, bap. June 29, 1712.

XIV. Mareytje, b. and l. at Per-E-mes, m. Jacobus Reyerszen, b. in New York, and l. at Pompton, Oct. 19, 1739. Ch., Marytje, bap. July 26, 1747.

By his second wife:

XV. Hermanus, bap. Oct. 23, 1720; m. Aaltjen Akkerman, Jan. 14, 1743, both living at Peremis.

Johannis-Jan Lubbertsen and Metje Jans had children:

I. Johannes, m. Jannetie Van Zeyl, March 31, 1716; he was b. and l. at Hackensack; she at Acquackanonk.

II. Maritie, bap. Jan. 30, 1698; m. Ary Abramse Ackermans, widr. of Annatie Meyers (whom he m. Oct. 20, 1716, at Hackensack), April 2, 1720. Issue: 1. Metie, bap. May 7, 1721; 2. Jannatie, bap. June 30, 1723; 3. Johannes, bap. Nov. 14, 1725; 4. Aeltje, bap. July 25, 1731; 5. Elisabeth, bap. Nov. 28, 1736; 6. Sara, bap. Aug. 19, 1739; 7. Ari, bap. May 23, 1742.

III. Trintie, b. and l. at Hackensack, m. Dirck Van Seyl, b. and l. at Acquackanonk, June 22, 1717. Child, Egbert, b. Sept. 30, 1728.

IV. Jannetie, bap. June 28, 1702; m. Enoch-Hartmanse Vreeland. (See pp. 118, 123, 125.)

V. Elena, m. Johannes Van Zeyl. Issue: 1. Elena, bap. March 5, 1721; 2. Egbert, bap. Jan. 25, 1725; 3. Sara, b. Oct. 6, 1728.

VI. Petrus, m. Rachel Van Seyl, Dec. 6, 1728. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. Sept. 3, 1729; 2. Egbert, b. Feb. 14, 1732; 3. Arjaentje, b. Sept. 6, 1740.

Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen had children:

By his first wife:

I. Annaatje, m. James Johnson¹ (Jacobus Jansen). Issue: 1. Lena, bap. Aug. 7, 1726; 2. John, bap. Feb. 28, 1728; 3. Anthony, b. Sept. 12, 1736.

II. Jan, bap. Feb. 25, 1711; Jan Van Blerkum, b. at Bergen, m. Vrouwetjen Kip, b. at Hackensack, Oct. 13, 1738; both living at Hackensack. He was sometimes called Jan G. Van Blerkum. He was the Jan Van Blerkum whose name appears as the owner of Lot 6 East and Lot 6 West, on the map on p. 71. He devised his property to his sons Henry, Nicholas and Anthony. (See p. 73.)

III. Marytje, bap. April 17, 1715; Marytjen Van Blerkum, b. at Bergen, m. Coenradus Bos, b. N. Y., Nov. 24, 1732; both lived at Hackensack. Issue: 1. Hendrik, bap. June 3, 1733; 2. Gysbert, bap. Aug. 18, 1734; 3. Lena, bap. April 16, 1738.

IV. Anthony, m. Marretje Reyerszen, b. and l. at Wag-

gerouw, Dec. 6, 1745; he was b. and l. at Hackensack.¹ Anthony was located between Wagaraw Mountain and High Mountain in 1745; he secured a return, May 10, 1751, of a survey of a tract on Squaw brook or Middle brook, near High Mountain, comprising 40.687 acres.²

By his second wife:

V. Willem, bap. Aug. 27, 1721; m. Frena (?) Cammegar.

VI. Hendrikus, bap. Jan. 20, 1723; m. Elizabeth Koienhoven, June 15, 1749; both were of Hackensack.

VII. Elena (Helena, Leentje, Madlena), bap. July 19, 1724; m. Jacob Ferdon, both of Bergen, May 5, 1748; both joined the Schraalenburgh church, June 17, 1762. Issue: 1. Jacob, b. Sept. 17, 1750; 2. Henry, bap. Oct. 15, 1752; 3. Surfaes, b. Sept. 8, 1755; 4. Jacobus, bap. Dec. 11, 1757; 5. Jacob, b. Feb. 9, 1761; 6. Antje, b. May 3, 1763; 7. Maria, b. Oct. 12, 1765; 8. Pieter, b. April 29, 1767.

VIII. Jacobus, bap. Dec. 17, 1727; m. Lammerti Van Giese.

IX. Antje, bap. Jan. 9, 1732; m. Johannis E. Vreeland, Dec. 21, 1755; she was b. and l. at New Barbadoes Neck; he at Acquackanonk. (See pp. 125, 129.)

Fourth Generation.

Jan-Pieter-Jan Lubbertsen and Jannetje Lanker had children:

I. Pieter, bap. April 23, 1727; m. Susanna (Sueke) Calyer, Aug. 15, 1745; he was b. and l. at Per-Emmes; she was b. at New Barbadoes Neck and lived at Slooterdam.

II. Hans, m. Marytje ———.

III. Elizabeth, bap. May 9, 1731.

IV. (prob.) Metje, m. Jacobus (James) Applebee, May 19, 1753. Issue: 1. Benjamin, bap. Jan. 27, 1754; 2. Petrus, bap. Nov. 30, 1755; 3. Elizabeth, bap. Dec. 26, 1757; 4. Jacobus, bap. Dec. 16, 1759; 5. John, bap. Feb. 7, 1762.

V. Annatje, b. Feb. 13, 1742, at Wyckoff; m. Pieter Ludke (Lutken), y. m., b. and l. at New Hamburg, near Hackensack, Nov. 25, 1764. Ch., Petrus, bap. July 6, 1777, at Acquackanonk.

VI. (prob.) David, m. Gerritje ———. Issue: 1. Jan, bap. June 1, 1766; 2. Elisabeth, bap. Sept. 30, 1770; 3. Petrus, bap. Jan. 26, 1772; 4. Feitje, bap. June 27, 1773; 5. Abraham, b. March 12, 1775; 6. Martynus, bap. Oct. 25, 1776.

Gerrit-Pieter-Jan Lubbertsen and Hillegont Akkerman had children:

I. Annikke, bap. Dec. 25, 1735.

II. David, b. Aug. 10, 1739; m. Elizabeth ———.

III. Gerrebreg, bap. Dec. 13, 1741; d. in inf.

IV. Gerrebreg, bap. Oct. 6, 1751.

V. Albert, bap. (at Paramus), March 24, 1754.

VI. Elizabeth, bap. Sept. 24, 1758.

¹ This was a difficult name for the Dutch clerk to write. His first effort resulted in Tsyems Tsyanse, which would be very nearly correct, using the letters with the Dutch pronunciation to express the name phonetically. His second effort was an attempt to write the name as in English, and his third was simply a translation.

² Opposite the entry of this marriage, in the Acquackanonk Church record, is the note in Dom. Van Driessen's bold chirography: "8 Schell. Shuldigh Gebleeven"—"8 shillings remains unpaid." When this was pointed out recently to a descendant of the couple he humorously declared that the debt was outlawed!

³ Perth Amboy Transcribed Surveys, A, 142, 147.

VII. Samuel, bap. Feb. 22, 1761; m. Sueke ———. Ch., Garrit, bap. Nov. 19, 1780; m. Maria ———, and had ch., Jannetje, b. Jan. 25, 1811.

Hermanus-Pieter-Jan Lubbertsen and Aaltjen Akkerman had children:

I. Jannetje, bap. Aug. 28, 1743.

II. Pieter, bap. March 9, 1746; m. Jannetje ———.

III. David, m. Maria ———.

IV. Margrietje, bap. Oct. 12, 1755.

V. Harmanus, m. Elizabeth ———. Harmanus was a wheelwright by trade. His will, dated Feb. 23, 1801, was proved April 27, 1801. He gave his brother David all his wearing apparel and all his stock of wheelwright tools; to his wife, Elizabeth, the residue of his estate,¹ on condition that she "shall learn my sister Jane Van Blarcom the tailor's trade gratis without any reward for the same," etc. Ch., Johannes, bap. Nov. 25, 1781.

VI. Lena, bap. April 14, 1759.

VII. Cornelis.

VIII. Aeltje, m. Teunis Berdan. Issue: 1. Jannetje, b. Nov. 16, 1790; 2. Margrietje, b. June 10, 1792; 3. Elisabeth, b. Aug. 25, 1794; 4. Antje, b. Jan. 22, 1798; 5. Johannes, b. March 6, 1800; 6. Pieter, b. Dec. 30, 1801; 7. David, b. March 24, 1807.

IX. Antje, m. John Doremus.

Johannes-Johannis-Jan Lubbertsen and Jannetie Van Zeyl had children:

I. Metie, bap. Feb. 24, 1717; m. Joannes Traphagen, b. at Esopos, Oct. 7, 1737; both living at Peremis.

II. Jannetie, bap. May 20, 1722; m. Andries Te Bouw, June 27, 1740; both b. and l. at Peremis.

III. Elizabeth, bap. March 21, 1725.

IV. Rachel, bap. April 21, 1728; m. Poulus Vander Beek, April 8, 1748; both l. at Peremis. Issue: 1. Femmetje, bap. Aug. 6, 1749; 2. Jacob, b. Jan. 20, 1752.

V. (prob.) Annaatje, m. Jacob Myer, March 27, 1750, in New York.

VI. Isaak, bap. May 9, 1736; m. Sarah Kearns (Cairns, Cernes), Jan. 2, 1756. She was of Scotch birth or ancestry, and was born Dec. 16, 1735. He sympathized with the British during the Revolution, and being outspoken in his admiration for King George was considered fair prey by the American soldiers. One day a foraging party entered his house and stripped it of everything in the way of provender. As they were marching off, Mrs. Van Blarcom, whose Scotch blood was thoroughly aroused, came running after them, with three or four of her little children. "What do you want?" inquired an officer. "Your soldiers have carried away all the food in my house. I have nothing left to feed my children; so, you had better take them, too." The story has its proper artistic ending, in the restitution of the soldiers' spoil.

Jan-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen and Vrouwetjen Kip had children:

I. Hendrick, bap. May 18, 1740 (Hackensack); m. 1st, Annaatje Van Winkel, Nov. 20, 1763, both being of Acquack-

anonk; 2d, Elizabeth Goetschius. He lived on his father's farm on Willis street, a short distance west of Vreeland avenue. He enlisted in the army at the beginning of the Revolution, serving as a private in the State militia, and afterwards in Col. Oliver Spencer's Regiment, in the Continental army.¹ There is a very pleasant family tradition preserved of him, to the effect that when the American army evacuated Fort Lee, and was in retreat, Van Blarcom took on his back Paul Rutan, a wounded drummer boy, and swam with him across a broad stream (probably Overpeck creek), drum and all. Paul was the son of a friend who lived in the Bogt, near the present East Eighteenth street and Seventh avenue, Paterson. Subsequently Hendrick became a Captain, and is known in the family tradition as Capt. Henry Van Blarcom. He was a shoemaker, having his shop in a stone building directly on the road (Willis street), in front of his dwelling. In connection with his trade he also had a tan-yard, where he made leather to be used in his shoe-making. In the division of property between him and his brothers Anthony and Nicholas, Dec. 15, 1786, he was allotted five acres of land, with these buildings. Capt. Van Blarcom was very tall, and had an erect, military bearing.

II. Anthony, m. Annaatje Kool (? Kooek). Anthony was a "yeoman," and likewise a "cordwainer," and had a farm of forty acres on which he resided, on the north side of Willis street, extending from the Peace and Plenty tavern, at the corner of East Eighteenth street, for several hundred feet westerly. He sold his farm in small parcels, from time to time; the site of the old Roman Catholic burying ground, at the northwest corner of Willis and William streets (the latter now called Graham avenue) was conveyed by him in 1792. He and Nicholas called the locality "New Greenwich," in 1786. Subsequently, Anthony took up his residence in New York for a time. He was living there when he and his wife conveyed, May 1, 1811, to Gerrebrant Van Houten, of Saddle River, for \$312.50, an irregularly-shaped plot, of about 3,000 square feet, at "the southeast corner of the street leading from Passaic river to the store of John Parke." This plot was at the corner of Main and Bank streets.²

III. Nicholas, m. 1st, Catharina Post; 2d, Jannetje Rethan, wid. of Paul Rutan of the Bogt, Jan. 17, 1785. Nicholas was a mason by trade, and lived in the old house on the south side of Willis street, a short distance west of Vreeland avenue, on a farm of forty acres. His will, dated Oct. 31, 1815, was proved Nov. 22, 1815.³ His widow's will, dated June 19, 1809, was proved Jan. 19, 1819. She left her property to her own children and grandchildren.⁴

IV. Jan, bap. May 24, 1750; m. Catrienna Van Rypen. John removed to New York city after the Revolution, and there followed his trade as a carpenter. He had his car-

¹ Stryker's Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War, 150, 794. The name is disguised on the rosters as Henry Blaricum and Henry Van Blarigan.

² Essex County Transcribed Deeds, B, 532. Or was this grantor Anthony-Anthony-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen?

³ Essex County Wills, B, 92.

⁴ *Ib.*, B., 472.

¹ E. J. Wills, Liber 39, f. 256.

penter shop on the south side of Partition (now Fulton) street, near Broadway, nearly opposite St. Paul's church. In April, 1788, "there was a frame house on the part of the lot enclosed, and there was another house on the rear of the lot nearly finished"¹— which gives us a glimpse of the primitive condition of that neighborhood a century ago. Van Blarcom sold this lot Feb. 14, 1814. He died prior to 1836. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. May 17, 1755; he was known as John Van Blarcom, jun.; he was a merchant, in New York; 2. Dirck, b. May 17, 1778.

Anthony-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen and Marytje (Polly) Ryerson had children:

I. Frans,² b. Nov. 29, 1746; m. Jacomyntje Van Horn.

II. Yan, bap. March 5, 1749; m. Mary Jacobus; d. Sept. 5, 1826; she d. Sept. 3, 1831, aged 81 years, 3 days, and is buried at Hawthorne.

III. Lena, bap. Sept. 25, 1751; m. Hendrick Jacobusse. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. Oct. 15, 1774; 2. Marretje, b. Oct. —, 1776; 3. Elisabeth, b. May 18, 1782; 4. Geertruy, b. Aug. 9, 1784; 5. Antoni, b. Oct. 8, 1787; 6. Antye, b. Jan. 8, 1790.

IV. Marthen, b. May 12, 1755; m. Antje Van Veght.

V. Antoni, b. Dec. 13, 1760; prob. m. Elisabeth Van Horn. Ch., Cornelis, prob. m. Maria Doremus. Issue: 1. Petrus, b. June 3, 1800; 2. Hendrick, b. July 8, 1802; 3. Jannetje, b. July 24, 1804; Catharina, b. Dec. 3, 1806; 5. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 15, 1809.

Willem-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen and Frena Cammegar had children:

I. Jacob, bap. Jan. 16, 1750.

II. Hendrick, b. Nov. 1, 1760.

Jacobus-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen and Lammerti Van Giese had children:

I. Antie, bap. May 16, 1756. II. Jacobus, bap. Jan. 18, 1761. III. Isaac, bap. June 15, 1766.

Fifth Generation.

Pieter-Jan-Pieter-Jan Lubbertsen and Susanna Calyer had children:

I. Abram, bap. July 31, 1748.

II. Elizabeth, bap. April 15, 1750.

III. Carstintje, bap. Oct. 24, 1752.

IV. Petrus, bap. Jan. 26, 1754; m. Corstina Vever.

Hans-Jan-Pieter-Jan Lubbertsen and Marytje ——— had children:

I. Johannes, b. July 7, 1751; m. Rebecca ———.

II. Petrus, bap. March 30, 1754; prob. m. and had issue: 1. Antje, b. Dec. 9, 1778; 2. Andries, b. Aug. 8, 1783; 3. Annaatje, b. Feb. 20, 1785.

David-Gerrit-Pieter-Jan Lubbertsen and Elizabeth ——— had children:

I. Jacomyntje, bap. Dec. 18, 1766. II. Jannetje, bap. Sept. 27, 1767. III. Gerrit, bap. Sept. 25, 1768. IV.

Jacobus, bap. Dec. 25, 1770. V. (prob.) John, m. Geertje ———. Issue: 1. David, bap. April 24, 1793; d. in inf.; 2. Catrina, b. July 13, 1795; d. in inf.; 3. David, b. Feb. 14, 1797; 4. Catrina, b. April 21, 1800.

Pieter-Harmanus-Pieter-Jan Lubbertsen and Jannetje ——— had children:

I. Elizabeth, bap. April 9, 1769. II. Petrus, bap. Feb. 24, 1771; m. Majeke Jacobusse, Feb. 15, 1794. III. Cornelis, bap. May 16, 1773. IV. Harmanus, bap. June 9, 1775; m. Elizabeth Van Aalen, Nov. 17, 1798. V. Garrit, b. Oct. 10, 1786. VI. Jannetje, b. Nov. 24, 1788.

David-Harmanus-Pieter-Jan Lubbertsen and Maria ——— had children (baptized at Paramus):

I. Petrus, bap. May 26, 1776. II. Tryntje, bap. Sept. 17, 1779. III. Harman, bap. June 22, 1788.

Isaac-Johannes-Johannis-Jan Lubbertsen and Sarah Kearns had children (baptized at Paramus or Wyckoff):

I. Cornelia, b. Feb. 11, 1757; m. Johannes Stagg, Jan. 16, 1783. (For an account of her descendants, see pp. 193-195, note.)

II. Jannetje, b. Oct. 11, 1757.

III. Johannes, b. Oct. 28, 1759; d. in inf.

IV. Peggy, b. Dec. 14, 1760; m. ——— Day, and removed to Cincinnati.

V. Johannes, b. Nov. 14, 1762; m. Sarah ———. Issue: 1. Jannetje, bap. April 10, 1792; 2. Isaac, b. May 17, 1794.

VI. Sarah, b. Sept. 4, 1764.

VII. Mary, b. Feb. 10, 1767; m. Jacobus Sikkels. Ch., Sarah, b. April 15, 1791.

VIII. Rachel, b. Dec. —, 1768.

IX. Hannah, b. Jan. 27, 1771.

X. William, b. April 20, 1773; m. Rachel Willcock (b. Aug. 26, 1787, dau. of Levi Willcock or Wilcox), April 27, 1806. He removed to Paterson early in the present century, and resided on John street, a short distance east of Cross street, where he carried on business as a mason and builder. He d. Oct. 24, 1852; she d. April 3, 1825.

XI. Isaac, b. Dec. 28, 1774; m. Elizabeth Myers. Ch., John, b. Sept. 13, 1809, accidentally drowned in 1834, leaving two children, Isaac and Elizabeth.

XII. Daniel, b. Jan. 26, 1779; m. Dirckje ———. Ch., John, b. March 26, 1810.

XIII. Martha, b. Nov. 9, 1781.

Hendrikus-Jan-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen had children:

By his first wife:

I. Johannes, b. Sept. 10, 1765; m. Antje Jacobus (bap. Sept. 19, 1768, dau. of Brand Jacobusse and Geertje Spier; see p. 196), Sept. 2, 1787. He was a shoemaker by trade. He bought, April 8, 1795, Lot No. 13 East, in the Bogt. (See p. 72.) He and his wife conveyed to their children, Aug. 18, 1829, a burial plot, 40x75 feet, "on the east side of the Bogt road, at the northwest corner of the farm belonging to the estate of Simeon Van Winkle, deceased."¹ Many a belated pedestrian on East Eighteenth street has quickened his footsteps as he passed this lonely spot, with its

¹ Depositions in the case of John Constantine vs. John S. Van Winkle, in New York, in 1836; Error Book, printed in 1842, p. 43.

² In the church record the mother's name is erroneously given as Rachel.

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, K, 380.

ancient-looking vault, and few of the neighbors regretted its removal, which occurred about 1893. John d. Dec. 27, 1853.

II. Abraham, b. Sept. 14, 1767.

III. Simeon, m. Bregje (Bridget) Van Blarcom, Sept. 18, 1793; she was his cousin, being the dau. of his uncle, Nicholas Van Blarcom. He removed to New York, where he plied his trade as a mason for a few years, but on Oct. 20, 1798, he bought from Cornelius Van Riper, of Saddle River, for £97, a house and lot on the south side of Willis street, near East Twenty-fifth street, 3.41 chains in front by 5.87 chains deep, the tract containing two acres.¹ He probably found in a few years that the new town of Paterson was a better location for his trade, and on May 12, 1803, he bought from David Godwin and Catharine his wife, a tract of 2.75 acres on the north side of Broadway, with a dwelling house on the premises, for which he paid \$425.² This house was the stone building, still (1895) standing on Broadway, a short distance east of Straight street, and which was the residence of the late Judge Philemon Dickerson and his descendants, from 1815 to 1894. Not having room enough, Simeon bought an additional plot, adjoining his residence, on April 8, 1809, for \$30, from John King and Isabella his wife; this latter plot was 53x104 feet in area.³ In 1895 it would fetch between \$6,000 and \$7,000. Van Blarcom occupied the old stone house until he sold it, with 3.875 acres of land, to Judge Dickerson, by deed dated June 1, 1815, receiving \$858 for his bargain. Simeon had one son, John, b. Feb. 14, 1795; the latter lived in New York; after spending an evening with friends, in Brooklyn, he started to return to New York, but was never heard of again, and was believed to have been murdered, and thrown into the East river.

IV. Hendrick, m. 1st, Dirckje Ackerman, April 3, 1796; 2d, Jannetje Post, Sept. 13, 1807; he was a captain in the militia in the War of 1812. He was a shoemaker by trade. He bought from Benjamin Vincent and Elizabeth his wife, of Saddle River, May 1, 1801, for £164, a tract of 16 acres of land on Willis street.⁴ By deed dated September 22, 1802, he bought, for £80, New Jersey money (\$200), a tract of eight acres on the south side of Willis street, between the houses of his brother Simeon and John F. Post. This plot was 5.87½ chains on Willis street, with a depth of 11.75 chains.⁵ Hendrick occupied an old-fashioned frame house, a story and a half high, with a one-story kitchen extension, standing on the west side of Straight street, about where the passenger station of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad is now. The dwelling faced southward, the gable end being toward the street. He was called Henry Van Blarcom. He d. about Sept. 1, 1838.

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 84.

² *Ib.*, A, 360.

³ *Ib.*, B, 344. King had bought this property, April 7, 1803, from Richard H. Van Houten, for \$25; it was part of a tract formerly owned by Barent Cole, who lived in the old stone house formerly standing on the north side of Broadway, immediately west of the present Erie railway. Cole's widow was living there in 1803. — *Ib.*, A, 339.

⁴ *Ib.*, A, 205.

⁵ *Ib.*, A, 27.

V. Vrouwetye, b. May 20, 1774; m. Abraham-Frans-Anthony-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen, Jan. 19, 1793.

VI. Maria, b. Dec. 5, 1776; m. Simeon Van Houten.

VII. Ann.

By his second wife:

VIII. Annaetye, b. July 1, 1786; m. Arthur Johnson, of Tappan.

Anthony-Jan-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen and Annaatje Kool had children:

I. (prob.) Lena, m. Helmigh Van Houten ("Rouie Hap"). Some account of her descendants will be found in the Van Houten Genealogy.

II. Hendrikus, b. July 2, 1776; d. in inf.

III. Catrina, b. Dec. 17, 1778; m. Cornelius-Frans-Anthony-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen, May 13, 1799.

IV. Hendrick, b. Jan. 28, 1781; m. Tryntje (Tyne) Van Derhaan, Oct. 3, 1807; being small of stature, he was called "Klein Hank." He seems to have lived, in 1809, on the southwest side of "Bridge street"—now Bank street; he sold his residence there, with an irregular plot, of about 5,000 feet in area, to John Parke, on April 26, 1809, for \$375.¹ Issue: 1. Margaret, b. Aug. 4, 1809; d. in inf.; 2. Margaret, b. Sept. 11, 1810; 3. Henry, b. Oct. 8, 1814.

V. Vrouwetye, b. Nov. 6, 1784; m. John-Cornelius-Johannes-Juriaen-Thomas-Juriaen Thomasse (Van Riper), Nov. 27, 1802. Issue: 1. Marretje, b. Nov. 26, 1803.²

VI. Antye, b. Dec. 27, 1787.

Nicholas-Jan-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen had children, all by his first wife:

I. John, b. Sept. 25, 1774; d. in inf.

II. Franscoos, b. Oct. 25, 1776; prob. d. young.

III. Bridget, received an acre of ground, by her father's will; m. Simeon-Hendrikus-Jan-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen.

IV. Vrouwitye, b. March 25, 1781; m. Johannes-Cornelius-Hartman-Michael-Hartman-Michiël Jansen (Vreeland), Dec. 25, 1803.³

V. Nickasi, b. Aug. 16, 1783; m. Maria (Polly) Kip, Feb. 3, 1804. Children—1. Nicolus, b. July 8, 1804; 2. Catreneu, b. March 28, 1806; 3. Isaac, b. April 10, 1808; 4. Mary Ann, b. March 12, 1815.

VI. Catharina, b. July 15, 1786.

VII. Lena (Ellen), b. Sept. 19, 1788; m. Cornelius-Cornelius-Hartman-Michael-Hartman-Michiël Jansen (Vreeland), June 29, 1806.⁴

VIII. John, b. April 12, 1791.

IX. Antje, b. Jan. 24, 1794.

Frans-Anthony-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen and Jacomyntje Van Horn had children:

I. Abraham, m. 1st, Vrouwetye (Sophronia, b. May 20, 1774, dau. of Hendrikus-Jan-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen) Van Blarcom, Jan. 19, 1793; 2d, in New York city, March

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, B, 322.

² For other of her children, see p. 180.

³ See pp. 131, 132.

⁴ See pp. 131, 132. In addition to her children mentioned on the latter page she had Catharine Safrone, b. Jan. 31, 1825; Ellen was b. Oct. 11, 1827.

12, 1823, Mrs. Abigail DeBaun, wid. of Peter DeBaun. Abraham was a blacksmith by trade, shifting his shop from place to place, as interest or inclination prompted. He was probably first located on the south side of Bank street; on June 24, 1801, he conveyed to Henry B. Spear, of Saddle River, an eighth of an acre on that street, with blacksmith shop, stable, house and garden, for \$100.¹ He then (1801) bought from Isaac Vanderbeck, jun., a tract of 34 acres along the river, near Straight street, adjoining lands of Cornelius Van Winkle; he sold this property to Major Abram Godwin, Aug. 18, 1802, for \$1,375, accepting in part payment, at a valuation of £150 (\$375), a plot near the old Passaic Hotel.² At one time he had his blacksmith shop on the north side of Broadway, between West and Mulberry streets. During the great freshet of 1810, his shop was swept away by the flood. Indeed, Abraham was accustomed to aver, with a variety of most positive expletives, that he had even seen his anvil floating away on the angry surge of waters! In the meantime, March 20, 1809, he had bought from Abraham Van Houten the tavern property at the northeast corner of Main and Congress (now Market) streets, and after the freshet he carried on that famous hostelry until 1825, when he built him a private residence on Main street, north of the tavern, and by deed dated July 13, 1825, conveyed the inn property to his son, Andrew Van Blarcom, but repurchased it, Aug. 7, 1830, at Sheriff's sale. It was noted as a curious fact by his acquaintances, that whereas "Brom" Van Blarcom, the blacksmith, had been a man of violent and profane habits, much inclined to dissipation, Abraham Van Blarcom, the inn-keeper, was temperate and restrained in his behavior, an excellent citizen, highly respected. He acquired a large amount of property, on Main, Market, Willis and other streets, but parted with much if not most of it before his death. He and his wife lived in New York in 1829, but were of Paterson in 1831. He probably d. about 1840.

II. Elizabeth, bap. Feb. 24, 1770; m. Jurrie Jurrianse ("Chrisen's Jurrie" Van Riper), March 12, 1791, and lived with him in the Bogt.³

III. Cornelis, bap. Oct. 25, 1772; m. Catharina Van Blerkom, May 13, 1799. She was b. Dec. 17, 1778, dau. of Anthony-Jan-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen, who lived in Bank street.⁴ Cornelis was a carpenter. His house (probably on Bank street, or between Bank street and the river)⁵ having been swept away in the great freshet of 1810, he bought a plot of land containing 6,000 square feet, from the S. U. M., March 22, 1811, for \$168.75, on the northwest corner of Main and Congress streets, 61.17 feet on Main street, and

57.50 feet on Congress street, the other two sides being 100 feet in depth. He built a small two-story frame dwelling, thirty-two feet north of Congress street, on the site of the present No. 240 Main street. He sold a piece of his land, containing 1410 square feet, between his house and Congress street, to his brother Abraham, who built thereon the tavern stables, but the noise and bustle connected with them were so disagreeable that on Nov. 25, 1817, Cornelius bought that corner back again from his brother, for \$340,¹ and soon after erected the two-story frame building, still occupying the corner. By deed dated May 4, 1814, he bought from the S. U. M., for \$43.75, a lot 20x100 feet, on the west side of Main street, next north of his first purchase.² The will of Cornelius Van Blarcom, dated July 3, 1826, witnessed by Andrew Van Blarcom, Christopher Van Van Riper and Philip Van Bussum, was proved March 10, 1828. He gave his wife Caty all his estate during her widowhood; bequests of \$125 each to Anna and Abraham, and remainder of his estate to his three children—Jemima, Anna and Abraham,³ or to the survivor.

IV. Antoni, b. July 8, 1774; m. Annaatje Van Blerkom, Dec. 5, 1801; he was a shoemaker. He bought from his brother Abraham, Jan. 15, 1803, for £50 New Jersey money, a plot on Bank street,⁴ 33x66x38x50 feet, and doubtless resided there. His will, dated Nov. 18, 1811, witnessed by Gerrit Van Houten, Elizabeth Post and Rachel Post, was proved Dec. 3, 1811; he devised all his property to his wife Ann, and appointed her executrix.⁵

V. Andries (Andrew), b. July 25, 1777.

Yan-Anthony-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen and Mary Jacobus had children:

I. Marritye, b. Jan. 20, 1780; m. Peter Hennion; d. Jan. 13, 1842; he d. July 24, 1820, aged 49 yrs., 11 days; they are buried at Hawthorne.

II. Johannes, b. Nov. 27, 1782; d. July 27, 1830. He was called John Van Blarcom, jun.

III. Sara, bap. July 22, 1785; m. William Miles, May 20, 1815; d. Dec. 4, 1843; he d. Jan. 24, 1826, aged 31 yrs., 6 mos., 19 days. Issue: 1. William; 2. Maria Jacobus, b. Sept. 6, 1818; m. Richard I. DeGray, of Hawthorne; d. Feb. 16, 1881; he was b. Nov. 30, 1811, only child of John-Richard DeGray and Mary Berry; d. April 6, 1891; 3. Mary, m. John H. Garrison.

IV. Anthoni, b. Aug. 11, 1789; m. Mary Lynes. He was a carpenter, and lived in Van Houten street, near Prospect; he died March 1, 1841. His will, dated Feb. 22, 1841, proved March 20, 1841, names children: 1. John A.; 2. Abraham Lynes, b. Aug. 11, 1818; 3. Mary Eliza, b. May 9, 1820; m. John Morris; 4. Sarah Catharine; 5. Ann Amelia. No mention is made of his wife, who probably predeceased him.

V. Elias, b. Nov. 15, 1793; he m. Elizabeth ———;

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 201. Spear reconveyed the premises to Van Blarcom, May 6, 1805, for \$325.—*Ib.*, A, 551. He described the lot as "half a quarter of an acre on Bridge street, bounded on the east partly by land of Simeon Van Winkle, on the south and west by Jacob J. Van Houten, and north by Bridge street."

² Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 203, 312, 314.

³ See pp. 171, 179-180.

⁴ See p. 218.

⁵ He bought the premises from his brother, Abraham, March 7, 1801, and sold out Sept. 1, 1817, to John Flood, the lot being near the river, "which lot," says the latter deed, "was washed out and partly destroyed by the great flood of 1810."

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, D, 616.

² *Ib.*, D, 82.

³ Essex County Wills, D, 621.

⁴ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 442.

⁵ Essex County Wills, A, 327.

d. May 11, 1842; she d. May 1, 1852, aged 47 yrs., 2 mos. He lived at the Goffle, and afterwards removed to near Wortendyke.

Yan-Anthony was called John T. Van Blarcom, the T. standing for "Tony," be it observed.

Marten-Anthony-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen and Antye Van Veght had children:

I. (prob.) Jannetje, m. John Hancock; Hancock owned considerable land at Haledon, including the site of the residence formerly occupied by the late William S. Hudson; he bought this property from Cornelius Van Blarcom and Tryntje his wife, Henry A. Van Blarcom and Caty his wife, and others; he sold it to John Lambert in 1819. Issue: 1. Anthoni, b. Sept. 13, 1789; 2. Tomas, b. June 7, 1793; 3. William, b. Sept. 7, 1795; he lived at Small Lots; 4. Maria, b. May 31, 1798; 5. Polly, b. May 31, 1799.

II. Marretje, b. Nov. 23, 1782; m. Edward Earl, April 1, 1804; he lived on the Goffle road, a short distance beyond the Paterson city limits, where his father or his brother, John Earl, had a blacksmith shop. Issue: 1. Marten, b. Nov. 25, 1804; 2. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 7, 1808; 3. John, b. Oct. 24, 1810; 4. Anthony, b. Nov. 6, 1813; 5. Garret, b. Jan. 16, 1816; 6. Anna, b. July 6, 1818.

III. John, b. Aug. 1, 1801; m. Ann Post (her mother was a sister of Cornelius I. Westervelt); he lived in the Singack.

Sixth Generation.

Petrus--Pieter--Jan--Pieter--Jan Lubbertsen and Corstine Vever had children:

I. Abraham, b. May 3, 1776.

II. Annatei, b. April 20, 1782.

III. Jannetje, b. Nov. 4, 1784.

IV. Marretje, bap. April 20, 1787.

Johannes-Haus-Jan-Pieter-Jan Lubbertsen and Rebecca ——— had children:

I. Ryer, bap. Feb. 21, 1773.

II. Petrus, b. Jan. 19, 1774.

III. Albert, b. Nov. 10, 1781.

IV. Abigail, b. Sept. 15, 1786.

V. Aunaatje, b. March 2, 1789.

Willem--Isaac--Johannes--Johannis--Jan Lubbertsen and Rachel Willcock had children:

I. Orpha, b. April 3, 1807; m. Reuben H. Smith, M.

D., Nov. 16, 1822 (when she lacked more than four months of being sixteen years of age); d. April 2, 1870. Her husband was the gunner who accidentally set fire to the Old Dutch Church of Totowa, in 1827. Issue: 1. William M., b. July 18, 1825; he was Health Officer at Quarantine, Staten Island, for twelve years; 2. Levi Mulford, b. Oct. 6, 1823; d. April 25, 1824; 3. Elisabeth, burned to death in her childhood; 4. Melissa, m. ——— Anderson, a Methodist clergyman; she d. 1893.

II. Sarah, b. June 14, 1810; m. William Rogers, June 15, 1833; d. Dec. 20, 1885; he d. July 3, 1886. Issue:

i. William J., b. March 31, 1834; m. Mary I. Dick, Oct. 16, 1881; he has been one of the Principals of the Paterson public schools for many years, and was City Superintendent of schools from September, 1874, until May, 1880;

he has the reputation of being an industrious, conscientious public servant in whatever capacity he may be called to act. Children—1. George Dick, b. Aug. 13, 1882; 2. Rachel W., b. Oct. 15, 1883.

ii. Isaac D., b. Nov. 31, 1836; d. Sept. 29, 1872.

III. Isaac, b. Dec. 18, 1812; m. 1st, Jane Titus, Nov. —, 1837; 2d, Elizabeth McBoyle; d. June 27, 1894, at Brooklyn, N. Y. For many years he was a prominent leader in the old Washington Temperance movement. He was formerly a well-known builder. He afterwards carried on brickmaking at Mead's Basin for a long period. He was positive in his views, and had the faculty of impressing his opinions on others. Issue: 1. William; 2. John, dec.; 3. Edwin, dec.; 4. Jane, living in Brooklyn; 5. Frank, a dentist in Brooklyn; 6. Charles, living in Brooklyn.

IV. Levi, b. March 13, 1825, after his father's removal to Paterson; m. Margaret Cooke (daughter of Watts Cooke), July 4, 1847; for many years he was one of the foremost masons and builders of the city, superintending the erection of some of the handsomest buildings, but latterly has been engaged in the manufacture of plaster cornices and ceiling ornaments. Issue:

i. Lavinia C., m. Harwood B. Parke, now Vice President of the Paterson National Bank. Children—1. Marguerite; 2. Elsie W.; 3. Jessie B.; 4. Edwin.

ii. Rachel, d. in childhood.

iii. Watts Cooke, m. Clara M. Estabrook, of Great Bend, Penn.; resides at Scranton, Penn. Issue: 1. Warren; 2. Charles E.; 3. Clara M.

iv. William, d. in inf.

v. Jessie, m. Henry D. Cobb. Ch., Winifred.

vi. Margaret Belle.

vii. Josephine Moss.

Johannes--Hendrikus--Jan--Gysbert--Jan Lubbertsen and Antye Jacobus had children:

I. Brant, b. Aug. 20, 1789; m. Geertje (Getty, Gitty) Van Riper, April 6, 1817. (See p. 178.) He d. June 3, 1865; she d. March 5, 1859. The old Van Winkle property, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Main street, had been sold, May 7, 1812, for \$2,750, by Cornelius S. Van Winkle and Lucinda E., his wife, and John S. Van Winkle, all of New York city, to Isaac Clasen, who was operating the Frauklin Mill, on Mill street. He died, leaving debts to the amount of \$132,000, and his executors—Henry Remsen, Charles Dickinson and John F. Delaplaine—were ordered by the Essex Orphans' Court to sell his lands. Accordingly, this Van Winkle corner came under the hammer, and was sold, May 24, 1816, for \$5,500, to Brant Van Blarcom and his brother James.¹ The property extended from Main street to twenty feet east of Washington street, and northerly to the Godwin line, or to Division street, being 6.59 acres in area. James released to Brant, May 19, 1820, for \$5,000, the block bounded by Broadway, Main, Fair and Washington streets.² Brant and James carried on a general country store until about 1825, when James retired,

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, B, 319. For an account of this Van Winkle house, see p. 100. ² *Ib.*, D, 623.

having purchased the old Paul Post farm in the Bogt. Henry then became associated in business with Brant, but Henry, getting married, took the Jurrie Van Riper farm in the Bogt, and lived in the old stone house near Seventh avenue. About 1820-22, Brant built a frame extension of the store on the west end of the old Van Winkle house. It was claimed that he had encroached on the street, and he was indicted therefor. The case was tried in the court house at Newark, and excited considerable interest among the Main street property owners. The record showed that on May 13, 1796, a road was laid "beginning at the foot of Paterson Bridge near the house of Abraham Godwin running from thence along the middle thereof South 48 deg. E., 7.72 chains; South 5 deg. 45 min. W. 21.76 chains to the street at Mr. Colt's," etc.¹—that is, from the foot of Bank street, where the bridge then spanned the river, to Main street, and up Main street to Market street. This road was to be "three rods wide throughout." The issue of the trial depended upon the starting point. The old bridge had been washed away in 1810, and a new one built. Van Blarcom proved by the original abutment, part of which remained under the water, that his survey was correct, and he was acquitted. Thus was established the easterly line of Main street, between Broadway and Bank street. A few years later, or about 1828-30, he tore down the old Van Winkle house and the frame extensions, and erected a row of four brick buildings along Broadway. About 1848 he tore down the corner one and built the present store in its place, standing on the northeast corner of Broadway and Main street. In 1823 Brant erected a market on Broadway, between Main and Washington streets, on the site of the present No. 63 and No. 65 Broadway, and running back to Fair street, for the accommodation of farmers and others, of which some account will be given hereafter. He also set up a hay scale in 1825-26, at the corner of Main street and Broadway, removing it three or four years later to its present location in Broadway, a few doors further east. In 1833, as already related, Van Blarcom exchanged part of his Broadway property for a farm on the east bank of the Passaic, north of the Broadway bridge, where he resided for three or four years. While still on this farm, he bought a large part of the present East Side Park, Paterson, and about 1836 or 1837 built the frame house still on the premises. He occupied this residence until 1849, when he removed to Hawthorne, residing there about four years. Once more he returned to Paterson, at No. 73 Broadway, where he died. Having acquired the mill property at Dundee, formerly of Adrian Post,² Brant Van Blarcom and John S. Van Winkle secured an act of the Legisla-

ture, Feb. 20, 1828, authorizing them to erect and maintain a dam, not exceeding eight feet high, on the site of the old dam, or immediately above, the right being reserved by the State to authorize the construction of a lock in the dam, for the purpose of improving the navigation in the river. On April 13, 1832, these two partners sold part of their Dundee or Slooderдам purchase, just below the mill, to Jacob Van Winkle,¹ of New York, for \$13,000, taking in part payment the property known as the Old Hotel, at the southeast corner of Market and Hotel streets, 56 ft. 9 in. in front and 340 ft. 6 in. in depth, at a valuation of \$8,000.² Careful and sagacious in the conduct of his business, the people believed Mr. Van Blarcom could be safely entrusted with public affairs, and repeatedly elected him to various offices. In 1826 he was elected to the Assembly, as one of the four representatives of the great county of Essex. In those primitive days of no railroads, Brant was wont to drive to Trenton with his own team, driving back at the end of each week's session of the Legislature. He was an eminently safe member, whose honesty was unquestioned, and whose votes were always in the interest of the people. In 1843 and 1844 he represented Paterson in the Board of Chosen Freeholders, being selected to preside as Director of the Board in the latter year. In 1855 he was elected Mayor of Paterson, and proved to be a keen, painstaking, watchful Chief Magistrate.³ In person, he was about five feet ten inches in height, of spare, wiry frame.

II. Annaetie (Hannah), b. Jan. 5, 1791; m. Gerrebrant Van Riper, July 2, 1814;⁴ d. Aug. 2, 1855.

III. Jacobos (James), b. March 28, 1793; m. Hetty Van Saun; d. about Feb. 1, 1850. He built a modest little frame dwelling in 1821, at what is now 172 Main street,⁵ where he resided several years, until he bought, April 22, 1825, the Paul Post farm in the Bogt, ninety acres, for \$3,000,⁶ where he spent the rest of his days. The site of Continental Hall was acquired by him, April 24, 1819, from

¹ An auctioneer in New York; he was a son of Jacob Van Winkle, who lived at the corner of Broadway and Summer street.

² Essex County Transcribed Deeds, K, 383, 405. Jacob Van Winkle and others secured a charter, as the Dundee Manufacturing Company, and this Slooderдам mill property was conveyed to the new corporation—now the Dundee Water Power and Land Company.

³ When a committee from the South Ward called on him before the election, to impress upon him the importance of a liberal campaign fund, he assured them, courteously, but firmly, that he appreciated the honor of being elected Mayor of Paterson too highly to be willing to pay a dollar for it! When the committee made their report, their friends declared, "That's the kind of a man we want for Mayor!" and rallied most heartily to his support.

⁴ See p. 176.

⁵ In 1824 it was occupied by James Van Blarcom and William Dickey, with their families, and James Moore also had there at the same time the first dry-goods store in Paterson; the building was destroyed by fire, Dec. 13, 1826.

⁶ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, E, 370. This farm was described in the deed as "bounded south on lands of Henry Van Blarcom and the State of New Jersey, west on lands of Abraham Godwin [the thirty-four acre farm at the foot of Straight street], Adrian Van Houten and the State of New Jersey, north on lands of Simeon Van Winkle, and east on the middle road that leads from John Van Blarcom and Simeon Van Winkle to lands of John Blarcom."

¹ History of Passaic County Roads, by William Nelson (1874), p. 27.

² John G. Banta and Gitty (Post) his wife, to John S. Van Winkle and Brant Van Blarcom, deed dated Jan. 24, 1827; consideration \$6,000; conveys the old mill property.—*Bergen Co. Deeds*, X2, 351-3. Same to same, quit-claims adjacent plot, for \$1,000.—*Id.*, 349-351. Richard I. Banta and Sally (Goetschius Post) his wife, to same, deed dated Nov. 1, 1826; releases the latter's right of dower in the same premises, and gives additional privileges for dam; consideration, \$1,000.—*Id.*, 197-198. Elias John Vreeland to same, deed dated March 12, 1829; conveys a quarter of an acre on the west side of the river, for \$30.—*Essex County Deeds*, B 3, 187-189.

John Joseph Blauvelt,¹ for \$800, the plot being 50x125 feet in area. The property remains in his descendants. He was known as James I. Van Blarcom. Issue:

i. Catharine, b. Sept. 4, 1819; m. John Hogencamp, (b. April 12, 1817, son of William S. Hogencamp), Sept. 10, 1835; d. Jan. 22, 1880; he d. July 28, 1886. Children—1. James, b. Feb. 9, 1838; m. Ann Maria Naugle, Dec. 21, 1857; 2. Martin, b. May 15, 1840; d. June 8, 1853; 3. William, b. Oct. 15, 1842; unm.; 4. John, b. Jan. 9, 1845; m. Catherine Slingland, June 3, 1868; she d. Aug. —, 1881; 5. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 7, 1847; d. April 13, 1847; 6. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 8, 1848; d. March 26, 1854; 7. Hester Ann, b. May 17, 1851; d. April 17, 1856; 8. Martin, b. March 8, 1856; m. Mary Hunter; she is dec.; 9. Catharine, b. March 26, 1860; m. David D. Acker, Feb. —, 1880.

ii. Ann, b. Nov. 2, 1821; m. Walling Kip. Children—

1. John Walling, b. Feb. 13, 1843; m. Mary Winans, of New York, Nov. 2, 1871. Issue: i. Mabel W., b. Feb. 1, 1873; ii. Annie V. B., b. Oct. 31, 1876; iii. Sadie, b. March 9, 1882.

2. Ester Jane, b. Aug. 13, 1845; m. William Greig, of Lodi, Oct. 27, 1864. Issue: i. William, b. July 20, 1865; ii. Anna V. B., b. July 20, 1868; iii. Walter R., b. June 15, 1873; d. March 21, 1888; iv. Louis D., b. May 4, 1879; v. Jessie H., b. March 21, 1888.

3. James Van Blarcom, b. May 4, 1848; m. Emma A. Clark, of Passaic, May 26, 1875.

4. Nicholas W., b. Nov. 23, 1850; m. Julia H. Perry, of Belleville, April 12, 1877. Issue: i. Percy N. P., b. Aug. 13, 1879; ii. Julia Helen, b. Aug. 8, 1882.

5. Walter, b. March 23, 1853; m. Lilla A. Spaulding, of Elizabeth, March 11, 1880. He is a lawyer, having been admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1878; in April, 1895, he was appointed Legal Adviser, or City Attorney, of the city of Passaic. Issue: i. Bessie Spaulding, b. Dec. 29, 1880; ii. Clarence Walter, b. Oct. 10, 1882; iii. Nana Hobart, b. May 30, 1892; d. June 15, 1892.

6. Christina, b. April 17, 1856; m. Thomas H. Butler, of New York, Dec. 10, 1879. Issue: i. Florence Louise, b. Sept. 18, 1880; ii. Bertha Kip, b. July 31, 1882; iii. Anita, b. Sept. 3, 1886.

7. Annie, b. Feb. 22, 1859; m. William C. Post, of Passaic, Jan. 9, 1878. Issue: i. Irving, b. July 24, 1878; ii. William Cadmus, b. Jan. 26, 1882; iii. Gussie Clark, b. Nov. 13, 1885; iv. Richard, b. Sept. 11, 1889; v. Walter, b. Jan. 16, 1892.

8. Carrie, b. March 6, 1861; d. July 31, 1861.

iii. Elizabeth, b. May 21, 1824; d. in inf.

iv. Elizabeth, b. June 16, 1826; m. Halmagh Van Winkle, and lived in the Bogt. Issue: 1. Anna, b. Sept. 27, 1855; m. ——— Clark; 2. John, b. Oct. 13, 1857; 3. James

Van Blarcom, b. Sept. 24, 1860; d. in inf.; 4. Mary, b. Oct. 11, 1864.

v. Jane, b. Nov. 2, 1829; m. Jacob Mercelis; he d. May 5, 1885. Children—

1. Margaret Snyder, b. Jan. 9, 1848; m. 1st, Daniel H. Winfield, a gallant young soldier in the war of 1861-65; 2d, John Wright; she lives in Brooklyn.

2. Esther Magdalena, b. Oct. 25, 1850; m. 1st, Shepherd Smith; 2d, Robert Sherlock; she lives at South Orange.

3. Jenny, b. Aug. 5, 1854; m. Richard Rossiter, June, 1874; he was Sheriff of Passaic county, 1890-93. Ch., Marguirete, b. 1878.

4. Edwin, m. Winifred McCann, from Monroe, N. Y., July 28, 1888; he lives at Clifton, N. J. Children—i. Ernest; ii. Lester.

IV. Gerritye (Charity), b. Nov. 16, 1795; m. Hendrick Jurrianse (Yereance), below Rutherford, Dec. 11, 1803; d. Aug. 18, 1840. Issue: 1. Anna, b. Oct. 30, 1814; 2. John; 3. Henry.

V. Marea (Polly), b. May 31, 1798; m. Henry P. Doremus; d. July 23, 1881. Issue: 1. Ann; 2. Peter H.

VI. Henderic, b. Jan. 26, 1801; m. Tyne (Caty, Catharine, Cath, Caroline—in these varied forms in the records) Van Dien. He was known as Henry I. Van Blarcom, and d. March 4, 1841. He lived in the old stone house on Seventh avenue, near East Eighteenth street, on the Jurrie Van Riper farm, 36½ acres, which he bought in 1824.¹ He bought the Hartman Vreeland farm at the corner of Market street and Vreeland avenue, Feb. 27, 1838, for \$65 an acre; but he had not the business habits requisite for the holding of such large estates, and all his property was levied on and sold by the Sheriff, in 1841,² about the time of his death. Issue:

i. Jane Archibald, b. Oct. 10, 1824; m. 1st, Jerry (Jared) Van Riper (b. Nov. 8, 1820).³ Ch., Stephen, b. Oct. 4, 1841. She m. 2d, ——— Corsey, of Brooklyn.

ii. Susan, b. March 3, 1827; m. John Van Allen, of Totowa. Ch., Margaret, m. Ralph Garretson.

iii. Ann Jacobus, b. May 7, 1829; m. Peter Van Blarcom, son of Elias Van Blarcom. Children—1. Peter; 2. Henry(?); both d. unm.

iv. Garret Van Dien, b. Aug. 9, 1831; d. in inf.

v. Catharine, b. Sept. 7, 1833; d. unm.

vi. Hester, b. Oct. 15, 1835; m. Albert Van Saun, of Wyckoff. Ch., Annie.

vii. Ellen Catlin, b. June 30, 1838; m. ——— Oblenis.

viii. Cornels G. Van Dien, b. March 29, 1840; d. in inf.

VII. Antye, b. Nov. 8, 1804; m. 1st, Jacob J. T. Van Winkle; 2d, Smith Hill;⁴ d. Dec. 20, 1876. Issue (by her

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, E, 313.

² Passaic County Deeds, B, 14; E, 404.

³ See p. 175.

¹ John Joseph Blauvelt came from Tappan to Paterson about 1810. His son, the late Garret I. Blauvelt, informed the writer that soon after his father came to Paterson he had the offer of two properties: one, the block bounded by Main, Van Houten and Prospect streets and Broadway; the other, a farm on Totowa, near the present Lincoln bridge. The price was about the same. He chose the farm.

⁴ In a conversation with the writer on April 10, 1879, Smith Hill stated that he came from Hamilton Square, in Hunterdon county, to Paterson, with his uncle, in 1828, being then quite young. He first lived in Fair street. He was in the butcher business nineteen years. He bought the farm of Henry I. Van Blarcom, in the Bogt, at a Sheriff's sale. To this farm he added by purchases of land from the State of New Jersey.

first husband): 1. Catharine, b. July 13, 1825; m. Henry Marcellus, now of Garfield; (by her second husband) 2. Jacob, m. 1st, Martha Jane, dau. of William P. Van Blarcom, of Oakland; 2d, Mary, dau. of William Page, of Paterson; 3d, ———; 3. Sarah, m. Aaron Kinter, of Passaic; he is dec.; 4. Mary, m. Edgar Vreeland, of Boiling Spring; he is dec.; 5. Ann, m. John B. Conklin, of Hackensack, who is dec.

VIII. Suke (Susan), b. June 9, 1807; m. William P. Doremus; d. Sept. 16, 1876. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, m. Jacob Kingsland, of Paterson; 2. John, m. Ellen, dau. of David Demarest, of Preakness; 3. Henry, m. Charity, dau. of his cousin, Henry Yereance, of Rutherford; 4. Ann, d. young, unm.

IX. Catharina, b. April 23, 1810; m. George Zabriskie, Nov. 23, 1830; d. Feb. 4, 1891; he was b. Sept. 4, 1810, son of Benjamin Zabriskie; he lives on East Eighteenth street. Issue: 1. Benjamin, b. July 4, 1832; m. Hiley Mercelius, Nov. 4, 1853; 2. Ann Jacobus, b. Aug. 13, 1836; m. Garret I. Merselis; 3. John Van Blarcom, b. July 8, 1841; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Cornelius Cadmus, near the mouth of Saddle River.

Hendrick-Hendrikus-Jan-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen had children:

By his first wife:

I. Annatite (Hannah), b. Oct. 22, 1796; m. Anthony Jacobusse, Feb. 4, 1815; d. Jan. 14, 1816. Ch., Henry Van Blarcom, b. Dec. 2, 1815.

II. Jannetye, b. Oct. 14, 1799; d. March 11, 1816, unm.

III. Jacob, b. Feb. 20, 1803; m. Huldah ———.

By his second wife:

IV. Derica (Dorcas), b. March 15, 1811; m. John Har- ing, living at Slooterdam, south of the Broadway bridge; he afterwards removed to New York, and d. at Rutherford. Issue: 1. Jane, b. Aug. 19, 1832; 2. Henry, b. March 16, 1842.

V. Eliza, b. Nov. 14, 1814.

VI. Hannah, b. April 29, 1817.

VII. Jane, b. June 23, 1819.

Abraham-Frans-Anthony-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen had children:

By his first wife (Vrouwetye Van Blarcom):

I. Annaui (Hannah), b. March 29, 1794; m. Philip Van Bussum, Jan. 9, 1813. He was a son of Philip Van Bussum, who came from Rockland county, N. Y., about 1770 or 1771, and bought a part of the Van Houten farm at Slooterdam, then owned by Dom. David Marinus. Philip Van Bussum had two sons—Philip and Peter. The former learned his trade as a harness-maker, and then removed to Paterson to work at his trade. He bought from the S. U. M., Jan. 1, 1812, a plot on the west side of Main street, 40x100 feet, for \$87.50,¹ and erected a modest shop, where he carried on saddlery and harness making. He prospered so well that on Oct. 5, 1812, he felt encouraged to buy, of John Colt, a lot next north of his "saddler's shop,"

25x100 feet, for which he paid \$125.¹ He next took the step, in the following January, of securing a wife. Some years later, he started an oyster cellar, said to have been the first in Paterson; this gradually developed into a regular tavern, subsequently and still known as the Franklin House, at Nos. 228, 230 and 232 Main street. Issue: 1. Ann Eliza, b. Feb. 24, 1814; m. Richard Coughlin; 2. Abram Jackson, b. Aug. 30, 1816; d. young; 3. Sophronia Agnes, b. May 21, 1819; d. in inf.; 4. Andrew, b. March 20, 1822; m. a dau. of Charles May, and went to New York; 5. John Lafayette, b. Oct. 11, 1824; d. young; 6. Sophronia Maria, b. Feb. 8, 1826; m. Thomas Rogerson; 7. Catharine, b. Oct. 12, 1828.

II. Frans, b. March 7, 1797; m. Eliza Earl, near Hackensack; he was a carter by occupation. About 1822 he had a farm of a few acres on Straight street, between Market and Willis streets, which he called "the Bowery." In 1825 he was still living there, but in 1827 he lived at the southwest corner of Market and Hotel streets, where he kept a grocery store. He subsequently removed to New York, where he died of cholera during the epidemic of 1832. Issue: 1. Abraham, b. Aug. 10, 1821; 2. John Earl, b. June 12, 1824.

III. Henderic, b. March 31, 1800; he was known as Henry A. Van Blarcom; m. Margaret Zabriskie. He built and occupied a brick house on Main street next north of his father's tavern. Issue:

i. Jacob Zabriskie, b. Oct. 4, 1824; Sheriff of Bergen county, 1868-71; m. Maria ———. Children—1. John Henry, b. April 15, 1847; 2. Cornelius Ackerson, b. March 31, 1850.

ii. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 17, 1828.

IV. Andrew, b. Nov. 5, 1802; m. Rachel Debaun, a dau. of his father's second wife; he removed to New York, where he and his wife were still living in 1848.

V. Abraham, b. May 3, 1805; m. Margaret, dau. of Benjamin Oldis or Odell, of Paramus. He removed to Boonton. Ch., Margaret.

VI. Eliza, } twins, b. Oct. 6, 1809; Eliza m. ———

VII. Maria, } Stagg, who went to California in 1849; Maria m. John Van Riper, Dec. 26, 1828.³

VIII. Cornelius, b. Feb. 25, 1813; d. unm.; he was feeble-minded.

By his second wife:

IX. Abigail Ann, m. John-Adrian Van Houten, of Totowa.

Cornelis-Frans-Anthony-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen and Catharina Van Blarcom had children:

I. Jacemine, b. Feb. 28, 1800; d. in inf.

II. Jacemintye (Jemima), b. Feb. 25, 1803; m. Cornelius G. Garrison; he was the leading carpenter and builder of Paterson in his day, having his carpenter shop at 265-7 Main street. He was prominent in the militia, and was

¹ Ib., D, 2.

² Issue: 1. William, m. Mary, dau. of William Moore, his next door neighbor; 2. Margaret.

³ See p. 179.

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, D, 1.

known as Col. Garrison. He tore down the frame house built by Cornelius Van Blarcom, and erected in its place a handsome brick building, since raised and now forming the three upper stories of No. 240 Main street.

III. Annautye, b. July 20, 1805; d. in inf.

IV. Annautye, b. March 28, 1807; m. Christopher Garbrant, who removed to Newark.

V. Abraham, b. Nov. 11, 1810; m. Catharine Garrison. He was but a day or two old at the time of the great freshet, and he and his mother were hastily removed just before their house was swept away by the rising waters. Issue:

i. Cornelius Henry, b. Sept. 7, 1846; m. Fanny J. Ward. Children—1. Katy, b. Aug. 8, 1869; d. July 25, 1873; 2. Wessels, b. Jan. 2, 1872; 3. Frederick Ward, b. Aug. 3, 1874; 4. Mary Dater, b. July 14, 1876; 5. Harold, b. at Montgomery, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1887.

VI. Henry, b. Sept. 2, 1814.

Brant-Johannes-Hendrikus-Jan-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen and Geertje Van Riper had children:

I. Jacob Van Riper, b. April 21, 1818; m. 1st, Euphemia M. Dixon, Jan. 16, 1840; 2d, Sara Ann Rea, of New Rochelle, N. Y.; d. July 20, 1857. Issue: (by his first wife:) 1. Amelia, m. Alfred Young; 2. Gertrude, m. John Merselis, son of John D. Merselis; 3. Eliza Jane, m. John I. Sip; d. Feb. 10, 1864; 4. William Dixon, b. Nov. 28, 1846; m. Fanny Conant, at St. Louis, where he lives; 5. Brant, b. Nov. 24, 1847; d. in inf.; 6. Jacob Craig, m. Mary Gamble; he lives in St. Louis, where he is Cashier of the Bank of Commerce; (by his second wife:) 7. Maria Euphemia, m. Eugene Marinus, of Cleveland, Oneida county, N. Y.

II. John, b. Jan. 14, 1820; m. Alletta Hogencamp, dau. of William S. Hogencamp, March 28, 1839; she d. May 20, 1894. Mr. Van Blarcom was for many years an enthusiastic fireman, a member of Engine Company No. 1. In 1864 he was appointed by the Board of Aldermen to the responsible office of Recorder, or Police Magistrate, in which office he displayed excellent judgment and firmness, tempered with mercy. Being a large property owner, active and intelligent in the discussion of public affairs, he was chosen by his fellow citizens to represent them in the Board of Aldermen in the years 1868-1870, and in all his official acts fully justified the confidence of his constituents. Issue:

i. Brandt, b. Jan. 2, 1840; m. Ada A. Powell, Nov. 5, 1873; they live in St. Louis, where he is engaged in mercantile business.

ii. Margaret Ann, b. April 21, 1842; m. Samuel C. Demarest, Dec. 21, 1862; d. April 4, 1893. Ch., John Van Blarcom; he is a mining and mechanical engineer, educated at Columbia and Cornell Universities, and is in business at Scranton, Penn.

iii. Jane, b. Jan. 22, 1844; m. Peter Van Allen Westervelt, son of Cornelius I. Westervelt, Sept. 30, 1862.

iv. Maria, b. Jan. 30, 1846; d. Aug. 12, 1847.

III. Henry, b. Oct. 2, 1821; d. Sept. 2, 1822.

IV. Jane, b. July 7, 1823; d. Feb. 20, 1824.

V. Jane, b. Jan. 23, 1825; m. Tatnall Bailey, Dec. 20, 1847; he was formerly of Delaware, but at the time of his

marriage was a merchant in New York. He was afterwards a resident of Paterson, where he built the brick house, No. 229 Broadway, which was his residence at the time of his death; she died Jan. 11, 1892. Issue: 1. Joseph T., dec.; 2. Brant V. B., m. Nancy Cromwell.

VI. Ann, b. Feb. 23, 1827; m. David Ackerman Dixon, near the Lutheran church, Saddle River, Sept. 6, 1847; he d. May 17, 1892; she lives in St. Louis. Issue: 1. William, d. in inf.; 2. Brandt; graduated from Cornell University; he is President of the H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College for Young Women, at New Orleans, and is Professor of Metaphysics and Mental Science in Tulane University, New Orleans; 3. Euphemia, dec.; 4. William, dec.; 5. and 6. (twins) Charles, a physician in St. Louis, and Gertrude, d. in inf.; 7. Walter, dec.; 8. Elliott, dec.; 9. Joseph, dec.

VII. James, b. May 1, 1829; graduated at Yale in 1851; studied law and was licensed as an attorney, November, 1854. The late ex-Governor Peter D. Vroom having been appointed United States Minister at the Court of Prussia, at Berlin, in 1853, and having a high opinion of Mr. Van Blarcom's abilities, asked him to come out to Berlin, where, for a year and a half or more, he acted as Secretary of Legation. He devoted a great deal of time to the study of international law, and became a recognized authority on the subject. He also acquired a thorough familiarity with the German and French languages. Returning to this country, he opened a law office at Jersey City, where he practiced until September 1, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the 25th New Jersey Volunteers. He was promoted to Hospital Steward, Sept. 30, 1862, and was mustered out with the regiment, June 20, 1863. He immediately re-enlisted as a private for three years in Company D, 33d New Jersey Volunteers, and was appointed Hospital Steward in that regiment, Sept. 6, 1863. He served with the regiment in all its campaigns, including Sherman's march through Georgia, and was mustered out July 17, 1865. On returning from the war he resumed his practice, opening an office in Paterson. He was licensed as a counsellor in November, 1866. He continued his practice in Paterson until his death, Oct. 22, 1876. He was regarded as a thoroughly conscientious and able lawyer and a safe adviser.

VIII. Henry, b. April 11, 1831. At the age of sixteen he entered a classical school at Hackensack, where he remained two years; he then served two years in a drug store in New York, after which he studied medicine with the late Dr. John Watson, of that city, and spent part of his time as a student in the New York Hospital. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, in October, 1854; he spent another year in the Hospital as house surgeon, at the end of which period he began the practice of medicine in Paterson. He married Caroline Matilda, daughter of George Green, of Nyack, N. Y., May 22, 1860. He d. suddenly, June 5, 1869. He had a large practice and was highly esteemed in the community. Issue: 1. George; 2. Gertrude.

IX. Elsey Maria, b. July 19, 1833; d. March 20, 1846.

X. Charity, b. Oct. 23, 1835; m. Aaron Sip, near Athenia, May 22, 1860. Issue: 1. John Henry, d. unm.; 2.

Gertrude, m. John M. Ross Williams, an attorney, licensed in 1878; he d. 1891; 3. Annie; 4. Joseph B.

XI. Gerrebrant, b. July 20, 1839; m. Jennie Post, living in the First Ward, Paterson. Issue: 1. Elsie, b. Sept. 26, 1866; m. ——— Varick; 2. Henry.

The following notes are from various sources:

Anthony Van Blarcom m. Margaret Bush. Ch., Henry, b. Nov. 20, 1809. (Totowa.)

Annaetje Van Blerkum m. Peter Tice, Sept. 21, 1805. (Acquackanonk.)

Anna Van Blarcom m. Nicholas M. Vreeland. Ch., Ellen, b. Aug. 12, 1818. (Acquackanonk.)

Catharine Van Blarcom m. George W. Hughes. Ch., William, b. Feb. 13, 1848. George W. Hughes was a distinguished mechanical engineer of Paterson, who went to Russia, where he attracted the favorable notice of the Emperor Nicholas, and amassed a large fortune in that country, where he died. His widow subsequently married Edward M. Weiss, of Paterson, Oct. 29, 1867. She built the large house on the northwest corner of Broadway and Bridge street.

David Van Blerkum m. Sarah Vreeland, May 18, 1807. In 1799 he was living on a small farm in the Great Notch.

Elizabeth Van Blarcom m. William Van Ess, March 23, 1793. (Acquackanonk.)

Rachel Van Blarcom m. Ellicksander (Alexander) McCool. Ch., Ertha (Archie), b. Nov. 17, 1792.

Sarah Van Blarkum m. Abraham de La Mater, June 13, 1774. (New York.)

XIV. ABRAHAM BOOKEY (BOKEE).

The fourteenth and last of the Patentees named in the Acquackanonk Patent was Abraham Bookey; the name appears in the early Dutch records as Boké, Bokke, Bokee, Bockey, Boke, Bokey. His wife's name is given as Tanneken Jacobse van den Driesche, or van Driese, or simply Andries. It is probable that he and his wife came from the small but very ancient village of St. Anna ter Muiden, adjacent to Sluis, in the Province of Zeeland, Holland; two of their children, Johannes and Jacomyntje, are stated in the records to have been born at Sluis, as the whole neighboring district is called. The first mention of the Bokees in America is in the New York Church records, under date of September 26, 1683, when their daughter Marritje was baptized. They joined the Bergen church, April 1, 1684, on certificate from St. Anna, doubtless St. Anna ter Muiden. Bokee was still of Bergen at the date of the Acquackanonk Patent, March 16, 1685, although the baptism of his daughter Catlyntie is entered in the New York Church records, September 9, 1685. While he doubtless settled at Acquackanonk about the same time as the other patentees, he does not appear to have remained here long, for in a deed from him, dated April 22, 1696, he describes himself as "of the Fresh Water¹ of the countie of New York, late of Aquachonongue." From the same instrument we learn that he was a weaver by occupation. By this deed he conveyed to Peter Powelse, "Late of the Towne of Bergen now In the Towne

of Aquachonongue, yeoman," in consideration of £30 Jersey money, "A Certaine parcell of Land Lying and being In the Towneship of Aquechononque," etc., "being of the Long Lots Number Eleven Betwixt Johannes Macheilse and the Common Lane or out dreft which is betweene Number One! and Number Eleven, Together with the Just halfe of the Right and priviledge to the fourteenth part of the Comonage belonging to the purchase of Aquachanongue Now in the occupation of him the sayd Peter Powelse with all and singular," etc.² It will be observed from this deed that he conveys away half of his undivided interest in the common lands. On the copy of an ancient map of lands apparently lying south of Monroe street in the city of Passaic, Abraham Boke and John Braet-berri appear as the owners, which leads to the supposition that perhaps Lot No. One of the original Hundred Acre lots fronting on the Passaic, and located near Third river, was originally allotted to Abraham Bocke, and by him conveyed to John Bradbury. It was perhaps by the same right that Bradbury became the owner of Lot No. 12 East in the Bogt subdivision. In 1706, Abraham Bockee, of New York, husbandman, bought, for £235, a large tract of land in Middlesex county.³ In the receipts for quit-rents given on page 78, it will be observed that Peter Sonmans acknowledges their receipt from Abraham Bockee in 1707 and 1709, but not later. The deed of partition and release, given on page 76, states that Bockee was dead at the time of its execution, March 12, 1712-13. His widow, Tanneke Boke, was a witness at the baptism of her grandchild, Tanneke Bensen, Dec. 2, 1715.

Abraham Bockee and Tanneken, his wife, had children:

I. Johannes Bokee, y. m., from Sluis, in Flanders, m. Marytje Langet (de Lange), y. d., from Esopus, Dec. 28, 1706; she m. 2d, John Thomas, y. m. from New York, April 24, 1715. Issue: 1. Tanneke, bap. Oct. 8, 1707; 2. Abraham, bap. Oct. 8, 1710.

II. Jacomyntje (Jaquemyntje), y. d., from Sluis, in Flanders, m. Hendrik Brevoort, widr., of New York, Oct. 9, 1705. (He was bap. Dec. 17, 1670, son of Jan Hendrickszen and Annetje Bastiaens; his father, Hendrick Janszen, the progenitor of the Brevoort family in this part of the country, b. about 1630, is understood to have come from Bredevoort, in Gelderland; Hendrick, his grandson, m. 1st, Aug. 26, 1699, Maryken van Couwenhoven, y. d., from Noortwyck.⁴) Jacomyntje m. 2d, Jacob Harsse (Hassing), Oct. 21, 1721. Issue: (by her first husband) 1. Abraham, bap. June 23, 1706; d. in inf.; 2. Abraham, bap. Sept. 24, 1707; 3. Anneke, bap. Oct. 16, 1709; 4. Hendrikus, bap. Dec. 9, 1711; 5. Elias, bap. July 8, 1713; d. in inf.; 6. Elias, bap. May 1, 1715; 7. Jacob, bap. Oct. 2, 1717; (by her second husband:) 8. Tanneke, bap. Aug. 19, 1722.

III. Maria (Marytje), bap. (at N. Y.) Sept. 26, 1683; m. Samuel Bensing (Samson Benson, jun.), Dec. 10, 1710.

¹ Query: an error for Ten?

² E. J. Deeds, F, 230.

³ E. J. Deeds, I, 174.

⁴ N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, VII., 58-59. It is probable that Hendrick Janszen was here at the date of his son Jan's marriage, in New York, Jan. 29, 1668.

¹ Near the present City Hall, in New York.

Issue: 1. Abraham, *hap.* May 21, 1712; 2. Samson, *hap.* March 14, 1714; 3. Tryntje, *hap.* Nov. 20, 1715; 4. Tanneke, *hap.* July 31, 1717; 5. Dirk, *hap.* March 27, 1720; 6. Maria, *hap.* March 27, 1723; 7. Johannes, *hap.* Oct. 10, 1725.

IV. Catlyntie (Catherina), *hap.* (at N. Y.) Sept. 9, 1685; m. Dirck Bensen. Issue: 1. Tanneke, *hap.* Dec. 2, 1715; 2. Helena, *hap.* Aug. 6, 1718; 3. Catlyntje, *hap.* July 20, 1720.

V. Tanneke, *hap.* (at Bergen) April 2, 1688; m. Hendrik Pears (Paers, Peers), Sept. 27, 1718. Issue: 1. Tanneke, *hap.* July 16, 1721.

VI. Jacob, *hap.* (at Bergen) April 22, 1690; m. Elizabeth Burger, June 8, 1717. Issue: 1. Abraham, *hap.* March 2, 1718; 2. and 3. Pieter and Jacob, twins, *hap.* April 24, 1720; their father was dead at this time.

VII. Abraham, m. Rebecca Paers, May 6, 1722. Issue: 1. Margrietje, *hap.* Feb. 27, 1723; d. in inf.; 2. Margrietje, *hap.* Jan. 22, 1727.

VIII. Isaac, m. Bragje Rome, May 20, 1725. Issue: 1. Tanneke, *hap.* Jan. 19, 1726.

IX. Sara, *hap.* (at Acquackanonk) June 19, 1699.

X. Elizabeth, *hap.* (at N. Y.) March 17, 1703; m. Alexander Phenix (Fenix), July 19, 1723. Issue: 1. Alkzander, *hap.* Dec. 11, 1726.

CHAPTER V.

THE SETTLEMENT OF TOTOWA.¹

Tbou bast histories that stir the heart
With deeper feeling; while I look on thee
They rise before me. I behold the scene
Hoary again with forests; I behold
The Indian warrior, whom a hand unseen
Has smitten with his death-wound in the woods. . . .

I look again—a hunter's lodge is built . . .
And loud the Indian maidens laugh,
That gather, from the rustling heaps of leaves,
The hickory's white nuts, and the dark fruit
That falls from the gray butternut's long boughs.

So centuries passed by, and still the woods
Blossomed in spring, and reddened when the year
Grew chill, and glistened in the frozen rains
Of winter, till the white man swung the axe
Beside thee—signal of a mighty change.

—Bryant.

THE first settlement north of Acquackanonk, within the bounds of the present Passaic county, was made about 1695 or 1696. Anthony Brockholls, Arent Schuyler, Sam-

¹ The reader will find that the Totowa Patent embraced nearly the whole of the present First Ward of Paterson, all of the Second Ward, and nearly all of Manchester township lying west and southwest of the Second Ward of Paterson.

uel Bayard, George Reyerse, and others, purchased from the East Jersey Proprietors, November 5, 1695, several extensive tracts of land, one of which, called the Pequannock Patent, embraced most of the land in the western part of the present township of Wayne, lying on the east side of the Passaic river, and extending southerly nearly to the present line of division between Wayne and Manchester townships. It might have been expected that Brockholls and his associates would have extended their purchase southerly to the Passaic river, so as to include the Totowa tract, but it was not until November 3, 1696, that a patent¹ for this valuable domain was obtained from the East Jersey Proprietors, by George Willocks, a shrewd Scotchman, and himself one of the Proprietors.² The patent to Willocks describes the tract as "All that tract of land scituate lying and being upon passaick river in the county of Essex and province of East new-Jersey aforesaid called by the indians Toota Begining at a great stone above the turne of the river oposite to the mouth of a brook on the south side of the said river from thence runing North West and by North flourty cheanes thence North East one degree and fifteen minuetts more Northerly two hundred and sixtie one cheanes Thence south east & by south to the said passaick river thence up the streame of the said passaick river to wher it begun Together with all manner of rivers rivoletts streames feeding pasters woods under woods trees Waters water courses water falls ponds pooles pitts Easments profits comodities hereditament fishings fowlings hawkings huntings Mines mineralls Quarries Royalties unto the same belonging."³ There was thus left an angle, or "Hoek," between the Pequannock and the Totowa patents, toward Little Falls. By deed dated March 25, 1702, Willocks conveyed "All the abovesaid Tract of land abutted & bounded as above," with all the appurtenances so particularly enumerated (excepting, only, "pasters," i. e., pastures), to "Samuell Bayard of the city & county of New York merchant,"⁴ one of the associates of Brockholls, and Bayard, in turn, conveyed the same to Anthony Brockholls, September 30, 1703.⁵ Anthony Brockholls appears to have parted with an equal, undivided one-third interest in the Totowa patent to Roelof Helmigse and Helmeigh Roelofse.

¹ Not on record; it is recited in the deed next mentioned.

² George Willocks was a brother of James Willocks, of Kemnay, Scotland. The latter acquired a proprietary right in East Jersey in 1683, and dying soon after, it was inherited by his brother, George, who came to East Jersey with two servants in 1684. He settled at Perth Amboy, where he remained several years. Afterwards he removed to Barbadoes, but in 1698 came back to New Jersey. About 1692 he married Margaret, widow of Samuel Winder, of Boston, Mass., a daughter of Deputy-Governor Thomas Rudyard, of Elizabethtown. He voyaged to England in 1724 or 1725, returning in 1726, and died at Amboy in 1729.

³ This description is taken from the deed next mentioned, which recites the Patent and the above description as in the Patent contained.

⁴ E. J. Deeds, H, f. 8. This deed contains a covenant for further assurances "for and during the full space and terme of seven yeares next ensuing . . . so that the said George Willocks nor Margritt his wife shall not be compellable to travell from the place of their aboad for executing of such deeds or conveyances as aforesaid above tenn English miles."

⁵ Recitals in the deed next mentioned.

By deed (unrecorded) dated September 26, 1715, Henry Brockholls conveyed to Derick Vanhouden the equal, undivided one-fourth part of the tract purchased from Bayard. A map was made of the entire tract, dated May 4, 1722, showing it subdivided into three lots, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. The patent began directly opposite the mouth of the Peckamin river and ran on a course north thirty-five degrees west, to the patent line.¹ The eastern boundary was in the line of the present Haledon avenue, extending from the river on a course north thirty-six degrees thirty minutes west one hundred and seven chains and fifty links, to the foot of the mountain at Cedar Cliff Park. By the division made May 4, 1722, each of the lots was about equal in area. Lot No. 1 embraced all that part of the patent lying southwest of the present southwestern line of the Second Ward of the city of Paterson. Lot No. 2 extended from that line easterly to the line of the present Redwoods avenue. Lot No. 3 embraced all the territory lying between Redwoods avenue and Haledon avenue, and from the river to the mountain. Although this map was evidently made for the purpose of partitioning the entire patent between the owners, it was not until September 13, 1724, that Helmeugh Roelofse and Roelof Helmeughse released and confirmed unto the heirs and devisees of Anthony Brockholls, Lot No. 2 and Lot No. 3;² they doubtless at the same time received from the Brockholls heirs and devisees a similar deed of release for Lot No. 1.

By deed (unrecorded)³ dated October 23, 1724, "Between Susanna Brockholls of Pomptan in the County of Bergen and Eastern Division of the province of Nova Casarea or New Jersey, Widdow Executrix and Devisee During Life of the Real Estate of Majr. Anthony Brockholls late of the Said County and Province Deceased, Henry Brockholls Son to the said Anthony Brockholls, Mary Brockholls one of the Daughters of the Said Anthony, Dirck Van Veghten and Judith his Wife another Daughter, Philip French of the City of New York Merch^t and Susanna his Wife an other Daughter & Frederik Philipse of the Said City of New York Merch^t and Johanna his Wife another Daughter, all Joint heirs of the Real Estate of the Said Anthony Brockholls of the One Part, and Dirck Van Houten of the Said County of Bergen And Province of East New Jersey Yeoman of the other part," the parties of the first part, in consideration of £312 New York money, conveyed to Dirck Van Houten a part of Lot No. 2 (then in his possession), "beginning at the Southeast Corner of the Land marked in the aforesaid Map or Chart No. One and belonging to Roelof Van Houten and Jacob Van Houten thence running into the Woods Northwest and by North Sixty-four Chains and one half to a Stake there drove in, thence along a Ridge of hills Northeast one Degree and fifteen Minutes more northerly fifty one Chains to another Stake there drove in, thence South east

and by South Eighty Seven Chains and Sixty nine Links to Passaick River thence along passaick River to the Place where it began Containing about Three hundred and Nineteen Acres."¹ This tract extended from the present westerly city line, north of the Passaic river, easterly to a line about half-way between North Twelfth street and Edmund street, in the Second Ward, and from the river to the present northerly city line, at the foot of the mountain. On a map dated April 25, 1763, of a survey by Abraham Clark, Jun., (afterwards one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence) this tract is described as belonging to Garrabrant Van Houten, and as containing 327 acres.

By his will, dated May 16, 1769, Dirck Van Houten gave to his son Gerrebrant a tract lying on the east side of the Oldham brook, on the south side of the Totowa road, and extending to the river. He also gave him one-half of the homestead farm; the other half he gave to his son Helmeugh. Gerrebrant, by his will, in 1783, devised the homestead, containing about 150 acres, to his son Dirck. Helmeugh Van Houten, by his will made in 1783, gave 16 acres of his homestead to his son Derrick, and the remainder to his son Adrian. This westerly half of Lot No. 2 remained in these two families until the middle of this century, and, indeed, much of it continued in the Van Houtens until the present generation.

The eastern half of Lot No. 2 appears to have been owned in 1754 by Bastiaan Van Giesen, as appears by a reference in a deed of that date. His two sons, Dirck and Rynier, succeeded him in the ownership, the former having 180 acres to the southwest, while Rynier owned the remaining 120 acres; the latter farm was acquired by Dirck. By his will, dated Oct. 16, 1782, proved April 11, 1787, Dirck devised to his son John, his homestead, of 180 acres; the remaining 120 acres, formerly owned by his brother Rynier, he devised to his grandson, Merseillas M. Van Giesen, excepting a "two acre piece of ground lying by the Great Falls and adjoining the river sold to Cornelius Nafee" for a mill-site. The "fishing place under the Great Falls" he bequeathed to his son John.² John and Merseillas released to each other, April 16, 1788.³ Merseilles M. Van Giesen conveyed 124 acres of his farm, January 2, 1792, to Benjamin Dey, who sold to John Dey, September 15, 1796.⁴ The latter disposed of the farm to various persons early in the present century.⁵

¹ This deed was probably given to confirm Dirck Van Houten's title to "the equal one fourth part of that Tract of Land purchased [by Anthony Brockholls] from the aforesaid Samuël Byard," and which was conveyed to him by Henry Brockholls in 1715, as set forth in the text. Henry was not competent, under his father's will, to give a good title to this land. It was not an "equal one fourth part" of the entire Patent, but was about one fourth of the territory embraced in Lots Numbers 2 and 3, which remained to Anthony Brockholls after his release to Helmeugh Roelofse and Roelof Helmeughse.

² E. J. Wills, Liber No. 29, f. 517.

³ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 356; C, 357.

⁴ *Ib.*, A, 421, 456, 509.

⁵ John Dey and Phebe his wife probably conveyed to John Stiles a small strip next southwest of Redwoods avenue and extending from the river northwesterly about to Union avenue.

Same to John G. Van Houten (son of Gerrit Van Houten), Feb. 5, 1802, for \$854, all that portion of the former Merseilles M. Van Giesen

¹ According to a survey in 1763.

² Recitals in the next-mentioned deed.

³ This is an indenture, on a sheet of parchment 30x20 inches, handsomely engrossed, in a perfect state of preservation, all the signatures and seals showing plainly. The red wax seals are impressed with a monogram, VF, perhaps intended for Van Veghten, or Van Veghten.

John Van Giesen divided his farm, September 5, 1809, between his children, conveying to Helmagh Van Giesen the half lying on the northwest side of the road, and to Adrian Van Giesen and Cornelius Van Giesen the half on the southwest side of the road.¹ In his will, dated Oct. 10, 1808, proved Oct. 5, 1809 (one month after he had conveyed his homestead, as just related), he provides: "It is my will and desire that the fishing place at the Great Falls and my brewery shall be equally divided between them my aforesaid children namely Richard, Halmagh, Merseilles, John, Adrian, Cornelius, Anna, Lena, Elizabeth and Maritye and their heirs and if any of my said children wish to dispose of their shares of the fishing place or brewery, they shall offer it to their brothers and sisters and if they cannot agree about the price they shall each choose an indifferent person to fix on a price for each share."²

By deed dated July 20, 1754, Henry Brockholls conveyed to the Rev. David Marinus, then pastor of the church at Acquackanonk, a tract of one hundred acres out of Lot No. 3, extending from Redwoods avenue easterly to a line slightly east of Marion street, and from the river northwesterly to the mountain.³ The consideration named in the deed was £200 New York money; it is very probable, however, that the farm was a gift to the Dominie. The latter exchanged it with Gerrit Van Houten, December 2, 1760, for a farm of about the same size, at Slooterdam, where he subsequently lived.⁴ The Dominie seems to have become convinced that something more valuable than corn and wheat was to be extracted from the land, for in his deed to Van Houten he reserves "one moiety or equal half part of and in all mines, minerals and precious stones that are now or may be found or discovered forever hereafter on, in or under said land, which said David Marinus reserves and excepts for the benefit of himself, his heirs and assigns forever, and that he, his heirs and assigns shall and may from time to time and at all times forever hereafter search, dig, batter, blast, make levels, erect mine houses and engines, forge and furnace, and do everything about the mining business belonging with

farm lying northwest of the Oldham brook, 42.7 acres.—*Bergen County Transcribed Deeds*, C, 573. Van Houten's executors, by deed dated March 4, 1829, conveyed this tract, and that portion of the present city poor farm lying between Redwoods avenue and Marion street, to Richard Bensen, for \$1,700.—*Ib.*, R, 224.

Same to Abraham Van Houten, of Paterson, March 22, 1803, for \$1,285; that portion of the farm lying between Totowa avenue and the Oldham brook (excepting the small strip of John Stiles), 64.24 acres.—*Ib.*, C, 319. This tract was acquired in 1865 by the Paterson Land Improvement Company, which laid it out in building lots, and thus began the remarkable development of Totowa which has progressed apace ever since.

Same to Helmeigh Van Giesen and Robert Van Houten, May 19, 1803, for \$350, the tract between Totowa avenue and the river (excepting the John Stiles plot, and the Cornelius Neafie mill-site), 17 acres.—*Ib.*, C, 501.

¹ *Ib.*, F, 444, 446.

² *Bergen County Wills*, A, 283.

³ *Bergen County Deeds*, E, 189.

⁴ *Bergen County Deeds*, E, 193. These two deeds—from Brockholls to Marinus, and from Marinus to Van Houten—were not recorded until June, 1788.

a free and unmolested passage to and from said mines, minerals and erections without any molestation or hindrance under what claim or pretence whatever by said Gerrit Van Houten, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, or any person or persons claiming by virtue or under him." By deed dated April 14, 1762, Henry Brockholls conveyed an acre of land to the Trustees of the "Low dutch reformed Congregation of Totua."¹ It is probable that about this time, or earlier, Henry Brockholls conveyed a plot of four and a half acres, 2.72 by 19 chains, fronting on the Passaic river, to Abraham Godwin, for a tavern site. Both these small tracts were in Lot No. 3.

The heirs and executors of Henry Brockholls, by deed (unrecorded)² dated December 27, 1768, in which they set forth the parties of the first part as "Frederick Philips of Philipsburgh in the County of West Chester and Province of New York Esqr., and Elisabeth his Wife The Honourable Roger Morris of the City of New York Esqr., and Mary his Wife Beverly Robinson of the City of New York Gentleman and Susannah his Wife David Van Horne of the City of New York Merchant and Ann his Wife William Livingston of the City of New York Gentleman and Susannah his Wife David Clarkson of the City of New York Gentleman and Elisabeth his Wife which said David Van Horne Frederick Philips Beverly Robinson William Livingston and David Clarkson are Executors of the last Will and Testament of Henry Brockholst Late of Pompton in the Province of New Jersey deceased and which said Frederick Philips Mary Morris Susannah Robinson Ann Van Horne Susannah Livingston and Elizabeth Clarkson are devisees of the said Henry Brockholst deceased and which said David Van Horne William Livingston and David Clarkson are Guardians of the Persons and Estates of Ann Brown and Sarah Brown Children of Mary Brown deceased who was a Daughter of Susannah French deceased one of the sisters of the said Henry Brockholst which said Ann and Sarah Brown are two other of the Devisees of the said Henry Brockholst and Margaret Philips Adolph Philips Nathaniel Marston the said Roger Morris and Beverly Robinson Executors of the last Will and Testament of Philip Philips deceased who was another of the Devisees of the said Henry Brockholst," conveyed to Garabrant Van Houten, Marte Reyerse, Holmer Van Houten and Abraham Godwin, of the county of Bergen in the Province of New Jersey, yeomen, in consideration of £1,800 New York money, "All That certain Tract of Land situate Lying and being near Passaic River in the County of Bergen in the Province of East New Jersey being Part of a Tract of Land formerly called by the Indians Totoa which said Tract of Land hereby Granted is known and distinguished in a certain Map or Chart made of the said Lands called Totoa on the fourth

¹ *Bergen County Deeds*, P, 114.

² This is an indenture handsomely engrossed on two great sheets of parchment, each twenty-six inches wide, one twenty-seven and the other twenty-one inches from top to bottom, securely fastened together, every signature and seal showing perfectly; the seals are impressed with the effigy of a man's head. The instrument was acknowledged January 4-5, 1769, before Jno. Stevens, one of His Majesty's Council of New Jersey.

day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-two and annexed to the Deeds of Partition of the same between the Heirs and Devises of Anthony Brockholst and Helmagh Roelofsen and Roelof Helmaghsen by Lot Number three and the Name Mr. Henry Brockholst and begins at Passaick River at the South East Corner of the Lot distinguished in the said Map or Chart by Lot Number two and runs into the Woods North West and by North Eighty seven Chains and thirty Links to a Stake there drove in thence along the Ridge of Hills North East one Degree and fifteen Minutes more Northerly Seventy two Chains to a stake thence south East and by South one hundred and five Chains to Passaick River then up the said River to the Place where it Began Containing about Six Hundred and thirty eight Acres be the same more or Less," "excepting and reserving out of the said Premises hereby Granted that Parcel of Land which was formerly Conveyed by the said Henry Brockholst to Marinus and also all that Piece of Land which the said Henry Brockholst gave or conveyed to the Dutch Church near Passaic Falls." In the following spring (March 27-28, 1769), the several purchasers of this remaining part of Lot No. 3 of the Totowa patent agreed to divide the same among themselves, and caused a map thereof to be made, apportioning the purchase into seven lots, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. This subdivision is shown more clearly by the map on page 231, reproduced from the original found among the papers of the late Judge Gerrebrant Van Houten, a grandson of the Gerrebrant Van Houten named in the above deed. The deed of release to Martin Ryerson is on record;¹ that to Gerrebrant Van Houten, although still in an excellent state of preservation, has never been recorded.² After the preliminary recital the latter deed sets forth :

Now this Indenture witnesseth that the said Marten Reyerse hellemigh van Houten and Abraham Godwin for Divers Causes & Considerations them there unto Especially moving but more Particularly for and in Consideration of the Said Gerrebrant van Houten his Releasing and Remising all his Right title & Interest of in & to these lots of land Numbered and Described on the above mention mapp or Chart of the Same Drawing by the said Marten Reyerse hellemigh van Houten and Abraham Godwin Containing three hundred and Sixty Six acres with which they acknowledge themselves fully Satisfied & Contented HAVE for them selfs their heirs & assigns Granted Confirmed Released Remised and forever Quitt Claimed AND by these Presents Do Grant Confirm Release Remise and forever Quit Claim onto the said Gerrebrant van Houten his heirs and assigns forever all their Right title & Interest of in & to all those two lots of land No. 2 & No. 6 Number two Beginning at the South Easternmost Corner of lott Number one at Passaick River and Runing By the Said lott North thirty Six Degrees west fifty two Chains and thirty links to lott Number Six thence By the Same North forty one Degrees East twelve Chains and forty links to lott

Number three thence By the Same South thirty Six Degrees East fifty Seven Chains and thirty links to Pessaik River thence up the Stream thereof to the place where it first Begon lott Number Six Beginning at the Easternmost Corner of lott Number five and from thence runing by the Same North thirty Six Degrees west forty one Chains thence North forty one Degrees East Eighteen chains and twenty links to lott Number Seven thence by the same south thirty Six Degrees East forty one chains to lotts Number three thence South forty one Degrees west Eighteen Chains and twenty links to the Beginning both lotts Containing in the whole one hundred and forty acres.

Godwin apparently lacked the ready money to engage in so considerable a real estate enterprise, as he gave a mortgage (March 28, 1769,) for £300 to his associates in the purchase, on part of the Lot adjoining Garret Van Houten, containing sixty-two acres.¹ He did not long remain in possession of his subdivision, for by deed (unrecorded) dated March 29, 1769 (he being then "of the Precinct of Hagquacining, in the County of Essex, yeoman"), in consideration of £140 New York money, he conveyed to Garrabrant Van Houten and Helmegh Van Houten, both of the Precinct of Saddle River, yeomen,

All that tract of land lying and being in the township of Sadle river in the county of bergen at a place called totowa being the Northernmost part of a lott of land knowing by the distincion on a certain map thereof by No. 1 Beginning at the Southernmost corner of a lott of martin frans. Ryerse knowing by the distinction of lott No. 5 in the line of garrat van houten from thence Running north forty one degrees East twenty two chains & Seventy Links, thence South thirty Six degrees east Seventeen chains & Sixty four Links, thence South forty one degrees west twenty two chains & seventy links, thence North thirty Six degrees west Seventeen chain and Sixty four links to the beginning containing forty acres Strict measure.

By deed (unrecorded) dated January 23, 1772, Abraham Godwin, then of the township of Saddle River, conveyed to Garrabrant Van Houten, of Totowa, for £417.10s. New York money,

All that Lott or percil of Land Scituate Lying and being in the township of Saddle River in the County of bergin in the Eastern Division of the province of New Jersey frunting at pesaik River below the Great falls of sd River Being part of a Larger tract of Land formerly Sold by the heirs of henry brockholst to the Said abraham Godwin and partners Beginning at the North Edge of pesaik River and South Seventy-four Degrees west two chains and Seventy two Links from the South westernmost Corner of Said Gerribrant van houtens Lot it Being the Division Line of sd Abraham Godwin and sd garribrant van houten their Lotts from thence Runing North thirty six Degrees west Nineteen Chains thence North Seventy four Degrees East two Chains and Seventy two Links to the Line of Said Garrabrants Lott thence along his Line North thirty six Degrees west about twenty-one Chains to the Line of a Lott of Land Belonging to Said Garribrant van houten & helimigh van houten thence South forty one Degrees west along the Line of Sd. Lott twenty two chains and Seventy Links to a Line of a Lott belonging to Gerrit van houten thence along Said Line South thirty Six Degrees East to pesaik River thence Down the Streañ of Said River the Several Courses thereof to the Beginning place in which bounds is included four acres of Land adjoining to Sd Gerrit² van houtens Lott of Land & a Small Lot of Land formerly Given by henry brockholst to the Dutch Church which is hereby Excepted as also a Smal peice of Groun of four pannel of fence in Lenght and two in bredth Reserved for a buriing place which together with the four acres is Esteemed to be about five

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 97.

² It is an indenture, on a sheet of paper, 13x16 inches in size; between "Marten frs Reyerse Hellemigh van Houten of the Precinct of Sadel River in the County of Bergen and Abraham Godwin of the Precinct of hagquackanonk In the County of Essex and Province of New Jersey Yoms of the one Part and garrebrant van Houten of totawa in said County of Bergen and Province aforesaid Yeom: of the other Part." It is dated March 27, 1769, was witnessed by Mary Ryerse and Anne Reyerse, and was acknowledged March 28, 1769, before George Reyerse, Judge of the Bergen County Court of Common Pleas. This instrument is in the author's possession.

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Mortgages, A, 14. This mortgage was payable Aug. 1, 1771, but remains uncanceled of record. On Sept. 12, 1769, Abraham Godwin, and Phebe, his wife, of Essex county, mortgaged the same tract for £250, to John Leake, of New York, for one year. This mortgage is cancelled.—*Id.*, A, 20.

² Gerrebrant.

acres & one quarter of an acre and the Same being Deducted out of the above bounds therein Containing fifty one acres and three quarters of an acre be the Same more or Less.¹

By deed the same day (January 23, 1772), Abraham Godwin and Phebea his wife conveyed his tavern property on Water street to Martin Frans Reyserse ("in his actual possession now being," says the deed), for £190, New York money, by this description:

All the lot of ground lying and being in the county of Bergen at or near Totaway Bridge beginning at the Persimons Tree & heap of stones on the West edge of Passaic River at the South West Corner of Gerrebrant Van houten, it being end of division between said Godwin & Gerrebrant Van Houten and running up said river south 74 degrees west two chains 72 links to a heap of stones thence north 36 degrees west 19 chains to the stake thence north 74 degrees east two chains & 72 links to a heap of stones in said division, thence south 36 degrees east 19 chains along the said division line between said Van Houten & Godwin to the place of beginning containing four acres and nine tenths of an acre.²

THE SUBDIVISIONS OF LOT NO. 3.³

Lot No. 1—The ancient tavern-site of four acres and nine-tenths, in the southeast corner of Lot No. 1, which site was originally occupied by Abraham Godwin, and by him sold in 1772 to Martin Frans Ryerson, after Ryerson's death was occupied by his daughter, Rachel, and her husband, Isaac Van Der Beck. They having removed to Hackensack, conveyed the property, March 20, 1802, for \$500, to Judge Gerrebrant Van Houten, grandson of the Gerrebrant who was one of the four purchasers of the entire tract (excepting this little plot, the church yard, and the small burying ground) embraced in Lot No. 3, in 1768. James Walker, and Ann his wife, of New York, joined in the conveyance of 1802.⁴ The residence then on the premises is still standing, being the northeastern portion of the stone dwelling, No's. 115-121 Water street, known as the Doremus homestead. About 1822, Judge Van Houten enlarged the mansion to its present size, by building the southwestern extension, faced with cut stone. He died in 1831, and in the division of his extensive estate this homestead was allotted to his daughter, Catherine, wife of Ralph Doremus. The old house remains in the Doremus family.

The remainder of Lot No. 1, southeast of the forty-acre tract, having been bought from Abraham Godwin by Gerrebrant Van Houten, was by the latter devised, in 1783, to his grandson, Adrian-Adrian Van Houten, and to his two daughters—Gerritye, wife of Michael Vreeland, and Metje, wife of Cornelius R. Van Houten. Adrian-Adrian conveyed his portion, July 6, 1807, for \$1,187.50, to David Bensen, of

Acquackanonk,¹ in whose descendants it remained, for the most part, until between 1860 and 1870. This tract began "at a stake standing on the west side of Passaic river at low water mark at the distance of two chains and twenty links from the west abutment of the Paterson bridge being the northeastern most corner of White Matlack's lot," and extended from the river northwesterly 30.89 chains to the forty-acre tract (about to the line of North Sixth street), and was 7.80 chains wide in the rear, and five chains on the river, the southwestern line being North West street. It contained 20½ acres.

What is known in old deeds as the "White Matlack lot" was conveyed Jan. 20, 1792, for £75 New York money (\$187.50), by Cornelius R. Van Houten and Metje his wife, of Totowa, to Alexander Phoenix Waldron, of New Barbadoes; it began "at Passaic river where a small brook or run of water empties itself in the Passaic including said brook." This brook flowed down the hill immediately southwest of Hamburg avenue. The northeasterly and southwesterly lines of this tract were substantially parallel to those of Adrian-Adrian Van Houten, the purchase extending northwesterly to the forty-acre lot, and comprising 15.10 acres.² On the southwest, it extended nearly to Ryle avenue at the corner of Matlock street. Waldron conveyed the tract, Feb. 7, 1794, to White Matlack, a New York merchant,³ who sold the land, Nov. 22, 1794, for £100 New York money, to Willet Hicks, another New York merchant.⁴ He mapped the tract out in building lots, and after selling thirteen lots conveyed the remainder of the tract, "third of sixth month" (he was probably a Friend), 1820, for \$500, to Daniel K. Allen, then a merchant in New York, but afterwards a Paterson manufacturer.⁵ Allen conveyed to Robert Carrick, Feb. 23, 1826, and Carrick reconveyed to Allen, Oct. 12, 1827. Although forty lots had been sold, the value steadily went up, and the consideration named in this last deed was \$1,050, for about ten acres. Allen had a new map made of the tract, by U. W. Freeman, March 21, 1828.⁶

The remainder of Lot No. 1, from the river to the forty-acre tract, was probably released by Gerretje and her husband to Metje, wife of Cornelius R. Van Houten, and by her conveyed, about 1795, to George Adams, of Paterson. The title was next vested in James Barron, at whose death it descended to his son, William Malcolm Barron. He conveyed this tract, April 19, 1813, to John Wallis.⁷ Wallis had the

¹ Ib., F, 346. Adrian-Adrian Van Houten in this and other deeds called himself *Aaron* A. Van Houten, of Acquackanonk, and sometimes of Paterson Landing.

² Ib., A, 396.

³ Ib., A, 397. ⁴ Ib., W, 226. ⁵ Ib., M, 472. ⁶ Ib., Q, 241.

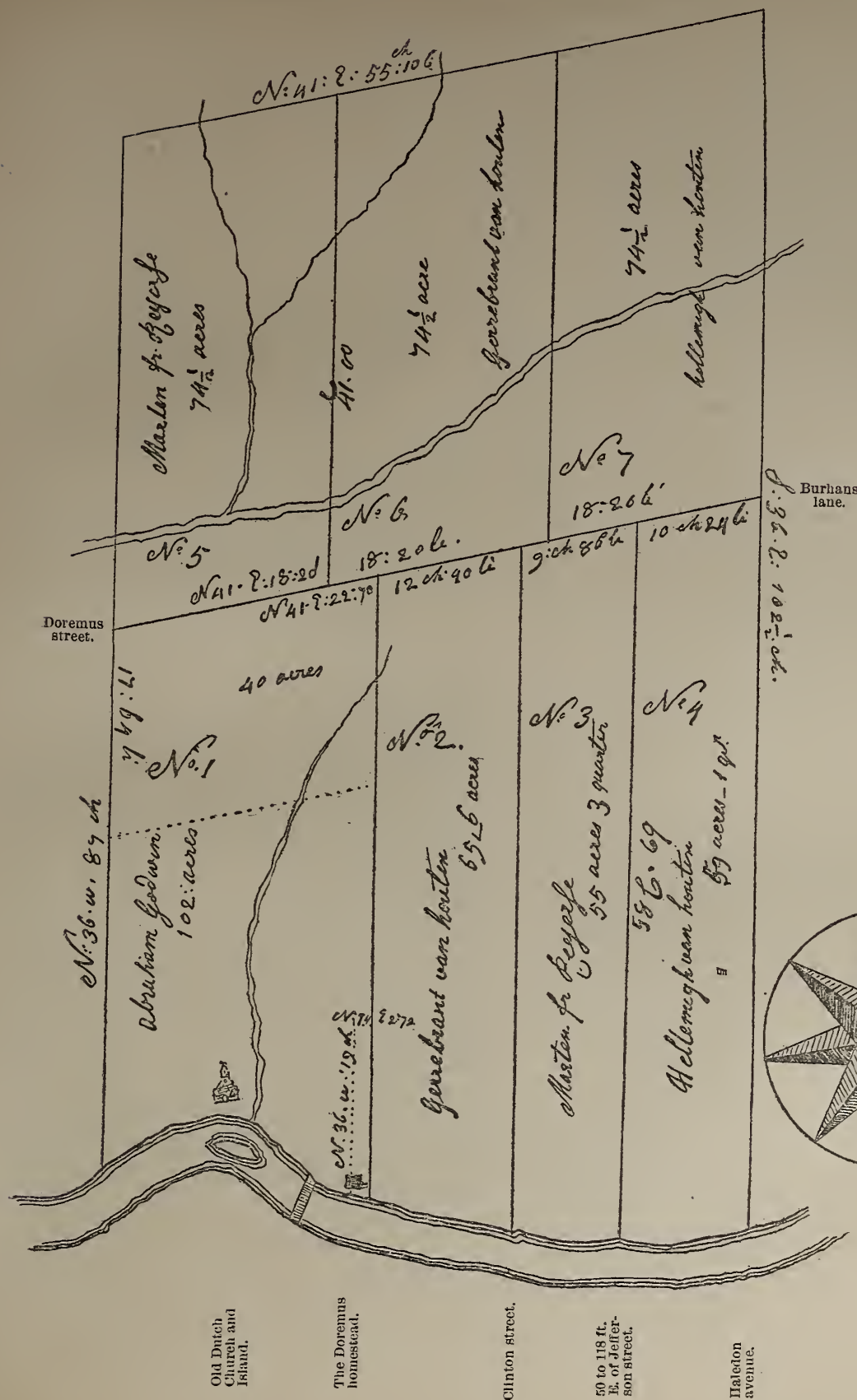
⁷ Ib., H, 326. John Wallis was born in New York in 1780. He entered the office of the Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser as an apprentice to the printer's trade. In 1800 he bought out the establishment, and his unexpired time as apprentice, giving his father's notes in payment. In the course of seven or eight years he paid off his debts, and sold out his paper, in order to devote himself to the law, and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1810, attaining to an excellent rank in his profession. In 1841 he retired from practice, and spent the rest of his days on a farm near Clifton, in Acquackanonk township, where he died in 1854. His son, Alexander Hamilton Wallis, was a distinguished

¹ Another deed for this same tract was given by "Abraham Godwin and Phebe Godwin, his wife, both of ye township of Hagquackanonk in the county of Essex," to Garrabrant Van Houten, of Totowa, dated August 1, 1772. The consideration is the same as in the former deed, and so also is the description, the only difference being that the name of Phebe Godwin is included. This deed was acknowledged by Abraham Godwin and his wife August 1, 1772, before George Reyserse, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bergen county. It has never been recorded. It is in the author's possession.

² Bergen County Deeds, D, 331.

³ See the Map of Lot No. 3, on p. 231, for these subdivisions.

⁴ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, F, 636.



property laid out in building lots; but as many of them were almost perpendicular, against the steep rocks, they looked better on paper than on the spot, and it was not until about 1870 that they began to find a ready sale.

The forty-acre plot, in the rear part of Lot No. 1, extending from a line somewhat southeast of Jane street to Burhans lane, appears to have been so divided between the two purchasers from Abraham Godwin that Halmagh Van Houten took the twenty acres lying between Oxford and Marion streets, while Gerrebrant Van Houten had the twenty acres between Oxford street and Rip Van Winkle avenue. Gerrebrant devised (1783) his twenty acres to his two daughters—Metje and Gerritje; the former appears to have released to the latter, wife of Michael Vreeland.¹ On her death it vested in her children—Hartman, Michael, Jane (wife of Albert Doremus), and Mary (wife of Jacob Van Riper, of New York)—who conveyed the same to Merselis Van Giesen, Sept. 30, 1808, for \$587.50; Merselis conveyed, July 16, 1816, to Cornelius and Adrian Van Giesen; Adrian released to Cornelius, Nov. 29, 1819.²

The southwestern half of the forty-acre plot was devised (in 1783) by Halmagh-Dirck Van Houten to his son, Richard-Helmagh Van Houten. He, with Rachel his wife, executed a deed therefor, Oct. 10, 1801, to Abraham Willis, who the same day reconveyed to Rachel Van Houten. She and her husband executed separate deeds, March 24, 1804, to Jacob Francisco, of Newark; he reconveyed to Rachel, May 1, 1813, and she sold the tract to Simon Y. Van Ness and Merselis Van Giesen. The Paterson and Hamburg turnpike now intersected this twenty-acre farm, and Van Ness and Van Giesen sold that portion lying southwest of the turnpike, and next to the Wallis tract, about 5.25 acres, to John Thompson, June 6, 1814, for \$425; he and his wife Esther reconveyed the same premises to Simon Y. Van Ness, Aug. 12, 1815, for \$420. Van Ness was a farmer, blacksmith and wheelwright, who carried on his various occupations on this land until he sold the tract, Nov. 8, 1828. That portion of the forty-acre farm bounded by the turnpike, Marion street, Laurel street and Burhans lane, was estimated to contain 4.85 acres. Van Giesen released his interest to Van Ness, May 17, 1816, receiving in exchange, the same day, the portion lying northeast of the turnpike, 8.63 acres; Van Giesen conveyed his 8.63 acres to Cornelius Van Giesen and Adrian Van Giesen, July 16, 1816, with other property. Adrian having removed to

Romulus, Seneca county, N. Y., released to Cornelius, June 3, 1825, and Cornelius sold the premises, April 6, 1826, to John Burhans, who subsequently acquired the rest of the forty-acre tract.¹

Lot No. 2—Gerrebrant Van Houten devised to his son Dirck, 15 acres of this lot, having a frontage of five chains on the river, with a depth of 30 chains. It thus extended from Temple street to the northeasterly line of the present Doremus homestead, and from the river northwesterly about to North Fifth street. The remainder (50 acres) was devised by Gerrebrant Van Houten to his grandson, Adrian-Adrian Van Houten. Dirck Van Houten devised the 15 acres first mentioned to his son, Judge Gerrebrant Van Houten, in 1810. Aaron A. Van Houten sold his part of Lot No. 2 by two deeds, dated July 6, 1807. For \$612.50 he conveyed to John H. Garretson 20 acres out of the northwest end of the lot, extending the full width of the lot, 12.14 chains, and having a depth of 17 chains from the cross-line (Burhans lane).² Garretson sold the next day, for \$122.50, to David Bensen, a strip of 4 acres off the southeastern end of his 20-acre purchase, lying between North Sixth and North Eighth streets, Rip Van Winkle avenue and Clinton street.³ The remainder (29½ acres) of Lot No. 2 was sold by Aaron A. Van Houten, July 6, 1807, for \$996.25, to Judge Gerrebrant Van Houten.⁴ Judge Van Houten thus owned all of Lot No. 2 except 20 acres, his lands extending from Clinton street southwesterly to the Doremus line (and including the Doremus homestead), and from the river northwesterly about to North Sixth street. He laid out most of this land in building lots in 1824.⁵ On his death, in 1831, his daughter Catherine received the southeastern portion of the farm, and his daughter Helen, wife of George I. Ryerson, of the Goffle, received the rear part, or what is known as the Temple Street Hill.

Lot No. 3—Upon the death of Martin Frans Ryerson this lot was released by Isaac Van Der Beck and Rachel his wife, and Mary Ryerson, to Richard Stanton and Jane his wife, by deed dated October 16, 1792.⁶ Rachel, Mary and Jane were all daughters of Martin Frans Ryerson. Stanton having died, his widow, Jane, married James McCurdy, and in order to vest the title in her husband she and McCurdy conveyed this tract, by deed dated January 1, 1799, to Benjamin Helme, a Paterson lawyer, who reconveyed the premises the next day to James McCurdy.⁷ The latter, by his will, dated December 12, 1800, ordered that all his property should be sold by his executors, and accordingly, upon his death in 1811, his surviving executor, Dr. William Ellison, put up his property at public sale, and Lot No. 3 was conveyed by him, May 13, 1811, to Henry Godwin, who, the same day, reconveyed this lot to Dr. Ellison, for \$1,950.65.⁸ Dr. Ellison sold the entire Lot, Oct. 18, 1825, for \$12,500, to Daniel K. Allen and William Dickey, who gave

lawyer in New York; the latter's son, Hamilton Wallis, born in New York, Nov. 25, 1842, is a prominent member of the bar of Jersey City and New York. He is a Past Grand Master of New Jersey Freemasons. In order to make his property in Saddle River (near Hamburg avenue) more marketable, John Wallis contracted, June 10, 1814, with James Hutcheson, a Paterson weaver, to cut off all the wood and brush, agreeing to give him \$45 and the wood for his labor.—*Van Houten Manuscripts*, 75. The taxes on this tract in 1812 amounted to twenty-five cents, and were unpaid at that! In 1816 the United States direct tax on this property was \$1.02.—*Ib.*, 67, 84.

¹ Probably in exchange for the tract fronting on the river, next northeast of Marion street.

² *Ib.*, F, 327; K, 122; L, 343; R, 38, 40.

¹ *Ib.*, C, 333, 168, 545; K, 79; H, 617; K, 322; R, 45; K, 320, 120, 122; R, 38, 40. ² *Ib.*, E, 435. ³ *Ib.*, F, 348. ⁴ *Ib.*, E, 376.

⁵ The original map, drawn by John S. Van Winkle, and dated April 28, 1824, is in the author's possession. It shows the lots on Water, North Main, High, Temple and other streets.

⁶ *Ib.*, F, 407. ⁷ *Ib.*, B, 9; K, 149. ⁸ *Ib.*, G, 291, 300.

a mortgage for the whole consideration. They had that portion of the tract between North Main street and the river laid out in building lots, by J. F. Bridges, in November, 1825. Apparently finding the load too heavy to carry, they conveyed to Robert Carrick, Dec. 31, 1825, for the face of the mortgage. He conveyed to Dr. Ellison, Aug. 16, 1827, thirty-eight of the building lots, at \$100 per lot, probably to cancel arrears of interest, etc. The property was still too remote to find a ready sale, and on May 3, 1833, Carrick conveyed it to Robert Morrell and William Dickey, for \$2,000, they assuming the mortgage.¹ Two years later the lots sold readily at auction. It was not until about 1870, however, that buildings began to go up in any considerable numbers in that section of our city. McCurdy's Pond, located on this tract, will be remembered by very many of our older citizens. It took its name primarily from the James McCurdy mentioned above. He had a nephew of the same name, who bought part of his uncle's estate at the sale in 1811.

Lot No. 4 and Lot No. 7—Helmagh-Dirck Van Houten devised to his son Richard the whole of Lot No. 4 and nearly half of Lot No. 7. The rear part of Lot No. 7 he devised to his son Peter. Richard H. Van Houten and Rachel his wife conveyed all his interest in these two lots, being the whole of Lot No. 4 and about 35 acres of Lot No. 7, extending north to the Oldham brook, by deed dated February 1, 1796, to John R. Ludlow, of Acquackanonk.² John R. Ludlow and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed to Peter Van Allen, May 15, 1801, for £260 New Jersey money, 20 acres off the southeastern end of Lot No. 4, extending from the river northwesterly to North Second street. The rest of Lot No. 4 and Lot No. 7, 65 acres in all, owned by Ludlow, was conveyed by him, May 1, 1801, to John Doremus, for \$1,050.³ Van Allen's purchase was acquired, about 1825, by Daniel Holzman, who mapped it out in building lots. John Doremus, and Aun his wife, conveyed to John Burhans, April 28, 1809, for \$2,500, the remainder of Lot No. 4 and what he owned of No. 7.⁴ This tract Burhans conveyed to Peter A. Hopper, from whom it descended to his son, the late Cornelius P. Hopper, and some of it still remains in his descendants.

Peter-Helmagh Van Houten and Lea his wife conveyed to Peter A. Hopper, May 1, 1801, for \$3,500, his part of Lot No. 7, containing about 50 acres.⁵

Lot No. 5—This Lot appears to have been released by the other heirs of Martin Frans Ryerson to his daughter Mary, widow of Theunis Ryerson. She conveyed the same to John Doremus, May 3, 1796, for £630 New Jersey money. Doremus conveyed to John D. Brown, April 24, 1801, for \$2,162.50, a strip 10.20 chains wide, on the southwestern side, being rather more than one-half of the whole Lot. Brown conveyed the same premises to John H. Garritse, Nov. 19, 1806, and he and his wife Margaret conveyed the same to Judge Gerrebrant Van Houten; this latter conveyance was made April 10, 1810. The same day Judge

Van Houten conveyed to Merselis Van Giesen, for \$1,625 a strip of 10.10 acres off the southeastern end of this farm, 670 feet on Burhans lane, and 660 feet northwesterly along the line of the present Doremus farm and Marion street.¹ This plot was sold "with also the privilege of the watering place at along the north side of the turnpike road." The latter clause is explained by the fact that Van Giesen proposed to keep a tavern in the house formerly occupied by Doremus and Garritse, near the corner of the turnpike and the present Doremus street. Van Houten retained the remainder of this farm until his death, when it was divided between his two daughters—Mary, wife of John R. Berdan, of Sloomsterdam, and Catherine, wife of Ralph Doremus. Mrs. Berdan received a farm extending 17.47 chains along the turnpike, northwesterly from the Van Giesen line; the farm allotted to Mrs. Ralph Doremus extended 18.25 chains further northwesterly, to the Totowa Patent line, or to the present Cedar Cliff Park line;² it remains in the possession of her heirs.

The northeastern half (it was nearly half, containing 32.80 acres) of Lot No. 5 was probably sold by John Doremus in 1801 to Merselis Van Giesen, who conveyed the same, July 16, 1816, to Cornelius and Adrian Van Giesen, for \$5,000. Adrian released to Cornelius, who about 1826 parted with the property. The tavern site was included in these conveyances.³

Lot No. 6—Lot No. 6 was devised by Gerrebrant Van Houten to his grandson, Adrian-Adrian Van Houten; the latter, by deed dated June 22, 1807, being then of Paterson Landing (now Passaic), sold this lot to John Burhans and Samuel Burhans, for \$2,561, or at the rate of \$32.50 per acre, the farm being then estimated to contain 78.70 acres.⁴

CHAPTER VI.

THE SETTLERS OF TOTOWA.

How many are there of us, in this
Discordant social wilderness,
Whose thriftiest scions the power gain,
Thro' meet conditions of sun and rain,
To yield, on the fairest blossoming shoot,
A mellow harvest of perfect fruit? . . .
How should his life grow full and ripe,
There in the passionless haunts of Peace,
Thro' trade, and tillage, and wealth's increase?
"*Alice of Monmouth*," by E. C. Stedman.

THE VAN HOUTENS.

THE progenitor of the Van Houten family of this region was Roelof Cornelissen. The earliest reference to a person of this name, which the writer has found, is in 1638, when

¹ Ib., O, 374, 377; Q, 17; U, 582.

² Ib., N, 296.

³ Ib., B, 536, 465.

⁴ Ib., F, 417.

⁵ Ib., B, 377.

¹ Ib., A, 490; B, 462; E, 136; H, 487.

² Ib., T, 209, 607.

³ Ib., K, 122.

⁴ Ib., E, 444.

Roeloff Cornelissen van Houten is mentioned among the immigrants in that year to Rensselaerswyck.¹ In 1640 Jan Cornelissen van Houten and Cornelis Kryne van Houten came over to the same colony, and in 1642 Jan Cryne van Houten.² From a careful examination of the early records it is inferred that four brothers—Roelof, Pieter, Helmigh (William, Guiliam) and Theunis—all sons of a Cornelis Somebody, came to New Netherland between 1638 and 1650, settling in various places, but ultimately taking up their several abodes at or near Amersfoort, on Long Island.³ The descendants of these men took different surnames. An amusing episode—more enjoyable to the reader of to-day than to the unfortunate victim—is recorded under date of January 28, 1648, being the judgment of the High and Mighty Director-General and Council of New Netherland:

"Sentence—Roeloff Cornelissen, a soldier, for wounding the corporal, to ride the Wooden horse, two hours a day for three days, with a ten pound weight fastened to each foot, to pay the surgeon's bill, and to forfeit six months' wages."⁴

Pity 'tis that we have no more light on this transaction, which might go to show that the doughty Roelof was inspired on this occasion by something of that spirit of independence which has ever characterized the inhabitants of the Netherlands. It is not certain that this Roelof Cornelissen is the ancestral Van Houten, but the probabilities point that way.

Under date of January 13, 1657, the schepens of Amersfoort, Long Island, reported to the authorities that with the general consent of the community they had made an assessment of two hundred and sixty-seven florins upon the inhabitants for the support of a minister. Among those assessed was Roelof Cornelissen, for ten florins.⁵ His wife was Gerritje Van Nes. No record has been found showing whence either Roelof or his wife came. His children, in their later years, sometimes assumed the name Van Houten, which indicates that Roelof probably came from that place. *Houten* is a small village in the southeastern part of the Province of Utrecht, in Holland, about a mile south of the ancient and important city of Utrecht. It is in latitude north fifty-two degrees two minutes, longitude east five degrees ten minutes. "Including its immediate suburbs it contains about one thousand and fifty inhabitants, one-third of whom live in the heart of the village. It is a lovely, rural spot, charmingly situated, with a fine public square, and is much traversed, as it lies on the road to Culenborg, Bommel and 's Hertogenbosch [the Ducal forest]. It has a small, rather insignificant church, which, however, has a large, handsome tower, and contains a beautiful funeral

monument to the Duke of Velthuisen, erected in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and one for Esaye Gillot, both Lords of Hemstede. The Roman Catholic Church is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and has a tower and an organ."¹ Within a radius of five miles of Houten are a number of towns and villages which have given their names to many places and families in this country, as Vechten, Oudewater, Breukelen, Westbrook, Tienhoven, Noorden, Buren, Wageningen, Vreeland, Amersfoort, Hoogland, Stoutenburg, Huizen (Voorhees), Bussum, Blaricum, de Bilt, and Giessen.

Second Generation.

Roelof Cornelissen and Gerritje Van Nes had children:

I. Hellemeg (Helmigh, now generally written Halmagh), bap. June 25, 1648. He joined the Bergen church, March 27, 1674; m. Jannetje Pieterse, from Gelderland, Oct. 2, 1676. By deed dated Nov. 2, 1696, he bought Lot No. 2, at Slooterdam, on which some of his descendants still reside. He conveyed the north half of this lot to his son, Peter Helmer Van Houten, Oct. 27, 1711. He d., probably at Slooterdam, Oct. 7, 1729. His wife was received into the Bergen church, June 25, 1677. He was known as *Hellemeg*² *Roelofse*.

II. Cornelis, bap. Sept. 10, 1651; he joined the Bergen church, June 25, 1677. Cornelis Roelofs, y. m., from Amersfoort, Long Island, m. Maddalena Van Giesen, from New York, Nov. 13, 1677; she m. 2d, Sander Egberse, widr. of Elsie Staets, April 20, 1701. He was known as Cornelis Roelofse, or (in the English records) as Cornelius Rowlofson. He was one of the patentees of Acquackanonk, March 16, 1685. No record has been found showing which of the Lots was apportioned to him in the original allotment of the Hundred Acre farms fronting on the Passaic river.³ That he settled at Acquackanonk, and was a planter, or farmer there, appears by two early deeds. On May 4, 1693, John Curtis, of Newark, conveyed to "Cornelius Roullifson of hockquicanon a certain tract of upland containing fourtie chains in length and sixteen chains in breadth at the south end and 29 chains at the north end; bounded north by the line that runs between Newark and Hockquicanon, west by the fresh meadow and the brook; and south and east by the brook and running as the brook runs into the

¹ Terwen, 158.

² This name is from a German root, the primary meaning of which is a cover, shield, or protection; whence *helm*, and *helmet* (the same in Dutch and English), a protection for the head. The personal name is not given in any Dutch dictionary the author has consulted, but it is found in the German forms, *Helmar*, *Helmich*, *Helmut*, *Helmerich*; in Friesland, *Elmark*; in the Norse, *Hjalmar*. The German *Wilhelm* is an intensive form of the same name, meaning "much" or "great" shield or protection. In the early records hereabouts we sometimes find that a person baptized Helmigh has in later life been known as William or "Wim" Van Houten. Among the Jersey Dutch of Passaic and Bergen counties the name Helmigh or Halmagh has been contracted, in familiar intercourse, to "Ham" or "Hap."

³ By a reference in a deed dated May 15, 1722, it appears that Lot 3, of the original Hundred Acre Lots, fronting on the river, was then owned by Maddaleena Van Giesen. It is probable that she held it by right of her first husband, and that it was apportioned to Cornelis Roelofse at the first settlement of Acquackanonk.

¹ O'Callaghan's New Netherland, I., 438.

² *Ib.*, I., 439, 440.

³ *Ib.*, II., 583-593; Pearson's Albany Records, 210; Bergen's Kings County Settlers, 70-71; N. Y. Col. Docs., XIV., 53, 64, 65, 78, 379, 473, 522, 527. Some of them are described as from Utrecht.

⁴ N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 115.

⁵ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIV., 379.

⁶ In the records, Roelof's wife or widow is sometimes called Gerritje Cornelis, so she was probably a daughter of Cornelis Van Nes, who obtained a patent, May 23, 1659, for twenty-five morgens of land near Amersfoort.—N. Y. Col. Docs., XIV., 437.

first mentioned line that parts Newark and Hockquickanon, be it more or less." Roullifson was to pay the quit rent of a half penny per acre to the Lords Proprietors.¹ By patent dated May 16, 1694, the Lords Proprietors conveyed to "Cornelius Roullifson of Hachquickanon planter in the right of John Curtis of Newark, all that tract of land between two small brooks adjoining to the line betwixt Newark & Hockquickanon beginning at a tree standing in the partition line and thence running southeast along said brook 29 chains to a brook thence along the brook 40 chains; thence northwest along the brook 16 chains; thence north along the brook to a boggy meadow, and from thence to where it began; bounded east, south & west by the brook aforesaid, & northeast by the said partition line, containing after allowances for barrens, highways &c. sixty acres English measure."² On a copy of a map showing the apportionment of the "Point Patent," in the present city of Passaic, Lot No. 14 bears the name "rolf Cornelisen van der houten"—Roelof Cornelissen Van Houten; this was the son of Cornelis Roelofsen, the Acquackanonk patentee, and this map indicates that this Lot was apportioned to him, and descended to his son.³ References in ancient deeds indicate similarly that Lot No. 3 in the Wesel subdivision was set off to Cornelis, or to his heirs. It has been already stated that Lot No. 6, West, in the Bogt subdivision, was apportioned to the heirs of Cornelis Roelofse.⁴ From the date of his wife's second marriage we may infer that Cornelis died about the year 1700, when he was less than fifty years of age.

III. Theunis; Tunis Roelofse, from Amersfoort, Long Island, married Tryntje Claes, from Minden, Holland, Dec. 23, 1677, at Bergen; his wife is generally called Tryntje Claes Kuyper (Cooper). The baptisms of their first six children were recorded at Bergen. They were among the eleven persons received into the Tappan church at its organization, Oct. 24, 1694, and their children were thereafter baptized there. Theunis was the progenitor of the very numerous Van Houtens of Tappan and neighborhood.

IV. (prob.) Geesje, wife of Lubbert Lubbertsen (Weservelt). She and her husband were received into the Bergen church Oct. 2, 1676—the same day that Helmigh Roelofse was married there.

Third Generation.

Helmigh-Roelof Cornelissen and Jannetje Pieterse had children:

I. Roelof, bap. June 11, 1677; m. 1st, Aagtje-Cornelisse Vreeland, April 21, 1701; 2d, Feitje Sickels, Dec. 15, 1711. He and his father were the first of the Acquackanonk community to buy land north of the Passaic river, they being the Helmigh Roelofse and Roelof Helmighse who bought a third interest in Totowa from Major Anthony Brockholls, as already mentioned. Roelof settled on this

purchase, doubtless in the neighborhood of the present Laurel Grove cemetery, or southwest of the road to Siggack. He was probably a carpenter and wheelwright by trade, which he followed in the intervals of his farming. His will, dated June 16, 1762, proved December 1, 1770, was witnessed by Dierck Van Giesen, Theunis Dey and George Vreland; a codicil, dated July 6, 1769, was witnessed by Dierck Van Giesen, John Vanwinkle and Theunis Dey. By this instrument he disposed of his property thus:

I will and Order that my Beloved wife fytje shall Possess and Enjoy all my Estate Both Real & Personal During the time she doth Continue to be my Widow and after the Death or Remarryge of my said Wife I give all my lands to my three sons Namely Robert Johannes and Cornelius to them the said Robert Johannes and Cornelius their Heirs & Assigns for Ever to be Equally Divided among them my son Robert to have and Hold the House and Setelment where he now Dwels upon and my son Johannes to Have and Hold the House and Setelment where he now Dwels upon and my sone Cornelius to Have and Hold the House and Setelment where I now Dwell upon and the Remainder of my Lands to be Equally Divided among my three Sons above Named in Such a Manner as will be most Convenient for Each of them I also Give to my three Sons all my Carpenters and Wheelwright tools and also all my Utensils of Husbandry. I also give to my said three sons Each an Equal third Part of all my right & title I have in a Brew Kiteel Brew-house with the Utensils and the Appurtenances thereunto belonging to them and Each of them their Heirs and Assigns for Ever I also give to my sone Cornelius the Choise of all my Negrose and all the Remainder of my movables to be Equally Divided among all my Children to witt Helmogh, Eachje now wife of Jacob Spier Robert Johannes, Cornelius, Geertruy now wife of Manes Van Wagenen, Catelyntje now wife of Frans Post. And further I will and Order that my three sones Namely Robert, Johannes, and Cornelius shall Each of them pay the full sum of Sixty pound Current Money of New York to my sone Helmogh and my three Daughters Namely Eachje, Geertruy, and Catelyntje, to them their Heirs or Assigns and that within six Years after the Death or Remarryge of my said Wife my sone Robert shall pay thirty¹ Pound to my sone Helmogh also thirty¹ Pound to Eachje now Wife of Jacob Spier and my son Johannes shall pay the sum of Sixty² Pound to Geertruy now Wife of Manes Van Wagenen and my sone Cornelius shall pay the sum of Sixty² Pounds to Catelyntje now wife of Frans Post.³

II. Pieter, bap. Jan. 23, 1680; m. Claertje Post, April 8, 1703. (She was bap. Dec. 4, 1681, dau. of Adrian-Adrian Post.⁴) He settled at Slioterдам, his father conveying to him Lot No. 2.

III. Cornelis, b. March 21, 1682; m. Aagtje Johannisse Vreeland, April 19, 1711; he probably lived at Bergen, where he d. Oct. 4, 1748. She was bap. April 22, 1690, dau. of Johannis-Michiel Jansen.⁵

IV. Catelyntje, b. Feb. 17, 1685; m. Johannis Gerritsen, Nov. 4, 1703. He was b. Jan. 11, 1678, son of Gerrit Gerritsen. For his ancestry and descendants, see pp. 84-85.

V. Jacob, b. Dec. 11, 1687; m. Maritje Sickels, June 10, 1718. He had but one child, Jannetje, b. Feb. 24, 1719; m. Waling-Johannis-Waling Jacobse (Van Winkel), June 8, 1743.⁶ Jacob is described as of "Achqueghenonck in the County of Bergen," in his will, dated Dec. 12, 1769, witnessed by Josh Godwin, John Van Winkel and Jacob V. Winkle; proved May 10, 1788. He probably lived at the southwestern end of Totowa, near the present Laurel Grove

¹ E. J. Deeds, D, 390.

² E. J. Deeds, E, 107. This was a patent for apparently the land mentioned in the conveyance from Curtis.

³ This Lot is believed to have been between Prospect street and Grove street, or in that vicinity.

⁴ See p. 73.

¹ By the codicil this was reduced to fifteen pounds.

² Reduced by the codicil to thirty pounds.

³ E. J. Wills, K, 294. ⁴ See p. 137. ⁵ See p. 118. ⁶ See pp. 97, 99.

cemetery, in his early life, but after the death of his wife made his home with his daughter, in Acquackanonk, in the stone house still standing in River street, between West and Prospect streets. He devised his property to his son-in-law and his daughter for life, with remainder to his grandchildren, thus:

It is my Will that my Son in law Waling Van Winckel and my daughter Yannitye shall possess and enjoy all my real estate in the County of Bergen or elsewhere during their natural life and all my moveable estate I give to them their heirs and assigns for ever and after the decease of my said son in law Waling and my daughter Yannitye I give all my lands aforesaid unto my grand sons namely Jacob Cornelus & John that is to say I give and bequeath to said Jacob all that my lot of land laying on the South side of the road leading from the great Falls to Pequaneck¹ bounded Northerly by land of my brother Roelf and Southerly by Passaic river also all that lot of land laying at a place commonly called the Hook bounded Westerly by land of Dirrick Van Giesen and Rinier Van Giesen deceased Easterly by land of the heirs of my brother Dirrick and Southerly by Passaic river above the Little Falls Also all that lot of land which I last bought of the Proprietors and may more fully appear by a Deed of the same bearing date the first day of May 1754 reference being thereunto had together with all the appurtenances to the above premises belonging which land hereby given to said Jacob I give to him his heirs and assigns forever. Item I give and bequeath to my said grandson Cornelus his heirs and assigns forever all that my lot of land laying on the South side of a hill known by the name of (Harte Berg) containing forty four acres bounded between between the the heirs of my said brother Dirrick & Dirrick Van Giesen and Rynier Van Giesen deceased. Item I give & bequeath to my said grand son John his heirs and assigns forever all the remainder of my Lands and Tenements together with all the appurtenances to the same belonging all which lands hereby given to my said grandsons shall devolve to them after the decease of my said son in law Waling and my daughter Yannitye as above-said. Item I give also to said John Five shillings for his birth right. Item I give to said Jacob and John all my right which I have in a Brew-house brew kettle with the utensils whatsoever to the same belonging to them their heirs and assigns forever and further it is my Will and order that my said grandsons namely Jacob & John shall pay or cause to be paid the sum of Two hundred pounds current money of the Colony of New York to my grandsons namely Waling and Helmag and my grand daughters namely Hillegont and Marriyte and to each of them the sum of Fifty pounds that is say the said Jacob shall pay to each of them the sum of Twenty two pounds ten shillings money aforesaid and the said John shall pay to each of them the sum of Twenty-seven pounds ten shillings money aforesaid and at or before the expiration of six years after the decease of my said son in law Waling and my daughter Yannitye.²

VI. Dirck, b. Dec. 11, 1687; m. Metje [Martha] Gerrebrantse, of Gemoenipa, Sept. 27, 1711. He was one of the most enterprising and progressive members of the Van Houten family in his day, and acquired extensive possessions. He was less than thirty years old when he bought from Henry Brockholls, Sept. 26, 1715, a one-fourth interest in a large tract at Totowa. It has been already related³ that by deed dated October 29, 1724, he bought of the Brockholls heirs the western half, or about 319 acres, of Lot No. 2, of the Totowa Patent. On June 14, 1736,⁴ he joined with his brothers Roelof and Jacob, and Rynier Van Giesen, in the purchase of a tract of several hundred acres lying immedi-

ately southwest of the Totowa Patent, which the grantees partitioned between themselves and Derrick Van Giesen, May 26, 1746.¹ On June 1, 1741, Paulus Peterse, of achquechenonk, yeoman, conveyed to Dirrek Van houte of the county of Bergen, yeoman, for £150 proclamation money of New Jersey (about \$325 in coin), "all and every of the lands hereinafter named that is to say one certain lot of land laying to the North of wesel within the limits and Bounds of achquechenonk Being No Nine also one other lot of land joining to the former Being No ten, Both which said lots making one entire tract of land Bounded East upon a line called and commonly known By the name of the Cross line south By a lot of land Belonging to hendrick spier North By land Belonging to adrian F: post west and Northwest upon pesaik River as the same is laid out By John Verkerk as may fully appear By a chart or map thereof made By said Verkirk."² He also acquired other lands, at Preakness. He lived in a stone house on the north side of Totowa avenue, between North Nineteenth and North Twentieth streets; the site is now occupied by the residence of John Bensen. In 1769, when he made his will, he describes himself as of Achquecknonk; he was probably living with one of his daughters, or perhaps in the Bogt with his son Jacob. He was unusually well educated for his day, as he was able to write his name in full—*Derrick Van Houten*. "Derrick," or "Dirck," it might be remarked, is the Dutch for Richard. He was nearly eighty-two years old when he made his will; it was proved Dec. 16, 1769. In view of the large estate disposed of, and the numerous descendants and others interested, it is given herewith in full:

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN this sixteenth day of May Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred and Sixty Nine I Dirrick Van Houten of Achquecknonk in the County of Essex and Eastern division of New Jersey Yeoman being of sound Mind and Memory thanks be to God therefore but calling to Mind the Mortality of my Body and that it is appointed unto Man once to die do make and Ordain this my last Will and Testament, that is to say Principally I Recommend my Soul into the hand of God that gave it, my Body I Recommend to the Earth to be Buried in a decent Christian manner hoping through the Merits of Christ to receive the same again And touching such Worldly Estate wherewith God has Blessed me in this life, I give devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form IMPRIMIS my Will is that all my Just debts and funeral Expences be well and truly paid and discharged. Item I Give Bequeath and devise unto my Son Gerrebrand Van Houten all that Slip of Land laying on the Easterly side of a certain Brook and on the South side of the Highway & Joining upon Dirrick Van Giesons line & Passaic River at Totua for his primogeniture or Birthright³ Item I give devise and Bequeath unto my said Son Gerrebrand Van Houten and unto his heirs and assigns forever the equal half part of the Remainder of the Messuage or Lott of Land on which he

¹ E. J. Deeds, J, f. 20r. The tract is described as "on the North side of Passaic river above Totowa beginning at a great stone which is the beginning of a tract of land formerly granted to George Willocks, thence running northwest and by north eighty chains; thence southwest and by west to land formerly granted to Major Anthony Brockholls and Arent Schuyler; thence following their lines south and west as they run to said Passaic river; and thence running down the stream of said river until it bears west and by south from said great stone, and so to where it began."

² See map of the Bogt subdivision, on p. 71; and history of these two Lots, on p. 74. This deed is in the author's possession; it has never been recorded.

³ Part of the West Side Park, northeast of the brook.

¹ The road leading from Totowa to Singac.

² E. J. Wills, Book No. 31, f. 255.

³ See p. 227.

⁴ "In the tenth year of George the Second" is the language of the deed. George I. died June 20, 1727, and George II. was proclaimed June 14, 1727.

and my Son Helmich Van Houten now dwell Also one Lott of Land Adjoining upon Pompton line and Passaic River¹ Also one Lott of Land laying near to a certain Hill or Ridge of Mountains Called the Harteburg, the last mentioned Lotts are of the Singiac Land all which Lotts of Land to he and Remain unto my son Gerrehrand Van Houten his heirs and Assigns forever. Item I give devise and Bequeath unto my Son Helmich Van Houten and unto his heirs and assigns forever the other equal half part of the Remainder of the first mentioned Lott, where Gerrebrand and Helmich my Sons now dwell my Son Helmich to have my Homestead, House; Barn and Orchard in lue of the Homestead House Barn and Orchard on which my Son Gerrehrand now dwells which is to remain unto my Son Gerrehrand his heirs and assigns forever. Item I give and devise unto my Son Helmich Van Houten aforesaid and unto his heirs and Assigns forever one Lott of the above mentioned Singiac Land Bounded Easterly upon the Totua line and Southerly all along Passaic River heing Lott No. 1, as the same is laid out and Released to me (Excepting twelve Acres to be taken Square out of the same Lott at the Westerly End thereof which twelve Acres I give to my two Sons Gerrehrand & Helmich each the half part thereof to be held in Common by them my two Sons aforesaid. Item I give and devise unto my Son Jacoh Van Houten the half or equal Moiety of the Land on which he now lives in the Patent of Achquecknonk to witt the North side of said Lott² also the equal half part of a Lott in the Mountains near a Brook called the Green Brook in Bergen County which Land in said Lotts aforesaid he may give and devise unto any of his Children at his own discretion but not sell or Alien the same to any other person or persons the remaining Moiety of the two Last mentioned Lotts³ I give and devise to my Grandson Dirk Van Houten Son of said Jacoh Van Houten and to his heirs and assigns forever. Item I give unto my three Sons aforesaid all my Right into a Brew House with the Utensils and Brew kettle on the Farm of my Brother Jacoh Item I give and devise unto my four Children and their Respective heirs and assigns to wit unto Gerrehrand Van Houten Helmich Van Houten Marritje Thomosse & Jannitje Sip all the Mines and Minerals which are on my Lands aforesaid to wit unto each of them an equal fourth part to be and remain unto them and their heirs and assigns forever, Item I give and Bequeath unto my two Daughters Marritje and Jannitje aforesaid each the sum of One hundred pounds lawfull money of New York to be paid unto each of them or their heirs or Assigns within three Years after my decease by my two Sons Gerrehrand & Helmich or their respective heirs each the sum of One hundred pounds. All the Remainder of my Estate to be equally divided among my four Children Gerrehrand Helmich Marritje & Jannitje aforesaid or their heirs or Assigns And I Nominate & Constitute my two Sons Gerrehrand Van Houten and Helmich Van Houten to be Executors of this my last Will and Testament Revoking all former Wills by me made allowing and Confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament Signed Sealed published pronounced and declared this to be my last Will and Testament
Derrick Van Houten (L. S.)

In the presence of David Marines Derick Vreland Derick Van Ripen⁴

VII. Gerritje, bap. Jan. 7, 1691; m. Arie Sip, April 19, 1711. Ch., Cornelis, b. May 6, 1730.

VIII. Lysbet (Elisabeth), b. Oct. 16, 1693; m. Johannis-Adrian-Adrian Post,⁵ Oct. 8, 1714.

IX. Johannes, b. Oct. 28, 1696; m. Helena Johannis Vreland,⁶ of Bergen, June 17, 1719.

X. Jannetje, b. Nov. 2, 1699; m. Michiel Cornelisse Vreland, Oct. 23, 1718; both were of Bergen.

Cornelis-Roelof Cornelissen and Maddaleena Van Giesen had children:

I. Gerretje, bap. (at Bergen) Aug. 10, 1678; Gerritje Cornelise, b. Wihake, m. Tyme Valentyn, b. Albany, July

24, 1699; he m. 2d, Maritie Van Deuse, b. Albany, March 22, 1701.

II. Roelof, bap. (at New York) Dec. 31, 1679; m. Jannetje Janse Spier,¹ Jan. 1, 1715; she was b. at Acquackanonk, and both lived there at the time of their marriage, says the record. He is mentioned in the receipts given by Peter Sonmans for the quit-rents, in 1711, 1712, 1713, 1719, 1726 and 1727.² He was a miller, and probably removed to Pompton, where he bought from Garret Van Aule, August 2, 1740, for £65, a house and tract of land "at a place called and known by the name of Herrarat or Pomton, being part of a certain tract of land which John Berdan, John Bogert and Guysbert Van Blercum did purchase," July 24, 1733. The land bought by Van Houten lay on both sides of the river, thus assuring to him the water power.³ He owned No. 12 of the Small Lots, the two-acre wood-lots, under Wesel mountain, doubtless derived from his father.⁴ He was generally called Roelof Cornelisse Van Houten, but in the return of a road laid in Acquackanonk, Nov. 17, 1724, it is said to run "to John Sip's and Ralph Cornelius's line, to the Great Notch."⁵

III. Reinier, bap. Dec. 9, 1681; m. Gerritje Spyr, July 8, 1727; both were of Acquackanonk at the time; she was a dau. of Jan-Hendrick Jansen Spier.⁶

IV. Hendrick, b. Nov. 8, 1683; bap. April 2, 1684; Hendrick Cornelisse, b. and l. at Acquiggenonck, m. Magdalaentie Hendrickse Bruyn, b. Pemmerpogh, l. Acquiggenonck, Oct. 15, 1710; she m. 2d, Hessel Pieterse, widr. of Elisabeth Kuyper, Feb. 6, 1714.

V. [Dirckje], b. Nov. 7, 1685; Dircktie Cornelise m. Frans Johannis Spier (both b. at Acquiggenonck), March 17, 1705.⁷

VI. Johannis, b. Oct. 6, 1687; bap. at Acquackanonk; Johannes Cornelise Van Houte m. Trintie Pieterse, Nov. 1, 1712; both b. and l. at Acquiggenonck.

VII. Cornelis, bap. April 22, 1690.

Theunis-Roelof Cornelisse and Tryntje Klaes Kuyper had children:

I. Gerritje, b. Jan. 10, 1679; m. 1st, Willem Florisse Krom, Sept. 29, 1699; the marriage record says he was b. at Vlacke bos [Flatbush], and she on Husemes [Harsimus, now in Jersey City]; she m. 2d, Jan Hogenkamp, Oct. 15, 1707.

II. Roelof, b. Aug. 28, 1680; m. 1st, at Tappan, Marretje Huybertse Blauvelt, Oct. 17, 1705; 2d, at Bergen, Marritje Pieterse, of Bergen, Aug. 18, 1721. Issue (by his first wife): 1. Theunis, b. Oct. 4, 1706; m. Annaatie Kwackenbos, and had ch., Roelof, b. March 18, 1750; 2. Katryn, b. Nov. 9, 1708; 3. Johannes, b. Jan. 1, 1711; 4. Katryn, b. Oct. 28, 1712; 5. Willemyntje, b. April 4, 1715; 6. Klaes, b. April 23, 1717; 7. Gerrit, bap. Aug. 16, 1719.

III. Annetje (Antje), b. Aug. 13, 1682; m. Jacobus de

¹ Northwest of Little Falls, north of the Passaic river, at the line of the Pequannock Patent.

² Lot No. 10, West, in the Bogt.

³ Lot No. 9, West, in the Bogt, was included in this devise.

⁴ E. J. Wills, *Liher K*, f. 154.

⁵ See p. 137.

⁶ See p. 118.

¹ See p. 187.

² See pp. 78-79.

³ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 54.

⁴ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, D, 351.

⁵ History Passaic County Roads, 12.

⁶ See p. 187.

⁷ See p. 186.

Klerck (or Clerck), Oct. 16, 1706. Ch., Elisabeth, bap. (Hackensack), Jan. —, 1725.

IV. Klaes, m. Grietje Haring, Oct. 13, 1708; she was a dau. of Pieter Jansen Haring and Grietje Jans Bogert, who were m. in New York, Dec. 4, 1687. Klaes had issue: 1. Theunis, bap. Jan. 10, 1710; m. Rebecca Nagel;¹ 2. Katryntje, b. Feb. 4, 1712; m. David Davidse Demarest, of Schraalenburgh, widr. of Marytje Lesier, Jan. 8, 1729; 3. Petrus, b. March 19, 1715; m. Marretje Nagel;¹ 4. Gerrit, b. Nov. 7, 1718; m. Jannetje Blauvelt; 5. Roelof,² b. March 11, 1721; m. Catharine Nagel;¹ 6. Grietje, b. Nov. 6, 1723;

¹ Daughter of Resolvert Nagel and Klaertje Lydecker; three sisters married three brothers, and each had a son Klaes.

² Roelof-Klaes-Theunis-Roelof Cornelissen and Catherine Nagel had, among other children:

Johannes, b. April 9, 1761; m. Antje Blauvelt. About 1790 he removed to the neighborhood of Sicomac, in Bergen county, where he acquired considerable property. The Van Houten cemetery at that place has, over the gateway, an inscription to the effect that it was set apart by him for the use of his descendants. Issue:

Sixth Generation.

I. Roelof, m. — Manning, of Bloomingdale, N. J.

II. Jacob, b. Aug. 14, 1789, at Hempstead, Rockland county, N. Y.; m. Ellen Fisher (b. Aug. 18, 1791, dau. of Conrad Fisher, of the Sicomac neighborhood), Nov. 11, 1809. Jacob was a mason and builder by trade; he removed to Paterson about 1820, and built a house on Hamburg avenue, where he lived for a time. Subsequently he built on the triangle at the corner of North Main and Water streets, where he resided until his death, May 2, 1856.

III. Isaac, m. Margaret Westervelt, dau. of Peter Westervelt, of Hawthorne; she m. 2d, — Van Saun.

IV. Abraham, m. Bridget Garrison. He had a grist mill at Preakness, and was accidentally drowned in his mill pond.

V. Douwagh, d. unm.

VI. James, m. Cornelia —.

VII. Levi, m. Ann Van Gelder.

VIII. Catharine, m. John Ryerson, of Totowa; he afterwards removed to Paramus; she m. 2d, — Demarest.

IX. Maria, b. Oct. 5, 1791; m. Isaac Staggs, Feb. 24, 1810; d. April 29, 1866; he d. Nov. 1, 1861. (See page 194, note.)

X. Margaret (Peggy), m. Nicholas Romaine.

XI. Ann, m. Cornelius Van Horn; they removed to Joliet, Ill.

Seventh Generation.

Jacob-Johannes-Roelof-Klaes-Theunis-Roelof Cornelissen and Ellen Fisher had children:

I. John, b. Sept. 5, 1810; m. Rachel Romaine, Dec. 4, 1830; d. May 6, 1859.

II. Conrad, b. Dec. 31, 1813 m. Matilda Lydecker, Feb. 11, 1834; d. Sept. 7, 1835.

III. David, b. Jan. 29, 1816; m. Maria Oblenis, Jan. 23, 1836; d. May 26, 1853.

IV. Peter, b. April 1, 1818; m. Margaret Stevens, June 30, 1840; for thirty-two years they resided at Syracuse, N. Y., but for a number of years past they have lived in Paterson.

V. Maria, b. Dec. 10, 1819; m. David Ackerman, Feb. 8, 1838.

VI. Ann, b. Jan. 20, 1824; m. John Earle, April 23, 1840.

VII. James, b. Feb. 5, 1829; d. Sept. 23, 1840.

VIII. Henry, b. Dec. 11, 1831; m. Ann Maria Kiemer, Jan. 5, 1854; d. May 15, 1869.

IX. Isaac, b. Feb. 3, 1838; m. Ann Hutcheson, June 4, 1867. He was a corporal in Co. H, Twenty-fifth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, from September, 1862, to June, 1863; he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Paterson, 1871-75, 1878-79, being President of the Board in 1873-74; and Alderman from the First Ward, 1881-85, presiding over the Board of Aldermen in 1884.

m. Lucas Stevensen; 7. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 19, 1731; m. Abraham Stevensen.

V. Jannetje, bap. May 13, 1687; m. Arie Lammertse Smith, Jan. 11, 1711.

VI. Vrouwtje, bap. June 24, 1689; m. Kornelis Smidt, Oct. 28, 1716. Ch., Teunis, bap. Feb. 7, 1724; m. Elizabeth Peek, June 15, 1744.

VII. Johannes, bap. Oct. 7, 1690; prob. d. young.

VIII. Kornelia, m. Jan Waldron.

IX. Elizabeth, bap. April 15, 1696; m. Isaac Abrahamse Blauvelt, Sept. 13, 1718.

X. Pietertje, bap. Oct. 12, 1698, m. Johannes Fadissen (Tadesse),¹ Aug. 10, 1723. Issue: 1. Cathrina, b. Sept. 30, 1727; 2. Rachel, b. Dec. 30, 1729.

XI. Grietje, bap. Oct. 16, 1700; d. in inf.

XII. Grietje, bap. April 16, 1702; prob. m. Johannis Stadise¹ [Thadissen]. Ch., Annaetje, bap. April 15, 1725.

The foregoing children of Theunis-Roelof Cornelissen were all married at Tappan, and their descendants had almost absolutely no intercourse with the Van Houtens of Acquackanonk, Totowa or Sloomsterdam. Hence, no further detailed account will be given in these pages of this branch of the family.²

Fourth Generation.

Roelof-Hellemege-Roelof Cornelissen had children:

By his first wife:

I. Helmigh, b. March 11, 1704; m. Catharina Van Giesen, Nov. 6, 1730; both of Acquackanonk. He was probably the Helmigh Van House who was commissioned lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1745.³ He lived at Preakness. His will, dated March 3, 1781, witnessed by Samuel Van Saen, Cornelius Kip and Charles Slade Fulwood, was proved May 21, 1782. He devised all his estate to his wife, Catrina, during her widowhood, with remainder in fee to his children—Roeleff, Yannatye, Abraham, Printye, Catalinye, Vitte and Geertry; Roeleff, however, to have three pounds "for his Heirship;" "I give unto Jacob Borden [Berdan] his equal share of the Moveable Estate like unto my children above mentioned." Executors—Nicholas Kip and Teunis Ryerson, jun., both of Prakeness.⁴

II. (prob.) Tryntje; Tryntje Roelofse m. Hendrick Van Nes, May 20, 1726, at Acquackanonk.

III. Aegtje, bap. Oct. 18, 1708; m. Jacob Spij, Oct. 18, 1727, both living at Acquackanonk. He was probably the son of Barent-Hendrick Jansen Spier.⁵ Ch., Johannes, b. Feb. 15, 1730.

By his second wife:

IV. Robert, m. Elizabeth Post. He lived on Totowa, probably a short distance west of the Laurel Grove cemetery entrance, and on the same side of the road. He died

¹ Are these the same person, and did he marry sisters?

² Some particulars of the Tappan Van Houtens will be found in that excellent family history: "Isaac Kool (Cool or Cole) and Catharine Serven" by Rev. David Cole, D. D., New York, 1876, pp. 78-84.

³ Liber C2, of Commissions, Secretary of State's office. f. 104.

⁴ E. J. Wills, Liber M, f. 47.

⁵ See p. 187.

Jan. 27, 1786, aged 74 yrs., 16 days. His wife was probably a dau. of Adrian-Adrian-Adrian Post and Elizabeth Merselis.¹ She died Nov. 7, 1792, aged 76 yrs., 11 mos., 25 days. They rest in a family burying ground adjacent to North Twenty-fourth street, a few rods from the Lincoln bridge, and a short distance in the rear of St. Joseph's orphan asylum. His will, dated April 11, 1782, was witnessed by John Van Winkle, Cornelius Van Houten and Hessel Pietersie, and was proved Sept. 2, 1786. He disposed of his lands thus :

Item it is my Will that that my beloved wife Elizabeth shall possess and enjoy all my estate both real and personal during the time she doth continue to be my widow and after the death or remarriage of my said wife I give to my eldest Son Roelph Van Houten his heirs and assigns forever all that my lot of land whereon he now dwells containing about forty acres also all that my lot of land laying in the Hook between the lots of Gerrebrant Van Houten and my brother John Van Houten containing about thirty acres. Item I give and bequeath to my Son Cornelius Van Houten and to his heirs and assigns forever all that my lot of land I now dwell upon containing about ten acres also all that my lot of land laying on the West side of the main road between the lots of Jacob Van Winckel and my said brother John Van Houten containing about Seventy acres also all that my lot of land laying in the Hook a little distance above the Little Falls between the lots of my brothers Cornelius and John Van Houtens containing about thirty acres also three acres of land to wit part of my lot laying between two lots belonging to my said brother John Van Houten which hereafter will be given to my grandson Adrian Van Houten said three acres to be taken from the Southermost end of said lot together with all the buildings privileges hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging. Item I give and bequeath to my said grandson Adrian Van Houten and to his heirs and assigns forever all that my lot of land laying between the lot of Dirrick Van Gieson and my said brother John V Houten containing about seventeen acres also all that my lot of land laying between two lots of my said brother John Van Houten (excepting three acres given to my son Cornelius as abovesaid) also all my lot of land laying in the Hook laying between the lots of my brother Cornelius and John Van Winckel together with all the benefits privileges hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging. But it is my Will that all my land hereby given to my said grandson shall be and remain in the possession and enjoyment of my sons Roelph and Cornelius until my said Grandson shall come to the age of twenty one years. But if my said grandson Adrian should depart this life without issue then and in such case it is my Will that all the land hereby given unto him shall devolve unto my two sons Roelph and Cornelius to be by them equally divided to them their heirs and assigns forever Item I give to my eldest Son Roelph my Dutch hook title Martelaers hook² for his birth right Item I give also to him his heirs and assigns my negro girl named (Dien) Item I give to my Son Cornelius his heirs and assigns my two negro girls named (Floor and Bet) Item also my two lardge augors Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Feitye now wife to Hessel Petersi her heirs and assigns my negro named (Cate) Item I give to my daughter Catriena now wife to John Post and to her heirs and assigns my negro girl named (Zen) Item it also my Will that in a reasonable time after the death or remarriage of my said wife all the remainder of my moveable estate shall be equally divided between all my children to wit Roelph Cornelius and my grandson Adrien. Feitye and Catriena share and share alike.³

V. Cornelis, b. Jan. 16, 1715; m. 1st, Rachel Post, 4 Jan. 11, 1735, both l. at Acquackanonk; 2d, Marretye Van Giese.

VI. Johannes, b. June 6, 1717; m. Catharine Cadmus, Nov. 11, 1736; both b. and l. at Acquackanonk.

¹ See pp. 136, 139.

² Book of Martyrs.

³ E. J. Wills, Liber 29, f. 500.

⁴ See p. 140.

VII. Jannetje, b. March 19, 1719.

VIII. Geertrui, b. Jan. 20, 1721; m. Hermanus Van Wagenen, Dec. 29, 1741.¹

IX. (prob.) Feytye, m. Johannes Cadmus, Nov. 22, 1744, both l. at Acquackanonk.

X. Catalyntje, b. June 8, 1726; m. Frans Post, Dec. —, 1750.²

Pieter-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Claertje Post had children:

I. Jannetje, b. Feb. 16, 1704; m. Gerrit Hendrikse (i. e., Gerrit-Hendrick-Gerrit Gerritse). Issue: 1. Hendrick, b. May 31, 1728; 2. Klaertje, b. Sept. 29, 1731; 3. Pieter, b. May 1, 1740.³

II. Adrian, b. Aug. 17, 1706; m. Angenietje Boogaerd, of Peremes, Dec. 19, 1734, he being of Acquackanonk at the time. He removed to Pompton, and there died, Dec. 22, 1753.

III. Helmerich, b. Dec. 10, 1709; m. 1st, Geertje van Hoorn,⁴ Oct. 25, 1734, both being of Acquackanonk at the time; 2d, Eva, dau. of Paulus Rutan, of the Bogt. When past middle age, he joined a party of his friends and neighbors—the Van Ripers, Rutans, Staggs and others—who were among the early hardy pioneers who ventured into the frontier forests before the Revolution, penetrating so far West as Waywayanda, in Sussex county, and there he died. His will, dated May 26, 1771, witnessed by Andrew Johnson, Abraham Stegg and Isaac Stegg, was proved May 17, 1775. He appointed David Rutan and Johannes J. Van Houten executors. His estate was disposed of thus briefly:

I Give unto my Oldest Son Peter Van Houten the Sum of ten shillings current Lawful money of the Colony of New-York Item my Will is that my beloved Wife Eve shall have the Use of all my Real and Personal Estate untill my Youngest Son John shall be of Age and when my said Youngest Son shall be of Age my Will is that my Executors shall sell all my Estate both Real and Personal and divide the same in four equal shares one fourth part of my Estate shall then be given to my Wife Eve & my Daughter Jennitie share and share alike one Fourth part shall be given unto my Son Helmich Van Houten Item One fourth part shall be given unto my [son] Poulus Van Houten And one equal fourth part unto my Son John Van Houten And if it should happen that my Wife or Daughter or any one or more of my three Youngest Sons aforesaid should Die in their Minority Heirless then there share or shares to revolve to the Survivors of them which Legacies to Remain unto them & their Respective Heirs and Assigns forever.⁵

IV. Johannes, b. March 17, 1713; m. Martyntje Bartholf, June 11, 1739; the record says he was b. at Weesel and was living at de Panne; she was b. at Hackensack and lived at Pompton. He was probably a miller at the Ponds neighborhood, now called Oakland, or perhaps nearer to Yawpaw, on a tributary of the Big Pond, now known as Franklin Lake.

V. Catarina, b. March 17, 1713 (twin with Johannes); m. Hendrick Hoppe, b. and l. at Peremus, April 3, 1735.

¹ See p. 87.

² See p. 142.

³ See pp. 85, 87. In the Second River church records is the entry of the baptism of Pieter, child of Gerrit Gerritse and Jannetje Van Houten. It is given in the text above where it belongs. Gerrit was indifferently called Gerrit Hendrikse, Gerrit Gerritse, or Gerrit Van Wageninge.

⁴ Geertje Van Hoorn was one of six children of Dirk Barendse van Hoorn.

⁵ E. J. Wills, Liber L, f. 371.

Issue: 1. Claeretjen, bap. June 1, 1740; 2. Hendrik, b. Oct. 10, 1747.

VI. Annetje, b. Oct. 25, 1716; d. March 28, 1717.

VII. Gerrit, b. March 18, 1718; d. June 27, 1718.

VIII. Gerrit, b. Sept. 24, 1721; d. Oct. 1, 1721.

IX. Gerrit, m. Jannetje Kip, June 27, 1745, when they were both of Acquackanonk. Gerrit had the faculty of acquiring property, and of retaining it as well. It has been already related how he exchanged his farm at Slooterdam with Dominie David Marinus, in 1760, for the farm at Totowa, lying between Redwoods avenue and Marion street.¹ He bought from Abraham Godwin, of Totowa, innkeeper, Nov. 2, 1763, for £60, a tract of 46 1-2 acres at Hartebergh, lying on the road from Pacquanack to Totowa.² On April 15, 1769, he secured a release for the other half of the Slooterdam farm which had belonged to his father, from Pieter Van Houten, the eldest son and heir-at-law of Adrian Van Houten, late of Pompton, deceased, Helmagh Van Houten, of Slooterdam, Hendrick Hoppe and Catherine his wife, and Johannes Van Houten, of Pompton, all children and devisees of Pieter Van Houten, of Slooterdam, deceased.³ Gerrit ended his days on his farm at Totowa, where he died about 1794. He left a will, but it was lost, and never offered for probate. His children, however, carried out its provisions in good faith, partitioning the property in accordance with their father's directions.

Cornelis-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Aagtje Johannes Vreeland had children:

I. Jannetje, b. Jan. 21, 1712; m. Abraham Van Giesen, 1737, both b. and l. at Acquackanonk.

II. Johannes, b. March 25, 1714; m. Jannetje Doremus; they lived on the old homestead at Slooterdam, where he d. April 29, 1781; she d. July 21, 1807.

III. Helmerich, b. April 12, 1716; m. Jannetje (Jenneicke, Yanneke) Van Ryp, June 15, 1744; both lived at Acquackanonk.

IV. Klaesje, b. April 30, 1721, m. Hartman Blinkerhoff, Oct. 21, 1744; they both joined the Hackensack church on confession, Nov. 7, 1751. Children: 1. Cornelis, bap. Oct. 27, 1745; m. Jannetje Kip; d. Dec. 9, 1772; 2. Helena, bap. Dec. 6, 1747; m. and left two children; 3. Johannis, b. April 14, 1750; m. Sally Smith; he lived at the English Neighborhood; 4. Effie, b. June 10, 1751; m. Jacob Van Wagenen; d. Jan. 16, 1820; 5. Hendrick, b. May 6, 1753; m. Leah Van Wagenen, June 19, 1779; d. March 12, 1838; 6. Jannetje, m. George Vreeland, Oct. 21, 1780; d. June 2, 1834.

V. Fietje, b. April 8, 1725; m. Jacob Demott, Oct. 11, 1747. Ch., Johannes, b. Oct. 9, 1749.

VI. Cathalina, b. April 8, 1728.

Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Metje Gerrebrantse had children:

I. Gerrebrant, b. about 1712, and named after his maternal grandfather; m. Jannetje Sip, June 23, 1741; the

record says he was b. at Hoboken, and lived at Totowa, and that she was b. and l. at Acquackanonk. He was a farmer. His residence was the stone house still standing, in the West Side Park, which was probably erected by him soon after his marriage. It was the home for many years of one of the most active and enterprising men of his day, for such Gerrebrant Van Houten certainly was. In his time, the Totowa road ran between the house and the river; the highway was changed about 1870, when Totowa avenue was straightened at that point. The road crossed the brook by a bridge as early as 1787. Gerrebrant seems to have had great faith in the future of this region, for he and his brother Helmigh bought extensive tracts between Totowa and the High Mountain; also in the Singack, and even so far away as at Macopin, and in the Wanaque valley. A perusal of his will gives some idea of the extent of his possessions, and reveals great care and judgment in the disposition of his property. It forms an important link in the chain of title to so much territory that it is given herewith in full:

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Garrahndt Van Houten of Totaway in the County of Bergen and State of New Jersey, Yeoman, being of perfect bealth and of sound mind memory and understanding thanks to God for the same, but considering the uncertainty of this life, do make and ordain this my last Will and testament, and hereby revoking all former will or Wills by me made) in the manner and form following—In the first place I recommend my soul to the Almighty God who gave it me and my Body after my decease to a Christian Burial at the discretion of my executors herein after named, trusting to the merits of the blessed Saviour for a glorious resurrection to eternal life, and as for such earthly estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me my Will is and I give hequeath and dispose of the same in the following manner Imprimis my Will is that all my just debts and funeral Expences be immediately paid out of my personal estate by my executors Item I give and hequeath unto my loveing son Derrick Van Houten six acres of undivided land lying and being near the little Falls and adjoining the land of Helmigh Van Houten being the one half of twelve acres left by my Father to my Brother Helmigh and me, this I give him in bar of Heirship to him his heirs and assigns forever¹ Item I give devise and hequeath unto my said son Derrick Van Houten and to his heirs and assigns forever the Farm or Homestead whereon we at at present reside situate at Totaway containing about One hundred and fifty acres more or less together with the Houses, Barn Stables, Out Houses and every other Building and improvement or appurtenances thereunto belonging, I likewise give devise and hequeath unto my said son Derrick and to his heirs and assigns forever the three lots of land which I have in the Singack containing in the whole about One hundred and eighty acres more or less together with all the rights & privileges thereunto belonging likewise another Lot of Land adjoining Van Geisens line under the Mountain containing about twelve acres more or less as will appear by the release for the same from my Bro^r Helmigh, likewise another Lot of land adjoining the old or Homestead lot containing about twenty five acres more or less,² likewise another small lot in the Clove of the Mountain back of the Homestead Lot containing about ten Acres,³ likewise fifteen acres out of Lot No. 2 of land belonging to me near and adjoining Totaway Bridge beginning from the River on the line of a small Lot of land belonging to Martin Ryerson on which the House of Isaac Van Derheck now lives in stands running five chains in breadth down y^e River and thirty chains in length⁴ likewise a small lot of clear land lying back of the Caal bergh,⁵ adjoining a lot of Helmigh Van Houten distinguished in the Map by Lot No. 2, and containing about nineteen acres.

¹ Dirck conveyed this six acres, Oct. 6, 1789, to Elias Vreeland, and he to Elias Smith, April 27, 1790.—*Bergen Co. Deeds*, F, 442.

² In the West Side Park, northeast of the brook.

³ In or near the gap now traversed by Preakness avenue.

⁴ See p. 232.

⁵ *Kaal bergh*—Bare Mountain, near Oldham.

¹ See p. 228.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 281.

³ *Ib.*, A, 279.

more or less, all which said Lots and tracts of land I give devise and bequeath unto my said son Derrick Van Houten his heirs and assigns forever Item I give devise and bequeath unto my Grandson Adrian Van Houten son of son Adrian Van Houten deceased, part of the Lot of land whereon my said son Adrian lived at the time of his decease situate lying and being near Totaway Bridge, beginning at the west line of the small lot of land belonging to Martin Ryerson and whereon Isaac Van Derbeck now lives and running nearly west up said River till it passes the West corner of the present Barn one chain, and then running about a north west course or parrallele to the said west line of Martin Ryerson and my lot No. 2 till it comes to the land or lot of Land of Forty acres divided between my Bror Helmigh Van Houten and me, and then running along said line about a N E Course till it joins the line of Lot No. 2 together with the House Out Houses, Barn, Baracks, Stables, Orchards and every other rights previledges and improvements thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to him his heirs and assigns forever,¹ likewise I give and bequeath unto my said Grandson Adrian V Houten and to him and to his heirs and assigns forever a lot of land lying and being on the east side of the land or small lot of Martin Ryerson, and the fifteen acres bequeathed unto my son Derrick, distinguished by lot No. 2 and containing about fifty acres² likewise I give and bequeath unto the said Adrian V Houten his heirs and assigns forever another full lot No. 6: lying between the land of Martin Ryerson and Helmigh Van Houten containing about seventy four acres more or less,³ Nevertheless my Will is and I desire and ordain that my son Derrick Van Houten shall possess occupy and improve the said Lot of Land No. 6 till my said Grandson Adrian Van Houten he arrived to the age of eighteen years he paying yearly and every Year for rent of the same the sum of Two pounds ten shillings proclamation money I likewise Give and bequeath unto my said Grandson to him his heirs and assigns forever another lot of Woodland laying in the Valley in the Mountain adjoining lands of Helmigh Van Houten and a Lot Giving⁴ to my said son Derck Van Houten containing about Fifty five acres more or less⁵ likewise another small lot of about Ten acres laying by North of the Caalhergh over a slough, likewise another small lot of twelve acres hack of the Caalhergh⁶ adjoining the lot of Helmigh Van Houten and distinguished in the Map by lot No. 3 all which lots I give and bequeath to him his heirs and assigns forever. Item I give and bequeath unto my daughters Garretje wife of Michael Vreeland and Metye Wife of Cornelius Van Houten all that remaining part of the Lot No. 1 whereon the Red House stands lying and being near the Totaway Bridge⁷ distinguished in the Map by Lot No. 1 excepting that part thereof before bequeathed to my Grandson Adrian Van Houten on which his House and Barn stands, and excepting the Church lot and a reservation or previledge to all my Children and their heirs to break and fetch away stones out of a Quarry situate lying and being near the west line of said Lot, likewise another Lot in No. 1 of twenty acres being half of Forty acres divided between my Brother Helmigh and me adjoining said lot of Helmigh Van Houten and a Lot of Martin Ryerson, likewise another Lot containing ten acres lying and being hack of the Call-hergh joining Helmigh Van Houtens lot to be equally divided between them to them their heirs and assigns forever, Whereas I am intituled to a part of lands laying hack of Pompton in Bergen County distinguished by and in the deeds by the name of Burnt Meadow and also a part of lands southwest of the same called or laying by the long Hill remaining undivided which I hereby give and bequeath unto my Children Derrick, Garretje and Matje and my Grandson Adrian Van Houten unto them their heirs and assigns forever share and share alike. Item my Will and desire is that my son Derrick Van Houten shall pay unto my daughters Garretje and Metje they or their heirs the sum of One hundred and twenty pounds current money of this State within four years after my decease. Item my Will and desire is that my s^d Grandson Adrian shall pay to his sister Jannetje four years after he arrives to the years of manhood or the age of twenty one years the sum of Forty pounds current and lawful money of this State to her or her heirs Item my Will and desire is that my

daughter in law Elizabeth Van Houten Widow of my son Adrian Van Houten shall possess occupy enjoy and receive all the profits and income of that part of my estate left to her son Adrian Van Houten, after my decease, until her said son comes of age or she marries again for the better educating and bringing up her two Children she in the meantime making no waste or destruction on the same, Lastly my Will and desire is, that after my decease all my moveable estate shall be equally divided into four equal parts, one of which I give and bequeath to my son Derrick, one part to my daughter Garretje, one part to my daughter Matje and the other fourth part I give and bequeath to my two Grand Children Adrian and Jannetje share and share alike and my desire is that my executors shall take their share and improve the same to their best advantage till my said Grand Children shall respectively be arrived at the years of discretion I give and bequeath the same to them their heirs and assigns forever It is my further desire that my old Negro Tom and Wench Leah shall have the privilege by whom of my Children they will live And for the better performance of this my last Will and testament I do hereby nominate constitute and appoint my loving son Derrick Van Houten and my sons in law Michael H. Vreelandt and Cornelius Ruliff Van Houten executors of this my last Will and testament, which is wrote in the same hand on six folio pages or one and half sheets of paper, and to which In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 5th day of October One thousand seven hundred and eighty three.

Garrabrandt Van Houten (L. S.)

Signed sealed and declared by the said Garrabrandt Van Houten to be his last Will and testament in the presence of us who saw him and each other sign the same, the word Grand-son Adrian V Houten being interlined or wrote on an erasure.

Garret Ahele. John Van Giesen. John Van Wincle

CODICIL to this my last Will and testament. WHEREAS I did make my last Will and testament hearing date the fifth day of October in the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty three hereunto affixed by which I devised several lots of land to my Children and Grand Children and having made no mention if in case any mines or minerals should be found on the said lots of Land, it is further my Will that if in case any mines or minerals of any Metals whatsoever shall be found on or in any of my lands devised to my Children and Grand Children, that all my Children and Grand Children shall have an equal right to the said mines namely one fourth part to my son Derrick Van Houten, one fourth part to my daughter Matje, Wife of Cornelius Van Houten, one fourth part to my daughter Gerritje wife of Michael Vreelandt, and one fourth part to my two Grand Children namely Adrian Van Houten and Jannetje Van Houten son and daughter of my son Adrian Van Houten deceased to each of them their heirs and assigns forever, and it is my Will that this shall be taken and deemed as part of my last Will and testament holding good my Will beforementioned in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and fixed my seal this twenty eight day of September One thousand seven hundred and eighty eight 1788.

Garrahrandt Van Houten (L. S.)

The words between the sixth and seventh line were interlined before the sealing of these presents, Sealed and pronounced in the presents of us John Van Giesen, Adrian Van Houten John Bensen.¹

II. Halmagh, b. about 1714; m. Antje, dau. of Gerrit-Adrian-Adrian Post and Lea Straet, Oct. 29, 1742; he was b. at Gemoenapan, but lived at Totowa, says the record. Halmagh lived in the house formerly occupied by his father, a long, low, stone building, on the north side of the Totowa road, between North Nineteenth and North Twentieth streets. The old house was torn down many years ago by Richard Bensen, who erected on the site the frame house now occupied by his son, John Bensen. Halmagh and his brother appear to have been on terms of the warmest intimacy and with the utmost confidence in each other, as they almost invariably moved together in their business enterprises. His will, dated Nov. 18, 1783, witnessed by John

¹ See p. 230.

² See p. 232.

³ See p. 233.

⁴ Given.

⁵ Northeast of Oldham.

⁶ On the new High Mountain road, about a mile from Oldham. An Italian settlement has been started on this tract.

⁷ See pp. 230, 232.

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¹ Prohated at Bergen, May 11, 1789.—*E. J. Wills, Liber 30, f. 242.*

Van Winkle, Martain Van Blarcome and Charles Slade Fullwood, and with Halmagh's own proper mark affixed, was proved Jan. 30, 1784. His three sons were named as executors. He disposed of his property in this manner:

My will is that my Loving wife Antye shall he and remain in full Possession of all my Estate both real and Personal during her Widowhood and that she may if necessity requires Sell and dispose of such of my Estate both real and personal as she may think proper I Give and Bequeath to my Eldest Son Adrian and to his heirs and Assigns for ever a small piece of Woodland Containing about Eleven Acres which I Purchased of David Ogden which I Give unto my said Son for his hirthright Item I Give also unto my said Son Adrian the Homestead wherein I do Possess with all the Improvements and Priviledges thereunto belonging Excepting Sixteen Acres from the road Leading from Martin Van Blarcoms thro the Mowing Ground which I give and Bequeath unto my son Derrick¹ to him his heirs and Assigns and the homestead above mentioned with the Priviledges and Appurtenances Together with the remaining part of the Lot to my said Son Adrian to him his heirs and Assigns for ever Also I Give and Bequeath unto my said Son Adrian his heirs and Assigns for ever forty Acres of my Lot laying at a place called the Hook which is to begin about one Chain on the North East side of a Small Brook Called Kleppe Fall² and from thence South Westerly with the full Breadth of my Lot so far as to make the full Complement of Forty Acres as aforesaid Item I Give and Bequeath to my Son Richard and to his heirs and Assigns forever all that my Lot of Land where he now dwells upon that is to say Beginning at Passaick River thence Northwesterly with the full Breadth of my Lot until it comes to a Certain fence standing through a Swamp between the Dwelling house of said Richard and my son Peter³ also Twenty Acres of Land which I bought of Abraham Godwin also Thirty Acres of Woodland laying on the east Side of a hill called Kaale Bagh Also a small piece of Land about seven Acres laying behind Darrick Van Giesons Land Also Forty Acres of that my Lot of Land Laying in the Hook as aforesaid Beginning Passaick River thence to run North Easterly with the full Breadth of Said Lot until it Contains the full Compliment of Forty Acres as aforesaid Item I Give and Bequeath to my son Peter and to his heirs and Assigns forever all that my Lot of Land he now dwells upon Beginning at the above mentioned fence Standing through said Swamp from thence Northwesterly until it comes to the Rear of my said Lot,⁴ also Thirty Acres of my Land laying on the Northwest side of the Kaal Bagh aforesaid also a Small piece of Wood land Containing about Fourteen Acres Laying behind Garret Van Howtens Land also Thirty Acres of that my Lot of Land Laying in the Hook aforesaid Beginning at the North East End of my said Lot and Southwesterly until it Contains Thirty Acres as aforesaid and binds upon my Son Adrians Forty Acre Lot also all the remainder of my said Lott laying between my sons Adrian and Richard's Lotts Item I Give to each of my Sons above mentioned an Equal third Part of all my Right I have in a Brew House Brew Kettle with the utensils thereunto Belonging further it is my will if in case any mines should be discovered at any time hereafter on any Part of my Land hereby Given to my Sons above Named or unto either of them then and in such Case I Give and Bequeath to each of my Children herein Named an Equal fifth part of such Mines Item I Give to my Daughter Metye now Wife of John Van Gieson and to her heirs and Assigns my Negro Girl named (Fil) Item I Give unto my Daughter Catriena my Negro Girl Named Flora to her her heirs Assigns forever Item I Give also to my said Daughter Catriena an Outset out of my Moveable Estate equal to that which my said Daughter Metye has had⁵

III. Martje (Marrietje), b. Sept. 25, 1715; m. Johannis Thomasse Van Riper, May 12, 1732; she was less than 17,

¹ Derrick mortgaged this sixteen acres to Hendrick Kip, of New Barbadoes, Dec. 13, 1785, for £43. Martin Van Blarcom lived at the Harteborgh.

² *Klippig val* is the Dutch for Stony brook, a hawling stream in the southwestern part of the Totowa tract.

³ Lot No. 4 and part of Lot No. 7, in the subdivision of Lot No. 3, of the Totowa patent. See p. 233.

⁴ The northwestern part of Lot No. 7.

⁵ E. J. Wills, *Liher M.*, f. 268.

while he was 38 years of age at the time of their marriage. He was a son of Thomas-Juriae Thomasse (Van Riper).¹

IV. Jannetje, b. April 19, 1719; m. Halmagh Sip. Ch., Dirk, bap. Dec. 10, 1749.

V. Dirck, b. Dec. 24, 1722; doubtless d. young, as he is not mentioned in his father's will.

VI. Jacob, b. Aug. 22, 1724; m. Jenne Van Ryp, Sept. 6, 1745; she was b. Dec. 25, 1720, at Tappan, but lived at Acquackanonk at the time of her marriage. She was a dau. of Jurjaen-Thomas-Juriae Thomasse and Aeltje Van Winkle.²

Johannes-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Helena-Johannis-Michiel Jansen Vreeland had children:

I. Helmigh, m. Aagtje (b. Sept. 18, 1733, dau. of Joris-Elias-Michiel Jansen) Vreeland, m. 1. May 4, 1753; d. Oct. 23, 1803. He lived at Bergen.

II. Johannes, bap. June 17, 1735; m. Aeltje Sickels.

Roelof-Cornelis-Roelof Cornelissen and Jannetje Spier had children:

I. Helena, b. Oct. 15, 1715.

II. Cornelis, b. April 11, 1717; Cornelis Van Houten, y. m., b. at Wesel, 1. at Panne, m. Sara De Marest, y. d., b. and 1. at Hakkensak, Dec. 13, 1739; he and his wife joined the Schraalenburgh church, in 1751, by letter from Peremis. Issue (bap. at Schraalenburgh): 1. Abraham, b. Sept. 19, 1748; 2. Jannetje, b. March 30, 1750; 3. Jan, b. Dec. 8, 1751; 4. Jan, b. Sept. 10, 1754; 5. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 12, 1756; 6. Sara, b. April 7, 1761; 7. Jakemyntje, b. June 1, 1763. Cornelis inherited Lot No. 14 in the Goutum subdivision, which had been apportioned to the Acquackanonk patentee, or to his oldest son, as stated on p. 235. This he sold, June 19, 1751, to Lucas Wessels, who carried on a tannery on the brook that formerly crossed Main avenue (Passaic) just north of the main Erie station. This Lot included the land south of the former Reformed church parsonage farm in Passaic, between the Wesel road (Lexington avenue) on the east and the Van Wagoner line and Prospect street on the west; and Bloomfield avenue on the south.³

III. Johannes, b. Nov. 30, 1719; m. Elizabeth (Lybetje) Van Rype, both 1. at Acquackanonk, Nov. 8, 1745; she was b. Nov. 17, 1726, one of the two children of Abraham-Thomas-Juriae Thomasse (Van Riper);⁴ he was called Johannes or John R. Van Houten. His will, dated Nov. 5, 1796, was witnessed by his neighbors, Cornelius Van Houten, John Van Houten and John Bensen, jun. He gave his wife Elizabeth all his estate during life, with remainder to his son Roelof in fee, he to pay £20 to each of his sisters—Elizabeth and Jannetje; Elizabeth to have the negro woman Bettie; Jannetje to have the negro woman Dine; by a codicil, Cornelius Van Winkle and David Bensen were appointed executors, in place of John Bensen and John Van Winkle, deceased. This will was never offered for pro-

¹ See p. 156.

² See p. 160.

³ These boundaries are given approximately.

⁴ See p. 161.

bate.¹ In a deed dated May 2, 1803, Lybetje describes herself as a widow,² showing that John d. between 1796 and 1803; she d. at Totowa, May 25, 1818, in her 93d year. She was generally known as Lybetje, but in deeds executed in her later years the English form, Elizabeth, was used by the scribes. Notwithstanding the fact that his wife owned a half interest in Lot No. 7, West, in the Bogt (the lot lying on the south side of Broadway, from East Eighteenth street westward to the river),³ John preferred to live in his own house, on the southwest side of the Totowa road, immediately west of the tree-lined lane leading in to the house formerly occupied by the late William F. Heins. It was a stone building, perhaps seventy-five feet long, one story high, with a steep roof, the long eaves coming down to within four or five feet of the ground; the ceilings were only about six feet high, with great oaken beams overhead; the timbers used were "big enough to build a house," says one who remembers well the ancestral mansion. It was torn down about 1850; the site is now occupied by a frame house, painted white, belonging to the Laurel Grove Cemetery Company.

IV. Jacob, b. Oct. 26, 1721; he was prob. the Jacob Van Houten, y. m., b. and l. at Panne, m. Neeltje Stegge, y. d., b. at Hackensack, l. by the Panne, June 8, 1747.

V. Maria, b. Dec. 30, 1724.

VI. Henricus, b. Feb. 17, 1726; perhaps the Hendrick Van Houten, of Acquackanonk, who m. Aeltje Jacobusse, b. at Acquackanonk, l. at Peghquonock, Sept. 7, 1741; if so, he was less than sixteen years old, which would have been quite precocious, even for those days of early marriages.

VII. Abraham, b. Oct. 12, 1727.

Fifth Generation.

Helmigh-Roelof-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Catharina Van Giesen had children:

I. Echje (Egge, Egje), b. Oct. 29, 1721; prob. m. Hendrick Doremus. Issue: 1. Roeliph, b. Nov. 8, 1769; 2. David, b. July 25, 1775.

II. Roeloff, m. Annetje Kip, Dec. 20, 1756, both living at Perikenis. Roeloff and his wife were still of Preakness, July 25, 1791, when they conveyed to Jacob Van Riper a tract of twenty-two acres at that place, being part of a tract devised to Roeloff by his father, Helmigh.⁴

III. Feytje (Vitye), b. Jan. 27, 1735; m. [Benjamin?] Yeomans. In 1805 she was living in Paterson, and apparently a widow.⁵

IV. Yannatye; d. about Oct. 1, 1796, the date of Albert Van Saun's charge of eight shillings "to making coffin for Jennie Van Houten."

V. Abraham.

VI. Printye; m. ——— Doyle. In the division of her

father's estate, Lot No. 5, containing 12.01 acres was, set off to her.

VII. Catalinye; Caty Van Houten, daughter of Helmigh Van Houten, of Preakness, made her will Dec. 29, 1783; it was proved Sept. 23, 1785. She gave her wearing apparel to her sisters, Yannatje, Printye, Fithey and Garthey; all the rest of her estate to her sister Atje (Affey, Echje). Executors—Samuel Van Saun and Thomas Ryerson, both of Preakness.¹

VIII. Johannes, bap. April 26, 1746; prob. d. young, as he is not mentioned in his father's will.

IX. Gertruy, b. March 19, 1754; m. Matthew Krankhite (Kranck, Cranck, Cronk). Issue: 1. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 14, 1786; 2. John, b. Oct. 6, 1789; 3. Feytje, b. Sept. 1, 1791; 4. Maria, b. March 14, 1793; 5. Egge, b. May 14, 1796.

Robert-Roelof-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Elizabeth Post had children:

I. Roelof, bap. Aug. 6, 1746; m. 1st, Antje Hennion, m. 1. Dec. 18, 1772; 2d, Antje Berdan; d. March 2, 1802; his second wife was prob. dau. of John Berdan and Margaret his wife; she d. Aug. 7, 1833, aged 74 yrs., 3 mos. Margaret Berdan, who lies beside her in the Van Houten family burying ground near the Lincoln bridge, d. Dec. 12, 1799, aged 69 yrs., 5 mos., 15 days. Roelof was sometimes called Roelof R. Van Houten. His homestead lay next southwest of the Totowa patent line, his residence being probably where the Totowa road turns off to Singack. His son Robert having acquired the interest of the other heirs, conveyed to John Deeths, Oct. 28, 1809, for \$1,500, a farm of 49.55 acres, extending 10.16 chains along the Totowa line, and 33.70 chains along the Passaic river.² This is still known as the Deeths farm; it lies near the new Jackson bridge over the Passaic river, near Little Falls. The other children of Roelof quit-claimed to John Van Allen the homestead formerly of Robert, their grandfather, by deed dated May 1, 1817, for \$500; this is described in the deed as being in Singack.³ The will of Ann Van Houten, widow of Ralph Van Houten, of Acquackanonk, is dated March 23, 1826; proved Sept. 24, 1833.⁴

II. Adriaan, b. Aug. 1, 1750; m. Yannetye Merselis; d. prior to 1786.

III. Cornelius, b. Nov. 20, 1753; m. Feytje (Sophia) Van Houten; she was b. March 14, 1764, dau. of Cornelius Van Houten and Marretje Van Giesen; she d. March 10, 1818; her husband d. May 10, 1820. "Case" Van Houten, as he was called, son of Robert, lived in a stone house on the southwest side of the Totowa road, a short distance from the river, near the entrance to the Laurel Grove cemetery. He owned a quarry, known as "the Red Stone quarry," near Little Falls, whence he brought the stone in blocks to his shop, which stood on the same side of the road as his house, a little further west, and there he and his sons cut the stone for the use of masons and builders. The will

¹ E. J. Wills, Liber 33, f. 161.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, D, 282; F, 575.

³ Ib., K, 327.

⁴ Essex County Wills, F, 150.

¹ It is in the possession of his great-grandson, Halmagh Van Houten, who lives on the Totowa road, near where Beattie or Union avenue joins that road.

² Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 398.

³ See pp. 71, 73.

⁴ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 590.

⁵ Ib., D, 404.

of Cornelius, dated May 6, 1820, was proved May 29, 1820; he devises all his estate to his children, giving Robert \$100 of personal estate, and to Cornelius "a certain house called a shop standing on the south side of the road now newly built, subject to removal off the land."¹

IV. Feytje, m. Hessel Pieterse, m. l. Dec. 29, 1759; Hessel lived on the Wesel road, where the Cedar Lawn cemetery now is; d. May 25, 1806, aged 70 yrs., 3 mos., 10 days; he d. May 18, 1795, aged 61 yrs., 2 mos., 5 days.²

V. Catriena, m. John Post, May 20, 1762.³

Cornelis-Roelof-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen had children:

By his first wife (Rachel Post):

I. Hendrick, bap. June 20, 1746.

II. Ragel, b. Dec. 26, 1749.

By his second wife (Marritje Van Giesen):

III. Lena (Ellener), b. Nov. 24, 1761; m. Edo Merse-
lis; d. July 15, 1821. He lived in a stone house then stand-
ing near the southeast bank of the Passaic river, nearly
opposite the Laurel Grove cemetery entrance. There was
a ford across the river at that point. One day, probably in
the fall of 1780, when the American troops were encamped
at Totowa and Preakness, General Washington was riding
by just as Lena came up from the river with a pail of water,
trilling a merry lay as she carried it to the house. The me-
lodious warbling and the graceful bearing of the young girl
attracted the General's notice, and following her to the
house, with stately courtesy he begged her to sing again for
him. Such a request, from such a source, was too much for
a simple country maiden, and she retreated in dismay from
the august presence of the Father of his country. Lena had
issue: 1. Marretye, b. Jan. 6, 1787; 2. Edo, b. Oct. 31,
1790; 3. Jennicke, b. April 15, 1794; 4. Cornelious, b.
Nov. 7, 1796; 5. Peter, b. Dec. 19, 1800.

IV. Elisabeth, b. March 14, 1764; m. 1st, Thomas Do-
remus, jun.; 2d, Barend Simonsen.

V. Fietje, b. March 14, 1764 (twin with Elisabeth); m.
Cornelis-Robert-Roelof-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen; d.
March 10, 1818. A communication in the Bergen Express
and Paterson Advertiser of the day, says: "In her, society
loses a valuable member—her children, an indulgent moth-
er, her husband, a beloved wife."

By his third wife (Metye Van Houten):⁴

VI. Roelof, bap. Jan. 19, 1772; m. Antye Van Giesen,
May 2, 1793, b. and l. at Totowa. Cornelius Van Houten
and Metye his wife conveyed substantially all of their prop-
erty to their son, Roelof C. Van Houten, Sept. 11, 1806, all
of them being then of Totowa. On May 1, 1811, Roelof C.
Van Houten, then of New York city, conveyed 88.10
acres of this property to Roelof (Roelof-Robert?) Van Hou-
ten, of Totowa.⁵ Issue: 1. Metye, b. Jan. 7, 1794; 2. Jo-

hannes, b. May 14, 1796; 3. Cornelious, b. Aug. 28, 1798;
4. Helenau, b. Sept. 8, 1800; 5. Maritye, b. Dec. 5, 1802;
6. Derich, b. March 16, 1805; d. in inf.; 7. Derick, b. Jan.
20, 1808.

VII. Gerrebrant, b. Feb. 24, 1775; d. in inf.

VIII. Gerrebrant, b. Jan. 18, 1778; m. Ragel Meet (Ra-
chel Mead), April 14, 1800. His will, dated April 1, 1816,
was proved Sept. 3, 1816. He devised all his estate in Sad-
dle River to his wife Rachel, during her widowhood; his
eldest son Cornelious to have \$1500 if he remained with his
mother on the farm; after the decease of the widow, the
property was to be sold, Cornelious paid \$1500, and the re-
mainder of the proceeds to be divided among the other
children. Executors—Edo Merselis and Jacob K. Mead. 1
Issue: 1. Cornelious, b. Sept. 15, 1800; m. Eliza Onder-
donk (Children: 1. Ellen, b. June 24, 1825; 2. Rachel, b.
Feb. 19, 1827; 3. Hannah, b. March 27, 1828); 2. Marea,
b. Sept. 13, 1802; 3. Henderic, b. May 6, 1805; 4. Adder-
yaun, b. July 16, 1807; m. Rachel Zabriskie; d. Feb. 21,
1852; she d. Oct. 4, 1884, aged 68 years, 2 months, 19 days
(Children: 1. Rachel Ann, b. Aug. 25, 1832; 2. William
Henry, b. May 1, 1839; d. Sept. 13, 1878; 3. Adrian, b.
May 2, 1842); 5. Jacob, b. Oct. 9, 1809; 6. Abram, b. March
9, 1812; 7 and 8. John and Patty (in her father's will Patty
is called Batty, one of the numerous Dutch abbreviations
for Lybetje or Elizabeth), twins, b. May 20, 1814.

IX. Jannetye, b. Jan. 29, 1787; m. Michael R. Kelly,
a school teacher in Paterson, prior to Oct. 18, 1813.

Cornelius-Roelof Van Houten d. between 1806 and 1813;
his widow survived him at the latter date.

Adrian-Pieter-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Angen-
ietje Boogaerd had children:

I. Pieter, b. March 8, 1736; m. Rachel Lyne, Oct. 20,
1755; she d. July 26, 1801. They lived in the Wanaque
valley. By deed, March 1, 1790, Pieter A. Van Houten, of
Pompton, and Rachel his wife, conveyed to Martin G. Ry-
erson, for £800 New York money, a tract of 135 acres of
land on the Wanaque river, near Pieter Van Houten's
house.²

II. Willempye, b. May 9, 1739.

III. Claertje (Clarissa), b. May 23, 1741; m. Coenraet
Lyne, Jan. 8, 1758, "both living in the bounds of the church
at Pompton."

IV. Jacob, b. April 18, 1745.

Johannes-Pieter-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Mar-
tyntje Bartholf had children:

I. Crines (Kerines, Corynus), m. Elisabeth, dau. of
Marten Reyers, of Pompton. Crines bought, May 24,
1774, for £103, 4s., N. Y. money, from John Roelof Ro-
mine, a tract of 25.8 acres "at a place called and known by
the name of Hardens Plains near the Dutch church of the
Ponds," bounded north by Martin Ryerson, etc. On Dec.
21, 1789, he bought from Gerrit Van Allen and Caty Ry-
erson, executors of John H. Van Allen, deceased, for £355,
10s., N. Y. money, a tract of 35.59 acres near the grist mill

¹ Bergen County Wills, B, 269.

² Hessel Pieterse and his wife are interred in the family burying
ground on the Wesel road, near Market street.

³ See pp. 143, 146.

⁴ She was bap. Feb. 4, 1749, dau. of Gerrebrant-Dirck-Hellemeg-
Roelof Cornelissen and Jannetje Sip. See p. 247.

⁵ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, E, 469; G, 201.

¹ Bergen County Wills, B, 98.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 352.

formerly of Henry Van Allen.¹ The Oakland station on the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad stands on one of these farms, which extended for some distance on each side of the present railroad. Crises d. before the date of his father's will, May 10, 1810. He was probably a miller, running a small grist mill about where one of his descendants, Martin Van Houten, still has a mill, within a mile of the Oakland station.

II. Janitye.

III. Annatye.

Helmerich--Pieter--Hellemege--Roelof Cornelissen had children:

By his first wife (Geertje Van Hoorn):

I. Peter, m. ———. Ch., Helmigh, bap. (at Schraalenburgh), April 15, 1764. By deed, Jan. 28, 1788, for £40 New Jersey money, Helmagh Van Houten, of the English Neighborhood, conveyed to Jacob Ackerman, miller, of Wagaraw, a one-sixth share in a tract of land in the Wagaraw mountain, derived by Helmagh from his father, Peter, to whom the same descended from Geertje Van Hoorn, who received it by devise of her father, Dirck Barent Van Hoorn. Helmagh Van Houten, of Franklin, gave another deed to Jacob Ackerman, Nov. 23, 1805, for a one-sixth share in the same tract.² Helmigh was probably brought up in his grandmother Van Hoorn's family.

By his second wife (Eva Rutan):

II. Yannetye. III. Helmich, bap. Dec. 25, 1755. IV. Paulus, b. Jan. 16, 1758. V. Johannes, b. Jan. 30, 1763.

Gerrit--Pieter--Hellemege--Roelof Cornelissen and Jannetje Kip had children:

I. Peter, m. Eva ———; in 1795 he was living on Redwoods avenue, but on May 9, 1809, he resided at Preakness, when he sold to John Brown Lot No. 9, of his father's homestead.³

II. Jacob, m. Rachel Ackerman, prob. a dau. of Lourens Ackerman. He removed to Hackensack, where he lived when he sold, May 30, 1796, for £60 New York money, Lot No. 4, containing eight acres, of his father's homestead farm, to Benjamin Delamater.⁴ Issue: 1. Jannetye, b. Dec. 27, 1777; 2. Lourens, b. Feb. 23, 1781; 3. Garret, b. Dec. 12, 1783; 4. Pettie [Peter], b. July 22, 1786; 5. Jacob, b. Nov. 1, 1792; 6. Abraham, b. Feb. 9, 1797.

III. Helmich, b. Feb. 9, 1754.

IV. Anna, b. July 8, 1756; m. George Monsen. Ch.; Isaac, b. Sept. 13, 1789. Ann Mansun, of Totowa, conveyed to Albert Van Saun, May 1, 1813, for \$312.50, Lot No. 3 (7.64 acres) and Lot No. 5 (1.30 acres) of the farm formerly of Gerrit Van Houten.⁵

V. Johannes, b. Sept. 23, 1758; m. ———; d. Aug. 7, 1827, aged 67 years, 10 months and 16 days, according to his tombstone, the mathematical accuracy of which statement is obviously questionable.

VI. Claertje, b. Sept. 7, 1760; d. in inf.

VII. Claertje (Klaertye), b. Sept. 7, 1761; m. Benjamin Delamater. He was probably a son of Samuel Delamater, of New York, who married Catalina Waldron, of Harlem, in 1756.¹ Benjamin lived in a little house still standing on the southwest side of Kearny street, about one hundred and fifty feet northwest of Doremus street. He was a shoemaker by trade, and was wont to go around the country with his kit of tools, making and repairing shoes, it being the custom in his day for people to buy their own leather, which was made up into shoes by traveling journeymen. Issue: 1. Yannetye, b. Jan. 30, 1788; 2. Catlyntyte, b. Feb. 21, 1790; 3. Sarah, b. May 5, 1792; 4. Elisabeth, b. March 23, 1795; 5. Samuel, b. July 15, 1798; 6. Antye, b. Feb. 11, 1803; 7. Gerret, b. Feb. 9, 1805. Delamater sold his farm of sixteen acres, lying between Redwoods avenue and Marion street, and from a line somewhat southeast of Crosby avenue to the brook, on May 4, 1816, to Samuel Ball, of Orange. He had disposed of his household goods and farming utensils by "public vendue," on April 26 previously. He probably removed to the Genesee country about this time.

VIII. Gerret, b. April 11, 1763.

IX. Jannetje, b. July 18, 1765.

X. Sarah, b. Oct. 29, 1767; m. Gilbert Kuyper, April 1, 1793. She was apportioned Lots 6 and 7 of her father's homestead.²

XI. Isaac; in 1797 he lived on Totowa avenue. By deed May 7, 1801, for \$250, his widow Mary, then of Wantage, Sussex county, conveyed to Albert Van Saun Lots 3 (eight acres) and 8 (an acre and a quarter) of Gerrit Van Houten's homestead farm.³

Johannes-Cornelis-Hellemege-Roelof Cornelissen and Jannetje Doremus had children:

I. Cornelis, b. March 25, 1744; m. Helena (Helen, Ellener) Van Houten; d. Nov. 23, 1824; she was b. Nov. 18, 1751, dau. of Johannes Van Houten, of Pompton; d. May 7, 1838, aged 88 years, 5 months, 19 days. Cornelis lived on the Van Houten homestead at Sooterdam.

II. Hendrick, bap. March 9, 1749; m. Marytje Van Rypen. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. Aug. 29, 1773; 2. Lena, b. Feb. 17, 1777; 3. Jannetje, bap. March 19, 1780; 4. Marretje, b. Dec. 20, 1782; 5. Gerret, b. Feb. 2, 1789.

Helmich (Helmerich)-Cornelis-Hellemege-Roelof Cornelissen and Jannetje Van Rype had children:

I. Corneles, bap. Feb. 9, 1750; prob. m. Antje Hen-nion, of Bergen county, m. license May 11, 1773. He was a farmer, and probably lived on Lot No. 7, West, in the Bogt. By deed (unrecorded) dated July 1, 1782, he released to his brother Abraham an equal undivided one-half of all the lands which were of their father and mother in their lifetime. He prob. d. before 1808.

II. Catlyntyte (Cathalyntyte), m. Adrian J. Post.⁴ Issue: 1. Helmich, b. May 18, 1774; d. in inf.; 2. Antje, b. Sept. 1, 1777; 3. Helmagh, b. Oct. 25, 1780.

¹ Ib., F, 238, 241.

² Ib., D, 447, 464.

³ Ib., C, 505.

⁴ Bergen County Deeds, R 3, 289.

⁵ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, H, 481.

¹ Delamater Genealogy, 183. See also The Van Houten Manuscripts, 119.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, O, 306.

³ Ib., O, 303.

⁴ See p. 151.

III. Abraham, bap. (at Second River) March 12, 1756; m. 1st, Hannah Wessels; she d. Aug. 7, 1822, aged 73 years; he m. 2d, Rachel Van Giesen, widow of Adrian J. Post, April 1, 1823; d. May 15, 1825; she d. Feb. 22, 1863. Ch., Abraham, b. Sept. 21, 1824; d. May —, 1849, unm. Abraham Van Houten, the elder, is said to have been "born and raised in the old Hopper house, that fine, large old farm house on a hill at Small Lots, where ex-Sheriff Henry Hopper lives. From there he came to Paterson. He was a farmer and a carpenter."¹ He was called "Van-neke's Brom," Jennie's Abraham, his mother's name being Jannetye or Yanneke. He lived in a stone house on the south side of Broadway, nearly opposite Mulberry street, where the Wigwam was afterwards built, now the site of the car sheds of the Paterson Railway Company. He occupied this house until 1818, when he bought another stone house then standing on the north side of Broadway, next west of the Erie railway, where he died. He seems to have been a man of superior intelligence. For twenty years or more he acted as agent of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, and his day-book (now in the author's possession) shows that he was careful and systematic in looking after the interests of his employers. His farm, lying between Broadway and Pearl street, and from East Eighteenth street nearly to Carroll street, was kept in fine order. He also had a farm at Stony Road, next east of the Merselis farm, which he likewise kept in excellent condition. He did not seem to think, however, that it was worth while to bestow as much attention upon his lands at Totowa. He had several slaves, towards whom he was always very easy. One of them, named "Jack," a tricky fellow who used to steal a sack of grain now and then, excused himself on the plea, "It is no sin to steal from master." The other was called "Squire." "Betsey" was employed about the house. At one time he carried on a brick-yard at Totowa. "Abraham Van Houten was counted a wonderfully rich man in his day. When he died he was worth eight thousand dollars, and the people all stared, as if they thought he must have come out of the sky, to have so much money. I used to see him walking about the streets with his cane, and bossing his three or four niggers, and I used to think, 'If I only ever get to be as rich as he is, I would be satisfied;' but I did not expect ever to get so much money. He owned a woodlot up at Stony Road, where my father also had a 12-acre lot of wood. Old Abraham used to go up there with his darkies, and would go through the wood carefully, tapping one tree after another with his cane and saying, 'Cut this one, Jack,' always carefully selecting a tree that was dead at the top, and ought to be cut out to let the others grow. The men always took note of the trees that he thus selected, and would mark them at once, so as to prevent mistakes. As he did not have land enough (!) he would have his wood piled up in great stacks along on the road, where it could be more easily handled and loaded on the wagons."² He was elected a trustee of the Paterson Academy, May 6, 1811. By deed (unrecorded) dated July 27,

1773, Jenneke Van Houten, widow and relict of Helmeg Van Houten, deceased, and her son Cornelius Van Houten, of the township of Achqueghenonck, for the consideration of five shillings, quit-claimed to Abraham Van Houten a part of Lot No. 7 in the Bogt: "Beginning at Passaick river and from thence southerly that is to say on a perpendicular line to the north bounds of said lot No. 7, twelve chains and twenty-one links more or less to the line of John Van Blercom's lot; and from thence easterly with the full breadth of said Lot No. Seven twenty-one chains and seventy-six links more or less to a lot of land now in possession of John Roe Van Houten¹ containing 24 acres be the same more or less; bounded southerly by said John Van Blercom's lot; east by said John Van Houten's lot; north by Walling Van Winckels lot, and the road leading from the Bridge Near the Great Falls to Acquaghenonck; west by the first mentioned line." By deed (unrecorded) dated July 6, 1808, Elizabeth Van Houten, widow and relict of John Van Houten, late of Totowa, deceased, released to Abraham Van Houten the equal half part of a tract of 82 acres in Weasil Mountain, "descended and devolved from Abraham Van Riper, late of the township of Acquackanonk, deceased, to the said Elizabeth Van Houten and Abraham Van Houten, the surviving heirs at law." The will of Abraham Van Houten is dated Feb. 16, 1825, witnessed by James Van Blarcom, Garret A. Hopper and Henry I. Van Blarcom. It was proved May 26, 1825. He gave to his wife Rachel the use of his farm, dwelling house and personal estate until his son Abraham Van Houten should arrive at the age of twenty-one years, with remainder to his son Abraham; but if said son Abraham should die having no children, then he gave certain legacies, and one-third of the residue of his estate to his wife Rachel, in fee, and the other two-thirds to his relatives.² Abraham, the younger, attained to the age of twenty-one, and afterwards died, without having had a child. It was held by the courts, however, that on his attaining twenty-one, his estate, under his father's will, was absolute and unqualified, the clause giving the property over being held to mean the death of Abraham under twenty-one having no children.³ Abraham the younger, by his will, dated April 29, 1848, proved June 1, 1849, devised all his estate to his mother, Rachel Van Houten.⁴

IV. Catrina, b. Dec. 4, 1759.

V. Jennetje, b. Feb. 11, 1762; m. Hendrick-Frans Post (b. Jan. 28, 1761, at Wesel),⁵ Nov. 10, 1782. Issue: 1. Margrietje, b. March 21, 1783; 2. Jenneke, b. Aug. 14, 1785; 3. Elizabeth, b. July 16, 1792; 4. Hendrick, b. Oct. 23, 1794.

VI. Elizabeth, m. Dirck (Derrick) Van Rypen (bap. Dec. 2, 1736, son of Jan-Thomas-Jurien-Thomasse and Marritje Van Houten),⁶ Jan. 22, 1767. Issue: 1. Jenneke, b. Nov. 18, 1774; 2. Marritje, b. April 24, 1778.

¹ That is, John Roelof Van Houten.

² Essex Wills, D, 212.

³ 8 N. J. Equity Reports (4 Halsted), 272, 745.

⁴ Passaic County Wills, A, 413.

⁵ See p. 146.

⁶ See p. 161.

¹ Conversation with John R. Van Houten, April, 1881.

² Ibid.

Gerrebrant-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Jannetje Sip had children:

I. Dirck, m. Marytje ("Molly") Van Rypen; d. Dec. 1, 1810, aged 68 years, 4 months and 20 days. She was baptized Nov. 12, 1747, dau. of Abraham-Harmen-Juriaen Thomasse and Elizabeth Bradbury;¹ d. May 25, 1816, aged 67 years and 6 months, according to her tombstone, which bears the inscription:

Dear friends who live to mourn and weep,
Behold the Grave wherein I sleep.
Prepare for death for you must die
And be intombed as well as I.

Dirck occupied his father's homestead in the present West Side Park, but his last days were spent with his son Gerrebrant, in the stone house on Water street, known for the last half century or more as the Doremus homestead. When the great flood occurred in the river, in November, 1810, Dirck Van Houten lay on his death bed in the kitchen of that old house, and the water rose to the doorstep. Although he was commonly known as "Dirck" Van Houten, he signed his name to official documents as Richard G. Van Houten. His will, dated Aug. 13, 1810, witnessed by Adrian Van Houten, Jacob R. Van Houten and Encrease Gould, was proved March 27, 1811.² He devised all his estate to his wife during her widowhood, with remainder as follows:

3d—I give and bequeath to my son Gerrebrant Van Houten one lot of land of fifteen acres of lands adjoining lands on which he now lives together with twelve acres of woodland in the flat swamp being the northeast corner of my lot adjoining land of the late Cornelius Van Houten to be so taken out.

2d—I give and bequeath to my said son twelve acres beginning at the northeasterly corner of said lot, it being also the corner of lands late of Cornelius Van Houten & Hermonous Courter running along the line of said Van Houten five chains thence parallel with the line of the said Courter westerly till it contains twelve acres strict measure he having had one hundred and eleven acres in the Singac which I had some time ago conveyed to him by deed.

4th—I give and bequeath to my loving son Abraham the southwest side of my homestead farm beginning four chains from the corner of my garden fence up stream at the bank of the river, thence with a straight line to the southwest side of a small bridge in a field across a ditch thence along the old road or drift way till it comes to the southwest side of a stone bridge in the said road, thence northeasterly half a chain, thence northwesterly a straight line till it comes to lands of my son Gerrebrant Van Houten the same course that my outside lines bear, and also one lot of woodland adjoining lands of Adrian Van Houten, be the same more or less, and also one equal half of a ten acre lot of woodland lying in the clove be the same more or less, adjoining lands of the sd Gerrebrant Van Houten, and also one other lot of land lying near the Coll barack³ adjoining lands of Peter Hopper at both ends containing nineteen acres be the same more or less, and one equal half of the residue of the lot of land at the Hartabarach not before bequeathed and fifteen acres out of a lot of woodland I own in Singac adjoining lands of Richard Dey also ten acres out of the north end of my twenty-eight acre lot adjoining lands formerly of John Van Giesen to him his heirs and assigns forever.

5th—I give and bequeath to my loving son Adrian Van Houten one pair of horses my best wagon with all the farming utensils my wind mill I give to Abraham and Adrian each the half and I give to my sd son Adrian two milk cows one heifer and three sheep as his other brother had and one negro boy named Jim and also my weavers loom with the apparatus thereto belonging and also the residue of my homestead not before bequeathed and also twenty acres or resi-

due of my twenty-eight acre lot adjoining lands of the Van Giesens and also one equal half of my wood lot in the clove adjoining lands of Garrebrant Van Houten and also all the residue of my lot of land at Hartabarach not before bequeathed adjoining lands late of Courter and also fifteen acres of wood land at Singac adjoining R. Deys land and also five acres out of a twenty-five acre lot near the Green brook adjoining lands of Adrian A. Van Houten to him his heirs and assigns forever.

6th—I give and bequeath the residue of my twenty-five acre lot near the green brook together with five acres of land out of my woodlot in Singack off of the north west end of said lot to my six daughters namely Betse, Jane, Ann, Polly, Nashe and Charity to be equally divided between them share and share alike.

7th—I give and bequeath to my two daughters Polly and Charity their outsets as their other sisters have had.

8th—I give and bequeath to my six daughters namely Betse, Jane, Ann, Polly, Nashe and Charity all the residue of my personal estate to be equally divided between them share and share alike.

9th—I hereby order and direct that my three sons Gerrebrant, Abraham and Adrian do pay \$275 each amounting in the whole to \$825, and divide the same equally between my six daughters share and share alike and I hereby charge the same on their lands herein bequeathed namely to Betse, Jane, Ann, Polly, Nashe and Charity, within three years after my decease.

10th—But in case any of my children should die without issue that their share hereby bequeathed to him or them shall be equally divided among my children share and share alike.

11th—And lastly I hereby appoint my three sons Garrebrant, Abraham and Adrian my executors.

II. Gerretje, m. Michael-Hartman Veeland.¹ Issue: 1. Marretje, b. Dec. 31, 1766; m. Jacob Van Riper; 2. Hartman, b. June 25, 1770; m. Thynie Post, Dec. 15, 1793; 3. Cornelius, b. Nov. 10, 1777; d. in inf.; 4. Michael; 5. Jannetje, b. June 30, 1787.

III. Metje, bap. at Second River, Feb. 4, 1749; m. Cornelius-Roelof Van Houten.

IV. Adrian, b. Oct. 9, 1755; m. Elizabeth Van Houten, dau. of John-Roelof Van Houten; he died intestate, and Gerrebrant Van Houten and John Van Houten were appointed administrators, Oct. 24, 1782; she d. Feb. 23, 1835, aged 82 years, 3 months and one day. When Adrian was married, his father, Gerrebrant, gave him a farm on Water street, which he afterwards devised to his son by will,² and erected thereon a stone house, where Adrian lived during his eight years of married life. This property subsequently passed into the possession of David Bensen.

Halmagh-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Antje Post had children:

I. Metje, m. Johannes-Dirck Van Giesen, m. 1. July 24, 1762. She is not mentioned in her husband's will, Oct. 8, 1808, and probably died before that date.

II. Adrian, m. Marretje Cadmus. He lived in his father's former homestead, on the north side of Totowa avenue, near North Nineteenth street. He was called Adrian H. Van Houten. His will, dated Nov. 11, 1823, witnessed by John Joseph Blauvelt, Cornelius E. Merselis and Garret Blauvelt, was proved June 10, 1824.³ Issue: 1. Helmigh, bap. in 1770, at Paramus; 2. Leah, d. March 10, 1806, aged 33 yrs., 6 mos., and 11 days; 3. Abraham, b. Dec. 16, 1774; d. July 28, 1804; 4. Antye, b. March 21, 1778; 5. Elisabeth, b. May 18, 1781; 6. Adreyaen, b. Dec. 13, 1784; d. March

¹ See p. 164.

² Bergen County Wills, A, 347.

³ *Kaal bergh*—Bare (or Bald) mountain, near Oldham.

¹ See pp. 127, 130.

² See pp. 230, 241.

³ Essex County Wills, D, 26.

16, 1806; 7. Dirck, b. May 1, 1787; d. Feb. 25, 1806; 8. Cattelyntyte (Tyne), b. Dec. 29, 1789; m. John Post, jun.; Ch., Adrian, b. April 2, 1827; 9. Pieter, b. Jan. 21, 1793. Of these children, Elisabeth, Ann, Tyne, Pieter and grandson Adrian A. Van Houten were named in the will of Adrian H. Van Houten in 1823.

III. Dirck, bap. Nov. 21, 1746; m. Ist, Ragel Newkerck; 2d, Ragel Post. He was a fine-looking man, six feet high, big and powerful. He was a great sportsman, raising and keeping horses and dogs. He was fond of hunting, and it is related of him that "he would go out on Preakness mountain, shoot a deer, pack it on a stick, carry it home on his shoulders, and hang it up in a tree, where the family would cut steaks off it as long as required."¹ He lost an eye in some way. His property went fast,² and he became quite reduced in circumstances before his death. He lived on Burhans lane, near Haledon avenue, but sold his home farm, extending from the river nearly to Oldham brook, on Feb. 1, 1796. In his later years he lived on the west side of Main street, between Van Houten and Ellison streets. He d. in 1819.

IV. Pieter, bap. Jan. 1, 1750; m. Leya Van Rypen. She was bap. July 20, 1755, dau. of Simon (Simeon) Van Rypen, of Sloomsterdam.³ Pieter lived a short distance northwest of his brother Dirck, or quite near to the Oldham brook. He sold this farm, with his residence, May 1, 1801, to Peter A. Hopper.⁴ There is reason to believe that he then removed to the southwestern part of Totowa, near the new Jackson bridge across the river. In 1805, however, this farm was occupied by his son, Simeon P. Van Houten. In 1817 Peter and his wife were living at Morristown. The following note to Judge Gerrebrant Van Houten, of Paterson, in relation to some of Simeon's troubles, was probably written from Morristown:

Mr. Van houten Sir I Write you this few lins to let you know that I ant abel to com down to sea to that hows and I would wish yow to dow with it as you tink Proper and I will bea satisfied with it this from yours and soforth

April 20th 1819

Peter Van howten

V. Jenneke, bap. at Paramus, Sept. 15, 1751; prob. d. young.

VI. Catrina, m. Roelof Johannes Van Houten; d. Jan. 26, 1838, aged 79 years. She was a very small woman, and in that respect was an amusing contrast to her great, stalwart husband.

VII. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 23, 1756; prob. d. young.

Jacob-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Jenneke Van Rype had children:

I. Aeltje, bap. Dec. 20, 1747; m. Abraham Godwin. Issue: 1. Dirck, bap. Jan. 29, 1769; this Richard Godwin was still living in 1831; 2. Antje, bap. Sept. 22, 1771; 3 and 4. Jennetye and Marretye, twins, bap. Jan. 4, 1788.

II. Metje, m. Johannes Ryerse. Issue: 1. Jenneke, bap. May 1, 1768; 2. Jacob. Both these children were living in 1831.

III. Marritje, b. April 13, 1754; m. Matheus (Metys) Ackerman. Issue: 1. Polle, bap. Jan. 24, 1779; 2. Provedence, b. Jan. 15, 1780; 3. Matheus, b. May 5, 1782; 4. Jannetje, b. April 12, 1784; 5. Elizabeth; 6. Susan; 7. Abraham. These seven children of Marritje are all named in the will of their uncle, Jacob J. Van Houten, in 1831.

IV. Jacob, m. Elizabeth ———. On April 12, 1784, his father conveyed to him Lot No. 10 West, in the Bogt, except ten acres where the house and barn stood, and a lot of fifteen acres sold to Jacob Van Winkle; Jacob mortgaged the tract the next day to Isaac Vanderbeck, jun., of Saddle River, to secure the payment of £17, 4s., 10d. in one year. Probably to pay off this mortgage, he sold to Vanderbeck a strip of 34 acres, out of the northerly end of Lot No. 10, and the title subsequently passed to Abraham Godwin. Jacob mortgaged the remainder of Lot No. 10 to John F. Post, April 12, 1792. On Feb. 1, 1800, he conveyed 12½ acres out of the southeast corner of this lot to Jurrie C. Van Ripper.¹ He was known as Jacob I. Van Houten. In his later years, after he had sold his lands in the Bogt, he kept a grocery store at the corner of Bank and Ryerson streets, where he did quite an extensive business for that time. In his older days he catered more particularly to the trade of the children of the neighborhood, who were very fond of his "roundhearts," and other dainties equally toothsome. He was popularly known as "Yawpie" Van Houten. Notwithstanding his claims for consideration upon the urchins of the day, the more mischievous among them were wont to make sport of him and his peculiarities. One of those fuu-loving lads has been heard to relate, with great glee, how, upon one occasion, he and some of his companions roused "Yawpie" out of his sleep late one night and brought him to the door on some false alarm, whereupon one of them fired a pistol in the air and another threw a handful of dried peas against the old man's nether limbs, and then ran away, leaving him in an agony of fear under the supposition that he had been fatally shot. As the narrator of this incident was for half a century or more a venerated Presbyterian elder, it may be surmised that he repented him of this practical joke. Jacob Van Houten died Jan. 31, 1832. His will, dated July 12, 1831, witnessed by Peter Hawrey, Casper Duryee and Abraham Hawrey, was proved Feb. 14, 1832. Executors—the Rev. Samuel Fisher and Paul Post. He evidently held Dr. Fisher in high regard, for in his will he directed his executors to cancel a number of \$20 notes, dated May 1, 1816, against the Rev. Samuel Fisher, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and had given these notes to secure Mr. Van Houten for \$310 which he had advanced while a trustee of the society, 1816-23, toward the erection of the building. Jacob directed that the remainder of his estate should be divided between his twelve nieces and nephews.² From this it may be inferred that he left neither wife nor child.

V. Dirck, m. Elizabeth ———. He lived in the Bogt,

¹ Conversation with John R. Van Houten, April, 1881.

² See pp. 232, 234.

³ See p. 168.

⁴ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, B, 377.

¹ Essex County Transcribed Mortgages, A, 45, 92; do. Deeds, A, 560.

² Essex County Wills, E, 518; Records of the First Presbyterian Society, Paterson, 1893, pp. 7-28.

where he owned Lot No. 9, West. As soon as this came into his possession, by the will of his grandfather, Dirck, he began to sell and mortgage it. On June 11, 1771, he took up a mortgage on sixty acres of this land for £70, payable Dec. 1, 1785; on Sept. 13, 1783, he borrowed £126 on mortgage.¹ He was called Derrick Ja. Van Houten.

Helmerich-Johannes-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Aagtje Vreeland had children (bap. at Bergen):

I. Johannes, bap. April 21, 1754; m. Rachel DeMarree, m. 1. July 11, 1778; d. Oct. 31, 1807; she d. Feb. 11, 1843. His father devised certain lands to Johannes for life, with remainder to his children.

II. Jenneke, b. Nov. 13, 1756; d. in inf.

III. Michael, b. March 9, 1761; d. in inf.

IV. Jenneke, b. Oct. 16, 1762.

V. Michael, b. Dec. 17, 1768; m. Aeltje Van Horne, Dec. 15, 1793; d. June 1, 1803; she m. 2d, Cornelius Van Rypen, May 31, 1807; d. July 2, 1846.²

Johannes-Johannes-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Aeltje Sickels had children:

I. Johannes, b. Jan. 22, 1763; m. Annatje Collerd, Dec. 19, 1782. Issue: 1. Geertje, b. Feb. 10, 1784; 2. Johannis, b. Feb. 11, 1789; 3. Aeltje, b. Jan. 9, 1791; 4. Sara, b. June 25, 1795; 5. Annatje, b. March 15, 1798; 6. Johannis, b. Aug. 27, 1802.

II. (prob.) Gerrit, b. Jan. 13, 1764; m. Cornelia Van Ness (dau. of Simon Van Ness, of Pompton Plains), June 1, 1782; d. Aug. 23, 1826; she d. Sept. 15, 1824, aged 59 yrs., 11 mos. Gerrit left home at an early age to seek his fortune as a mariner. In the course of his voyaging he came to Acquackanonk, where he found a wife, marrying when not twenty years of age. He continued his life on the water until 1796, when he bought from Abraham Ackerman, for £205 N. Y. money, one of the dock lots at Acquackanonk, 62x240 feet, and engaged in mercantile business and shipping. By deed March 16, 1803, for \$333.33, he bought of Jacob E. Vreeland, a tract of fourteen acres, formerly of Lucas Wessels. On this he erected a dwelling, which he occupied for three years, when he sold the place to Abraham Ackerman for \$1,900. It is now the homestead of ex-Judge Henry P. Simmons. Mr. Van Houten then bought a stone house on the west side of Main avenue, a short distance north of the Reformed church, and there ended his days. After his death this property was sold to Uriah Van Riper.³ Gerrit Van Houten was elected constable, and subsequently (Nov. 29, 1804) was appointed a justice of the peace. At a later date he was appointed a Judge of the Essex county common pleas, and held those offices for many years, and until his death. He was a man of superior education, and did a considerable business in drawing deeds, wills and other legal instruments. Referring to his death, the Paterson Intelligencer of August 30, 1826, said: "He was for a number of years a Judge of the County Courts, the duties of which station he discharged with inflexible integrity. He advocated both by precept and prac-

tice the sacred principles of Christianity, enduring with the utmost fortitude and resignation, an illness of six months, and died with the cheering hope of a blessed immortality." His will, dated July 29, 1826, witnessed by John Nichols, Robert S. Gould and Samuel W. Pratt, was proved Sept. 15, 1826. He directed his executors to sell and dispose of his estate; to see that his son Henry was comfortably clothed until twenty-one; Henry to have "my large family Bible;" remainder of the estate to be divided between all his children. Executors—his son, Gerrit Van Houten, jun., and friend Peter Jackson.¹

Johannes-Roelof-Cornelis-Roelof Cornelissen and Elizabeth Van Rype had children:

I. Fytje, bap. Sept. 29, 1747.

II. Roelof, m. Catrina Van Houten; d. Dec. —, 1839, in his eighty-third year; she d. Jan. 26, 1838, aged 79 years. They are interred in the Van Houten burying ground at Totowa. Roelof was six feet high, and weighed from 180 to 200 pounds. His wife was barely half his size. Roelof occupied his father's house on the southwest side of the Totowa road. It then stood in the edge of a dense forest, where now there is a meadow. When the young couple took possession, there stood between the house and the road, the hut of an aged Indian. While there was no special intercourse between him and the family, their relations were always friendly, and he was allowed to remain there undisturbed. At this time the Indians were accustomed to come down out of Garret Mountain, which was then covered with the primeval forests, and would camp on the meadow along the river, just east of where the ford crossed. They would pass the river by the ford or in their canoes and borrow cooking utensils of the Van Houtens, and after stewing or roasting their fish or game, and having a ceremonial dance, they would return the borrowed articles, accompanying them with a present of their rude cookery, which the Van Houtens always courteously accepted with a show of gratitude, but when the Indians were gone would carefully dispose of without using themselves.² During the Revolution, the American soldiers frequently came to the house for milk, but they never annoyed the neighbors. Catrina brought with her, to assist in her housekeeping, a slave woman, Flora, who had been bequeathed to her by her father, Halmagh-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen. Flora was a good worker when she felt so disposed, but was most in her element on Sunday afternoons, when surrounded by fifteen or twenty of her own race in the great kitchen of the old house. Her attractions subsequently made such an impression upon Dirck Tanner, an enterprising and industrious free negro, that he bought her freedom and married her. She was the mother of the late William Tanner, one of the most respected of the colored men of Paterson for many years. She was buried on the farm of "Case" Van Houten, on the northeast side of the Totowa road.³

¹ Essex County Wills, D, 380.

² Conversation with Edo Merselis, about 1878.

³ Conversation with Halmagh-John-Roelof-Johannes-Roelof-Cornelis-Roelof Cornelissen Van Houten, in 1878 and 1895, and with Samuel A. Van Saun, July 27, 1881.

¹ Essex County Transcribed Mortgages, A, 16, 42. ² See p. 170.

³ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 330, 332; B, 53; K, 59, 62; G, 659; K, 201.

III. Elizabeth, bap. Dec. 24, 1752; m. Adrian-Garbrant-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen; he d. about Oct., 1782; she d. Feb. 23, 1825. On her tombstone she thus addresses her friends:

Friends and relations weep no more
My toil and labors now are o'er
Be thou prepared to follow me
Death soon will also summon thee.

IV. Yannetye, b. Oct. 31, 1763; m. Dirk (Richard) Van Giesen. Issue: 1. Metye, b. Nov. 12, 1783; m. Halmagh-Dirck-Halmagh-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen; 2. Leybetye, b. May 29, 1787; m. Henry-George Doremus, and lived with him in a stone house which they built on her property near the southeast corner of Broadway and Straight street; 3. Feytje, b. March 19, 1791; d. Nov. 28, 1809, unm.

Sixth Generation.

Roelof-Helmigh-Roelof-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Annatje Kip had children:

I. Halmagh, b. Jan. 8, 1766; m. Lena (Elenor) Van Blarcom (b. Oct. 7, 1772, dau. of Anthony Van Blarcom and Hannah his wife¹); d. July 24, 1841; she d. April 25, 1858. He was a noted character in his day. In person he was of medium height, quite stout with sandy hair and a florid complexion, wherefore, to distinguish him from the other Halmagh Van Houtens, he was called *Roe Hap* ("Roe" ² being an obsolete Dutch word, still in use among the Jersey Dutch, for "red")—or "Red Halmagh." Having bought from John Van Blarcom, Nov. 23, 1792, half an acre of land at what is now the northwest corner of East Eighteenth and Willis streets, he built a small frame house and swung to the breeze a sign bearing a rude figure of a bull's head as a token that entertainment was there to be had for man and beast. Standing thus at the turn of the main road from Paterson to "the Landing" and New York, the "Sign of the Bull's Head" drew much custom from the wayfarer. The prosperity of the new tavern was greatly threatened when the surveyors of the highways met on Jan. 25, 1798, and laid out Market street, from Hamilton street to the Wesel road, thus opening a new and more direct route from the town to New York, which, however, had the disadvantage of passing a long distance from this tavern. But "Roe" was equal to the emergency. He secured the appointment of new surveyors, who met on July 30, 1798, at the house of John I. Post (the ancient stone house still standing on the south side of Willis street, between Madison avenue and East Nineteenth street), and decided to vacate the new road "and to Relay the same from where the Road that leads from the Liberty Pole falls into the street by the Hotel to the House of Halmigh Van Houtin at the Sign of the Bulls head:"³—that is to say, they not only vacated the proposed new road, which threatened Halmagh's busines, but they laid another road that would make his a "corner stand."

Willis street was for several years thereafter known as "the public road that leads from the factory to the Bullshead." Van Houten sold the tavern site, with a quarter of an acre of ground, to John J. Post, on Jan. 8, 1803, for \$900,¹ and Post's son Adrian kept tavern there for nearly twenty years. The name was afterwards changed to "Peace and Plenty." On April 13, 1805, Halmagh bought from John Ryerson and Polly his wife, of Saddle River, a tract of 33.12 acres, with house, barn, stables and other buildings, where Warren Mitchell now lives, on the road from Lower Preakness to Mountain View. For this farm he paid \$750. He added 34.13 acres adjoining, on Jan. 31, 1806, by purchase from Abraham T. Ryerson, of Saddle River, for \$761.71.² In the latter conveyance he is designated as Helmug R. Van Houten of Acquackanonk. He had probably continued to reside in the meantime next to his old tavern. About 1808 he removed to his new place near Lower Preakness, where he kept tavern for several years. Subsequently he bought a tract of twenty-six acres on the east side of Haledon avenue, at the crown of the hill, and built a stone house on the southeast corner of the present Haledon avenue and the road leading to the Goffle. Here he kept tavern until April 3, 1818, on which date he sold this place and ten acres in Bare Mountain for \$1,650, to Cornelius P. Hopper,³ who subsequently tore down the old tavern and built a larger and handsomer stone residence, still standing on the opposite side of the road. Van Houten returned to Paterson about this time, buying, April 13, 1819, for \$500, from Rose Wright and others, devisees of Alexander Chambers, of Trenton, deceased, a lot 40x100 feet on the north side of Broadway, a short distance east of Mulberry street.⁴ He resided here for two or three years, when he again engaged in his old business of tavern keeping, at what was known as the "Four Corners," at the corner of the Sloopdam and Small Lots roads, a short distance from the Bergen county end of the present Fifth avenue bridge. About 1825 he again returned to Paterson, and occupied his house on Broadway. It had the old-fashioned half-doors, which the young men of the day would sportively leap when calling upon Halmagh's four handsome daughters. He sold this place, Dec. 30, 1836, to James Angus and John D. Hogan, for \$1,800, and on April 7, 1837, he bought from Robert Campbell, of New Barbadoes, a house and lot on the north side of Water street, next to the Second Reformed church, for \$1,200.⁵ There he ended his days. His will, dated Feb. 21, 1835, proved Aug. 17, 1841, devises all his estate to his wife Elen, during widowhood, with remainder to his children. Executors—wife Elen, Thomas Staggs and Brant Van Blarcom.⁶

II. Johannes, m. Sally Van Bussen, Dec. 18, 1796; d. suddenly. He was called Johannes, or John R. Van Hou-

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 354.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, D, 375; E, 566.

³ *Ib.*, K, 521.

⁴ E. J. Wills, Liber No. 37, f. 539; Essex County Transcribed Deeds, D, 475.

⁵ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, Z, 364.

⁶ Passaic County Wills, A, 133.

¹ See pp. 216-218. The record in the family Bible says Anthony was b. Dec. 11, 1715, which is evidently an error for 1745.

² *Roe* is pronounced Ro-a.

³ History of Passaic County Roads, 29.

ten. Issue: 1. Rulif, b. Sept. 18, 1797; m. Jane Van Houten (dau. of Helmhig-Dirck Van Houten and Metje Van Giesen), Aug. 29, 1819 (ch., 1. Helmagh, b. Jan. 31, 1820; 2. William, m. Gertrude Ann Speer: d. April 30, 1892, aged 67 yrs., 4 mos., 26 days); 2. William, b. Feb. 5, 1799; d. in inf.; 3. William, b. Aug. 21, 1800; 4. Lena, b. Jan. 5, 1802; 5. Annautye, b. Sept. 23, 1803; 6. John, b. Nov. 6, 1805; went to Albany; his descendants are in Des Moines, Iowa; 7. Sally, b. Sept. 13, 1807; 8. Henry, b. Dec. 18, 1809; 9. Helmagh, b. Oct. 10, 1814; prob. m. Ann Van Ripper, June 23, 1836; children—1. John, b. July 30, 1837; 2. Halmegh, b. Aug. 7, 1840; 3. Cornelia Ann, b. March 7, 1842.

Roelof-Robert-Roelof-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen had children:

By his first wife (Antye Hennion):

I. Robbert, b. March 28, 1774; m. Lenaw (Ellen) Van Giesen, May 18, 1793. He conveyed to John Van Allen, of Franklin, Bergen county, April 10, 1817, for \$5,000, his homestead, containing 40 acres, together with another tract of 45 acres, half a mile south of his dwelling house.¹ The farm is now occupied by Ralph Garrison, who married a daughter of John Van Allen. Issue: 1. Rolef, b. Sept. 16, 1793; 2. Metye, b. Jan. 24, 1796; 3. Antye, b. May 2, 1798; 4. Elisabeth, b. July 24, 1800; 5. Marritye, b. Nov. 28, 1802; 6. Johannes, b. March 8, 1805; 7. Marregriete, b. March 15, 1807; 8. Adrian, b. March 15, 1810; 9. Sophia, b. Oct. 14, 1812; 10. Maria, b. Sept. 2, 1815. The whole family removed to the Genessee country about 1820.

II. Johannes, b. Dec. 2, 1777; prob. m. Elizabeth Tomson. He was called John R. Van Houten. In 1805 he lived on the south side of Broadway, fifty feet east of Main street, on Lot No. 4 of Abraham Van Houten's property. Issue: 1. John, b. Dec. 19, 1803; 2. Jane Margaret, b. Aug. 31, 1805; 3. Robbert, b. March 11, 1807.

III. Elisabeth, b. April 22, 1780; she was brought up in the family of her uncle, Hessel Pieterse; m. Rynier Kip, May 17, 1801. Issue: 1. Fytje, b. July 15, 1802; 2. Isaac, b. April 1, 1805; 3. Henry, b. Aug. 5, 1812; 4. John, b. Feb. 23, 1816.

By his second wife (Antje Berdan):

IV. Jacob, m. Elizabeth Lynes, living about a mile and a half above the Pompton church, toward Wanaque; he was a farmer and wheelwright there. Issue: 1. Ruliff, b. Oct. 17, 1808; 2. Clarissa, b. Aug. 10, 1810.

V. Antye, b. Feb. 17, 1785; m. Halmagh Van Winkle, Aug. 19, 1804. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. Feb. 22, 1805; 2. Adrian, b. July 17, 1809; 3. Peter Merselius, b. Feb. 25, 1814; 4. Ann Maria, b. July 29, 1817. Soon after the birth of the last-named child, Halmagh Van Winkle and wife removed to the neighborhood of Canton, Ills. Mrs. Van Winkle wrote such enthusiastic letters to her sister, Marregriete, urging her to come out there, that the latter also removed thither. Antye soon after began to feel that the country was getting too crowded for her, and she "moved on" to

Missouri, where she died, leaving many descendants of the name of Van Winkle.

VI. Marregriete, m. Jason M. Bass; he was a grocer in New York. As just related, he and his wife removed to Canton, Ills.; about 1850 she came back to Paterson on a visit; on her return homeward she was taken ill and died before reaching Canton.

VII. Adreyaen, b. Sept. 10, 1789; d. June 20, 1799.

VIII. Albert, b. Nov. 11, 1791; m. 1st, Geertje (Gerritje, Charity) Vreeland,¹ Sept. 11, 1813; 2d, Nelly Powelson, (dau. of Peter Poulese, of the Wesel road, and Jannetye, dau. of Dirck-Garrebrant Van Houten, of Totowa), wid. of — Brinkerhoff, of Fishkill, N. Y., or vicinity. Albert lived at the corner of Broadway and East Eighteenth street. He d. Feb. 22, 1860; his second wife d. March 2, 1860.

IX. Feytje, b. Jan. 26, 1794; m. Theunis I. Spear, July 18, 1813;² d. Oct. 24, 1859.

X. Maria, b. Jan. 26, 1794 (twin with Feytje); d. in inf.

XI. Catreneu, b. Dec. 22, 1796; m. Henry Schoonmaker, of Athenia.

XII. Jannetye, b. April 29, 1800; m. James Schoonmaker. He had a cotton mill at Godwinville, and afterwards at Pascack. Later he was superintendent of a cotton mill in the South, and was there when the war began. Issue: 1. Daniel, b. Feb. 26, 1822; 2. Ann Mariah, b. March 1, 1825; 3. Ralph, b. Nov. 22, 1827; 4. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 24, 1830.

Adriyaan--Robert--Roelof--Hellemeg--Roelof Cornelissen and Yannetye Merselis had child:

I. Adreyaen, b. May 4, 1776; m. Tina Van Winkle, May 3, 1801; d. June 23, 1857; she was b. Feb. 3, 1777;³ d. March 15, 1844. Adreyaen's father having died when he was very young, he was taken into the family of his aunt Feytje, who had married Hessel Pieterse, on the Wesel road. Mr. Pieterse had no children of his own and was generous in the use of his large means in aiding his less fortunate relatives. It was doubtless through him that Adrian was set up in business at Acquackanonk, where he subsequently had a large country store, on Main avenue, below Prospect street; he also had one of the Dock Lots, probably No. 5.⁴ By the will of his grandfather, Robert Van Houten, he received a tract of 35½ acres near Little Falls, which he sold Feb. 2, 1800, to Evert H. Van Ness, of Caldwell, for \$893.⁵ In 1816, he removed to Paterson, forming a partnership with his father-in-law, Cornelius Van Winkle, in a country store. He built a large frame house, two stories high, with covered porch in front, where he had his store and residence, on the southwest corner of West and River streets. It was torn down two or three years ago to make way for the present brick hotel. In 1818 Van Houten carried on the business of spinning and carding wool, in the "Young Beaver Mill," near the river, west of Prospect street; the

¹ See p. 130.

² See p. 200.

³ See p. 102.

⁴ See references in unrecorded deed, March 7, 1805, in The Van Houten Manuscripts, 70; see also Hist. Passaic County Roads, 35.

⁵ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, B, 95.

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, K, 324.

manufacturing was under the superintendence of John Clark. He was active in the councils of the Totowa church, being a member of the consistory many years. By deed (unrecorded) dated April 12, 1817, he bought of Richard Ward, of Paterson, for \$60, a one-fourth interest in the old vault which was formerly so conspicuous and awesome an object in the old Dutch church cemetery near Hamburg avenue; he sold this interest, Sept. 2, 1818, for \$52, to Judge Gerrebrant Van Houten.¹ He was elected assessor of the township of Paterson in 1831-32-33-34-37, and collector in 1836. He wrote his name *Adrian Van Houten*, without any middle initial.

Cornelus-Robert-Roelof-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Feytje Van Houten had children:

I. Robbert, b. Jan. 3, 1784; he was deaf and dumb, and made his home with his sister Elizabeth, at Slooterdam, where he d. unm.

II. Cornelus, b. Feb. 17, 1786; m. Sally (Salome) Schoonmaker, Dec. 25, 1807. He d. in the old stone house still standing on the northeast side of the Totowa road, a short distance from the river. Administration was granted on his estate to his widow, Sally, and Henry Schoonmaker, May 4, 1835. He had a farm there, worked with his father at stone cutting, and also had a still on his place. Issue: 1. Sophiah, b. July 25, 1808; d. Sept. 25, 1813; 2. Eliza Ann, b. July 1, 1814; d. unm.; 3. Sophiah, b. Feb. 16, 1817, m. Marquis Emmons Spear, of Fairfield, March 30, 1837; 4. Daniel, b. June 23, 1819; 5. Robert, b. Jan. 24, 1822; he moved away from this part of the country after his father's death; 6. Cornelius Henry, b. May 17, 1824; 7. James, b. Sept. 24, 1827; 8. Maria Jane, b. Oct. 19, 1830; 9. John Richard, b. July 17, 1833.

III. Elisabeth, b. Feb. 26, 1790; m. Garret Cadmus, June 15, 1811; d. Sept. 5, 1849; he d. Nov. 9, 1879, in his seventy-ninth year. They lived at Slooterdam. Issue: 1. Cornelius, b. Dec. 10, 1812; d. June 21, 1891; 2. James G., b. Nov. 22, 1815; m. Lydia V. S. Banta; d. Nov. 30, 1893; she d. March 22, 1887, aged 65 yrs., 6 mos., and 7 days.

IV. Marretje, b. Feb. 9, 1793; m. Merselis Post; d. Nov. 28, 1862.

V. Adreyaen, b. May 14, 1800. "Yawn," as he was commonly called, was deaf and dumb. He worked with his father at his trade as stone cutter. He d. about 1880.

VI. Rulif, b. May 2, 1803; d. May 28, 1826, unm.

Robert and Adreyaen sold most of their father's lands, including the quarry lot, to their brothers-in-law, Gerrit Codmus and Merselis Post, March 15, 1830, for \$1,500.

Peter-Adrian-Pieter-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Rachel Lyne had children:

I. Adrian, b. June 3, 1759; m. Yannetje Roomyn. Ch., Piter, b. Jan. 31, 1789.

II. Caty, b. Dec. 3, 1760; m. Simon Van Ness, of Pompton Plains, m. 1. Nov. 16, 1779.

III. John, b. July 7, 1762; m. Hannah Kidney. Issue: 1. John Kidney; 2. James; 3. Sally, m. George Tyce; 4. Rachel, m. Henry Riker; 5. Polly, m. Halmagh I. Van

Wagoner.¹ The will of John Van Houten is dated Oct. 7, 1814; proved Nov. 10, 1814.²

IV. Mary, b. Nov. 7, 1766; m. Peter Fisher; d. Dec. 2, 1845.

V. Agnes, b. Dec. 29, 1768; m. William Murphy; d. Dec. 31, 1844.

VI. Eleanor, b. June 10, 1771; m. Theunis Ryerson, March 17, 1789; d. March 25, 1839; he d. Oct. 5, 1839.

VII. Peter, b. Nov. 19, 1774.

VIII. Conrad, b. April 10, 1776.

IX. (prob.) Annaetie, b. Jan. 31, 1781; the Totawa baptismal record gives the mother's name as Ragel Lerroe.

Crines-Johannes-Pieter-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Elisabeth Ryerson had children:

I. Martin, m. Elizabeth Randall, from Tappan; d. Sept. 14, 1845, in his 77th year; he lived and died at the Ponds; she d. June 26, 1854, aged 74 yrs., 2 mos., 12 days. On March 14, 1807, he bought from Peter I. Van Blarcom, for \$1,050, a grist mill, with six acres of land, at Yawpaw, on the main road from Ramapo to the Ponds church. He also added at other times to the lands derived from his father.³

II. Martintje (commonly called Matilda), m. Guliem C. Bogert, and after his death joined the Schraalenburgh church on confession, Oct. 16, 1800. Issue: 1. Neeltje, b. April 30, 1786; 2. Kerynis, b. April 26, 1788; 3. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 1, 1792.

III. Marytje, m. Crines Quackenbush.

IV. Ryer, d. unm. He conveyed to Crines Bogert, of Hackensack, Oct. 27, 1830, several tracts of land devised to him by Martin Ryerson and John Van Houten (his grandfathers) and Crines Van Houten (his father), containing in all about 200 acres, in trust, the income to be paid to him during his life, and the lands to be conveyed after his death to his heirs.⁴ Administration on his estate was granted Jan. 24, 1832.

Cornelis-Johannes-Cornelis-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Helena Van Houten had children:

I. Johannis, b. June 18, 1771; m. Antje Post, Jan. 22, 1797; d. April 29, 1833. Issue: 1. Cornelius, b. Dec. 9, 1798; d. Sept. 23, 1801; 2. Cathalyntje, b. Sept. 9, 1802; 3. Lena, b. Jan. 12, 1806; 4. Marretje, b. March 11, 1811; d. Feb. 11, 1829.

II. Helmich, b. Oct. 18, 1775; m. Hannah ———; in 1825 he resided in Kelso township, Dearborn county, Indiana.

III. Jannetje, b. July 29, 1781; m. 1st, Hendrick Post, jun., of Wesel, who d. Nov. 20, 1808; 2d, Edo Van Winkle, of Broadway, Paterson, Dec. 1, 1811.⁵

IV. Hendrick, b. Aug. 4, 1784; m. 1st, Jenneke (Jannetje) Van Winkel, Nov. 15, 1807; 2d, Rachel Harris; d. May 12, 1877, in Paterson; she d. May 3, 1839, aged 48 yrs.,

¹ See deed from Hannah Van Houten to Conrad Lynes, Nov. 22, 1815, in Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, 1, 564.

² Bergen County Wills, A, 450.

³ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, E, 374; C, 582.

⁴ Ib., S, 451, 575, 578.

⁵ See pp. 104, 146.

¹ The Van Houten Manuscripts, 30.

5 mos., 3 days. He was known as Henry C. Van Houten. Issue (by his first wife): 1. Lena, b. Oct. 20, 1808; 2. Annaatje, b. Nov. 27, 1809; 3. Helena, b. Dec. 10, 1811; 4. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 10, 1814; (by his second wife) 5. Rachel, m. Elias Vreeland, Oct. 4, 1838.¹

V. Pieter, b. Aug. 4, 1784 (twin with Hendrick); prob. m. Ann Winner (Winne), Feb. 26, 1815. Ch., Margaret Banta, b. Sept. 13, 1816. Pieter received by his father's will (proved Jan. 18, 1825) the northern part of the farm bought by Cornelius from John Myers.

VI. Helena (Elenor), b. Feb. 21, 1794;² m. Cornelius Hopper, Dec. 10, 1814.

All these children are named in their father's will, proved in 1825.

Dirck-Gerrebrant-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Marretje Van Rypen had children:

I. Gerrebrand, b. Nov. 2, 1770; m. Jannetje Garritse (b. Dec. 19, 1774, dau. of Henry Garritse, jun., and Hille-gont Van Winkle), Jan. 30, 1791; d. suddenly, March 11, 1831; she d. Oct. 2, 1855. Gerrebrant Van Houten was from early life prominent among his fellows, not only because of his large possessions, but by reason of commanding abilities. He seems to have had a taste for military life, being elected ensign of a military company in 1793. Subsequently, owing probably to an accident, one of his hands was crippled, and we find him excused in 1808 on that account, from military service. It was doubtless due to the same disability that his handwriting was exceedingly crabbed. He carried on a general country store for ten or fifteen years, prior to 1818. This store was in a one-story frame building, adjoining his residence. In 1822 it was removed to the southeast corner of Main street and Broadway, where it remained until destroyed by fire, Oct. 10, 1848. On removing the store, Judge Van Houten erected the present large and commodious stone residence on Water street, adjoining the original building still standing on the east of it, and which dates back prior to 1768. He was appointed by the legislature in 1803 one of the justices of the peace of Bergen county, and during all the political changes of later years he was regularly reappointed as long as he lived, being also chosen one of the Judges of the Bergen county court of common pleas for most of the same period. His dockets were carefully kept; so were all the writs and pleadings in the countless suits brought before him. The "orders" given on his store were filed away on a string behind the door, where they grew yellow and brown in the course of years, as the great "wad" grew thicker and thicker. That he was generous and accommodating is evidenced by the innumerable "orders" and notes cashed by him, which were never redeemed. He was one of the earliest and most energetic promoters of the Paterson and Hamburg turnpike. When the old bridge across the river, at the foot of Bank street, was washed away in 1810, he was active in having it rebuilt. He was the leading spirit in causing North Main street to be laid out and opened, and the Main street bridge to be erected

on the present site in 1827. His name was on every subscription list, for public enterprises, private charities, and the support of his church—first, the Old Dutch Church of Totowa, and later the Second Reformed church. It is a significant fact, moreover, that his subscriptions are always marked "paid." He not only gave the site for the Second Reformed church, on the northwest corner of Water and Temple streets, but was the largest contributor in cash, and had declared his intention of paying off the debt of \$2,600, when a stroke of apoplexy ended his life the very day after he made this announcement. Being regarded by everybody as a successful business man, of the strictest integrity, he was often selected to be the agent, administrator or executor of estates. The poor and needy, and those in trouble of any kind, turned confidently for help to Judge Van Houten, sure of a sympathizing heart and a helping hand. Although often named for public office, it does not appear that he ever aspired to any position which would take him away from home; but as a good citizen he was ready to do his share towards rightly administering the town affairs, and served as constable of Saddle River in 1796; township assessor, from 1807 to 1815, inclusive; town clerk, from 1818 to 1825, inclusive; overseer of the highways, in 1823, and town committeeman, in 1830. Having been one of the first subscribers to the stock of the Paterson Bank, in 1815, and having managed so well the varied trusts committed to his care, it seemed natural that he should be chosen President of that institution, when a man of judgment and means was needed to restore the shaken confidence of the public. For several years he held this position, at the modest salary of \$500 yearly, and contributed not only his time and ability, but largely of his personal resources, to sustain the Bank, amid all sorts of discouragements, until the burden became too onerous even for his equanimity, and he finally told the cashier to "close it up," on June 2, 1829. Every obligation of the bank was honorably met, as everybody expected would be the case with such a man at the head of its affairs, although no one ever knew at what personal sacrifice to him. As intimated above, Judge Van Houten died suddenly, of apoplexy, on March 11, 1831. Only the night before, he had declared that the next day he would make his will; but the man who had written hundreds of wills for others left none himself. His death was a shock to the community by which he was held in such universal respect. A portrait of the Judge, taken about 1823, and now in the possession of a great-granddaughter, Mrs. William Nelson, shows him to have been a man of good figure, probably of average height, with fine, intelligent countenance, open and smiling, florid complexion, hair once brown, turned to gray, smooth-shaven face save for a tuft of whiskers high up on each cheek, hazel-brown eyes, and altogether an attractive looking personage.¹ The Paterson Intelligencer, of March 16, 1831, thus announced the death of Judge Van Houten:

At his residence in Paterson, on the 11th inst., Garrabrant Van Houten, Esq., aged 60 years, 4 months and 9 days. He had been considerably indisposed through the winter, and some of the time confined to the

¹ See p. 130.

² Thus in the record; the family Bible says Feb. 20, 1793.

¹ The foregoing sketch is substantially reproduced from the introduction to The Van Houten Manuscripts, published by the writer in 1894.

house, but for some days previous to his decease seemed rather convalescent, insomuch that during the afternoon of the day, in the evening of which he died, he walked a short distance from home, and attended as usual to the transaction of his official business. On his return he partook of supper with the family, and retired to bed apparently as well as he had been for some time; but about 9 o'clock he was found to be indisposed and speechless, and in a few moments expired. By his death a breach has been made in a large circle of relatives and friends which will not soon be forgotten. The church of which he was a member has experienced an irreparable loss, and the community at large become deprived of a vigilant and prudent magistrate.

Issue: 1. Maria, b. June 14, 1791; m. John R. Berdan, who lived in Bergen county, on the road from Broadway to Wagaraw; she died January 12, 1862; 2. Hillegont, b. June 24, 1798; m. George-John Ryerson, of the Goffle, in 1807; d. June 23, 1847; in the church records and official documents she is called Ellen or Helen; in the family, however, she was always called Hiley, the usual Dutch abbreviation of Hillegont; 3. Catrenau (Catharine), b. March 31, 1800; died in inf.; 4. Catrenau (Catharine), b. June 13, 1806; m. Ralph Doremus, June 1, 1825; d. March 6, 1874; he was b. July 16, 1797; d. Nov. 18, 1886. Upon the death of Judge Van Houten, his three sons-in-law were appointed administrators, March 22, 1831, and the estate was partitioned among the three daughters. The old homestead was allotted to Catharine—Mrs. Ralph Doremus.

II. Elizabeth (Betsey), m. David Bensen, Jan. 21, 1792; he d. July —, 1862. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. Dec. 27, 1795; 2. Derrick, b. Oct. 28, 1797; m. Anna Zabriskie; d. Feb. —, 1875; 3. Molly, b. Feb. 24, 1800; m. Cornelius C. Blauvelt, jun.; d. Jan. 16, 1861; he d. March 29, 1859, aged 54 yrs., 6 mos., 25 days; 5. Rebecca, b. Sept. 5, 1804; m. Cornelius H. Post.

III. Jannetye, b. March 31, 1775; m. Peter Poulese, Jan. 23, 1796. Issue: 1. Nelye, b. Feb. 25, 1797; m. 1st, — Brinkerhoff; 2d, Albert-Roelof Van Houten; 2. Dirck (Richard P. Paulison), b. Feb. 17, 1799; m. Jane Merselis; he lived on the Wesel road; 3 and 4. Sophia and Maria, twins, b. Nov. 2, 1810; Sophia m. John Outwater, of Slooderdam, near the Clifton bridge, and had issue: 1. Peter; 2. Richard; 3. Jennie. Maria m. David Demarest, of Preakness.

IV. Antye, b. Sept. 11, 1776; m. Jacob Berdan, jun., Nov. 15, 1801. Issue: 1. Caty, b. May 16, 1802; 2. Richard, b. Aug. 27, 1804.

V. Abraham, b. March 23, 1778; m. Catharina Sip (Trientje, dau. of John Sip, of Athenia), Dec. 22, 1803. When he was married, his father built a house for him, which, much enlarged and improved, is still standing, on the south side of Totowa avenue, next southwest of the West Side Park.

VI. Maria (Polly), b. March 8, 1781; m. Jacob Van Ripper; they removed to New York, and subsequently to Bergen, N. J.

VII. Gerritye (twin with Maria), b. March 8, 1781; d. in inf.

VIII. Adreyaen, b. Dec. 7, 1782; d. in inf.

IX. Adreyaen, b. March 2, 1784; m. Margaret Doremus (b. April 25, 1795, dau. of John Doremus, b. May 12, 1773, and Charity Ryerson, b. July 5, 1774, dau. of Nicho-

las Ryerson, of Sussex), June 27, 1813; he d. July 27, 1855; she d. Dec. —, 1869. To distinguish him from the numerous other Van Houtens of the same name, he was called, after his mother, "Molly's Yawn." He lived in his father's house in the present West Side Park, and so the brook running through his farm came to be known as "Molly's Yawn's Brook," which by an easy but amusingly-perverse transition has been modified into "Molly Ann's Brook!"

X. Neesye (Natie, Nashe), b. Aug. 4, 1788; m. Casparus Wessels, Oct. 2, 1808; d. Aug. 5, 1855; he d. April 8, 1819. Issue: 1. Ann, b. Nov. 7, 1808; m. Samuel A. Van Saun, and d. in 1844; 2. Richard, b. Nov. 25, 1810; was associated in business for many years with his brother-in-law, Samuel A. Van Saun; 3. Jane, b. Feb. 15, 1814.

XI. Gerritje (Charity), b. March 8, 1792; m. David Demarest, June 6, 1813. He owned one of the Wesel farms, extending from the river to a line west of Main street. It now forms the northern section of Cedar Lawn cemetery, and part of Lake View. Ch., Mariah, b. July 12, 1814.

Adrian-Gerrebrant-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Elizabeth Van Houten had children:

I. Yannetye, b. May 7, 1775; m. Albert Van Saen, Jan. 19, 1794. Issue: 1. Maria, b. Sept. 19, 1794; 2. Elesebeth, b. Jan. 24, 1797; 3. Samuel, b. Aug. 22, 1802; 4. Aaron, b. Oct. 2, 1810; 5. John, b. Nov. 29, 1812. Albert Van Saen came from Lower Preakness. He bought the former residence of Gerrit Van Houten, on Totowa avenue, between Redwoods avenue and Marion street, with that portion of the farm extending north from Totowa avenue nearly to Crosby avenue.

II. Adreyaen, b. Nov. 1, 1782, a few weeks after his father's death; Albert Van Saen was appointed his guardian, Jan. 26, 1797;¹ m. Annaetje Sip, April 16, 1807. Shortly after his marriage, he assumed the name of Aaron A. Van Houten, probably because of the great confusion arising from the numerous Adrian Van Houtens. He removed to Passaic, where he acquired a portion of the Sip farm, on the River Road, at the corner of what is now called Van Houten avenue, the road leading from the Notch through Clifton to the river below Passaic.

Dirck-Halmagh-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen had children:

By his first wife (Rachel Newkirk):

I. Antje, b. Feb. 10, 1776.

II. Helmigh, b. March 19, 1778; m. Matye (Metje) Van Giesen (dau. of Richard Van Giesen and Jane Van Houten), June 28, 1801; d. May 27, 1847; she d. Sept. 29, 1866, aged 82 yrs., 8 mos. and 4 days. The following reminiscences of Halmagh Van Houten were given by his son, the late John R. Van Houten, to the writer in 1881:

I was born at the "Black Horse Tavern," on Broadway, where John E. Van Winkle now lives,² January 3, 1808. My father was Halmagh R. Van Houten, who kept tavern at different places about here:

¹ E. J. Wills, Liber 36, f. 348.

² On the northwest corner of Broadway and Carroll street; the house is now [1895] occupied by Franklin Van Winkle, a son of the late John E. Van Winkle.

From the Black Horse Tavern he moved to Totowa, where the cotton spinners used to come frequently. He next went to Wagraw.

He used to train horses, and it was a common thing to run them from the [Black Horse] Tavern down to Philemon Dickerson's¹ and hack, half a mile. The horses were called "quarter horses." I used to train them myself.

My father's tavern on Totowa was on Totowa avenue on the crown of the hill, near the Second (Reformed) Church burying ground. After my father left that place the property passed into the hands of Daniel Holsman, and from him to Christopher Breese, who kept tavern there.² Breese brought over the English cheese, lively with skippers, and the Dutch were astonished to see the cheese and skippers taken down so readily.

Forty or fifty years ago, my father left Hawthorne, where he had kept tavern for some years in the old house owned by Brant Van Blarcom, and came to Paterson. The old tavern had a large hall and dining room, and the hands from Morrow's mill used to come there, and the leading men from Paterson—Robert Carrick, Dunlop, D. K. Allen, Ahe Godwin and others. In those days, Peter Van Houten, Simeon's son, was the finest dancer in all the country hereabout. Ahe Godwin was a very good one, but Pete Van Houten could beat him. Dunlop was the man who fought a duel with D. K. Allen about Pete Van Houten's sister.

About forty or fifty years ago my father built a stone house in Broadway, north side, just east of the brook, near Huntoon's house. He bought the stone from Anderson's Quarry, beyond Oldham, which was

¹ Near Straight street.

² Christopher Breese was engaged in the manufacture and sale of dye stuffs in Manchester, England. He came to New York with his wife and six children in June, 1818. He bought the tavern property with six acres of land from Daniel Holsman, Oct. 1, 1818, for \$2,750, and then removed to Paterson. He advertised it "as known by the name of 'the Sign of the Bergen County Hotel.'" He sold the place with other property, including "one equal undivided half part of the fishery thereunto belonging at the Great Falls," to Daniel K. Allen, May 1, 1822, for \$1,000. The tavern was on the southwest side of Redwoods avenue, between Totowa avenue and the Falls; there was a bend in Totowa avenue, which then ran down toward the Falls. It is said that when Breese was about to buy the tavern property on the Falls, Abraham Van Houten offered him most of the block bounded by Broadway, Main, Van Houten and Prospect streets, for about the same price as the Falls property. Breese preferred the latter, however, as the Totowa road was more traveled than Main street! After giving up his tavern, he returned to England, but after a residence there of about three years he came back to Paterson, and lived for some years on Broadway; d. about 1838. He had fifteen sons and daughters; eight died young in England; seven came to America, namely:

I. Robert, m. Sarah Wild, in England; he came to New York about 1815, and ultimately persuaded his father and mother to come also; he was a cabinet-maker in New York.

II. Thomas, m. Cornelia Wilcox, of New Brunswick; he was of the firm of Harrison & Breese, axle manufacturers, in Newark, where he lived and died.

III. Christopher, m. Eliza Wilcox, sister of Cornelia Wilcox, of New Brunswick; he was in Peter Jacobus's saddlery and harness factory in Newark, for many years. He returned to Paterson, and was one of the founders of the Congregational church; he d. in this city. Issue: 1. Peter Jacobus; 2. Mary Alice, m. Alfred Lyon, a clothing dealer of Newark, afterwards of Paterson, and then of California; he is dec.; his wid. lives in California.

IV. Hannah, m. 1st, Thomas Godden (hers was the first wedding in St. Paul's church); 2d, John Blundell. Issue (by her first husband): Christopher, a machinist in Paterson many years; he afterwards went South.

V. Alice, m. Roland Duckworth, in England, and went to Providence, R. I.

VI. Sarah, m. Peter D. Weight, of New York; she is still living.

VII. Mary Ann, h. in 1802; m. Robert Chiswell, of Paterson.

Robert Chiswell was born in Norwich, England, Dec. 10, 1798; left Liverpool Feb. 10, 1818, and after a voyage of six weeks arrived at New York March 22, 1818. He went to Philadelphia, where he was

then the only quarry in this neighborhood.¹ I remember I had to carry the sprouls up the scaffolding to the masons, and I thought I never had such hard work. He built the walls four feet thick, so that they should not fall down. They were laid up in clay, brought from up Stony Road, and the outside joints were plastered over with lime, so that it looked as if all the stone had been laid up in mortar. The inside walls were plastered directly on the stone, without furring, and in the mornings there would be immense drops of water standing out on the plaster. But we were all raised there, though you might not think it healthy, and we are all pretty healthy-looking, eh?

When my father built on Broadway, he dug a well fifteen feet deep, and put up an old-fashioned sort of well-sweep. It was splendid water, and everybody all around used to come there for water. It was just back of the house, near the brook, which then flowed through a thick clump of brush in that neighborhood. The water out of that old well was not only good but it was cheap, cheaper than water is nowadays!

III. Catluntye, b. Oct. 6, 1781.

By his second wife (Ragel Post):

IV. Martijnes, b. March 11, 1784; prob. m. Catharina Van Houten; d. March 7, 1812. Ch., Selly, b. May 1, 1810.

V. Dirck, b. May 27, 1785.

VI. Lybetye, b. Dec. 30, 1788; prob. m. Worthy Clark, Jan. 30, 1808. Ch., Richard, b. Feb. 12, 1811.

VII. Adreyaen, b. June 26, 1790.

VIII. Abraham, b. Oct. 12, 1791.

IX. Pieter, b. Jan. 28, 1793. Pieter Van Houten and Mary his wife, of Belleville, gave a deed, July 31, 1840, for his interest in twenty acres on the Hamburg turnpike, being evidently the land devised to his father, by the will of Halmagh-Dirck Van Houten.

X. John, b. Feb. 1, 1794.

XI. Cornelias, b. Oct. 4, 1796.

XII. Gerebrant, b. Dec. 4, 1798.

XIII. Jannetye, b. March 1, 1800; m. Henry D. Garrison. They lived on Hamburg avenue, near Jane street, which was named after her, as Garrison street was named after her husband. Issue: 1. Rachel, b. April 27, 1822; 2. Mariah, b. Aug. 4, 1824; 3. Eliza Seaburn, b. May 10, 1829; 4. Mar-

¹ The Van Houten quarry, in the Valley of the Rocks, was older by at least thirty years. The "Redstone Quarry" of "Case" Van Houten, at Little Falls, was also older.

employed as a hook-keeper; in 1819 he came to Paterson, and married Mary Ann, dau. of Christopher Breese. She arrived in Paterson also in 1818; he d. in January, 1856; she d. May 3, 1889, aged 86 yrs., 6 mos., 3 days. Mr. Chiswell kept a grocery at the corner of Main and West streets, and afterwards in Van Houten street. Subsequently he established an "auction mart" in Broadway, which he carried on for many years. He was a man of much enterprise, assiduous and energetic in his business, ready in the discussion of religion or politics, having pronounced views on most subjects, and an unfailing fund of wit and humor. Issue:

I. Richard Breese, h. March 3, 1823; m. Mary Williams, Dec. 31, 1848; d. June 2, 1869. For many years he had a store at No. 161 Main street, where he dealt in cotton waste, oil, paper, twine, and mill supplies. He was elected Sheriff of Passaic county in 1857-58-59.

II. Mary.

III. Alice, m. Aaron E. King, May 29, 1851; he d. Nov. 13, 1891; he was for many years a dealer in fancy goods on Main street.

IV. George S., m. Kate Reed. He was brought up as a printer; was foreman in the Paterson Guardian office for several years; in 1863 became one of the founders of the Paterson Daily Press, with which he has been connected ever since, being now Treasurer of the Press Printing and Publishing Company.

V. Eliza, m. James Hutchinson, April 7, 1869; he d. Sept. 14, 1875.

garet, m. Robert L. Neill, and had children: 1. Florence, m. Cornelius Post, of Preakness; 2 and 3. Annie and Hattie, b. July 10, 1863; 4. Cornelia Jane, b. July 8, 1861; 5. Kittie H., b. Aug. 4, 1869; 6. Eliza Seaburn, b. July 19, 1873.

Adrian-Halmagh-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Marretye Cadmus had children:

I. Helmigh, bap. 1770; prob. d. in inf.

II. Leah, b. 1772; d. March 10, 1806, aged 33 yrs., 6 mos., 11 days.

III. Abraham, b. Dec. 16, 1774; m. Gertenau Mowser (Geertje Mouritse), Jan. 29, 1803; d. July 28, 1804. Ch., Aderyeun, b. Jan. 26, 1804.

IV. Antye, b. March 21, 1778; prob. m. Cornelius Austin, Dec. 29, 1799.

V. Elisabeth, b. May 18, 1781.

VI. Adreyaen, b. Dec. 13, 1784; d. March 16, 1806.

VII. Dirck, b. May 1, 1787; d. Feb. 25, 1806.

VIII. Cattelyntje (Tyne), b. Dec. 29, 1789; m. John F. Post (John Post, jun.). Issue: 1. John, b. Nov. 24, 1810; 2. Marrythe, b. Jan. 10, 1812; 3. Adrian, b. April 2, 1827. When the young couple were married her father, Adrian, rented them an "outset" of household utensils, March 27, 1811, for six months, and thereafter during his pleasure. As a curious illustration of what was considered necessary for such an equipment, the list of goods is given herewith: "One cow, and heifer, two sheep, two shoats, one bed with its bedstead, bedding, curtains and furniture, one cupboard, two tables, six chairs, three iron pots, one tea kettle, one pan, one pair andirons, one tongs, one shovel, one churn, one tub, one milk tub, one keeler of woollen, two earthen pots, six pewter spoons, six knives and six forks, one looking glass, six tea spoons, four dishes, two trammels, two smoothing irons, one cradle, one spinning wheel, one weaver's loom, with its rods and gears, and one lot of linen and wearing apparel." For all this the rent was to be one dollar per month. In advertising his farm of 150 acres for sale, in 1816, Adrian announced that the house had "two rooms on a floor, with an entry between." These glimpses of the manner of living in those days are certainly suggestive.

IX. Pieter, b. Jan. 21, 1793; m. Ellen (Lena, Ellener) Van Wagoner, Aug. 13, 1815. His father conveyed to him the homestead farm, Jan. 14, 1817, and he disposed of it by sundry deeds:—July 8, 1817, to Garret G. Van Wagoner, of Slooterdam; the southwestern portion to Edo Merselis, April 26, 1823, and the residue to John F. Ryerson, Nov. 17, 1823. Ryerson conveyed, May 1, 1828, to Albert Zabriskie; Zabriskie to Richard Bensen, Aug. 28, 1843.¹ Pieter subsequently removed to New York city. Issue: 1. Abraham, b. July 9, 1817; 2. Garret Van Wagoner, b. Sept. 16, 1822.

Petrus-Halmagh-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Leya Van Ryphen had children:

I. Elisabeth, b. May 13, 1774; prob. m. Obadiah Force (Obadja Forse), Nov. 10, 1792. Issue: 1. Maragrietje, b. April 24, 1793; 2. Catharina, b. Jan. 26, 1796; 3. Jo-

honis, b. Sept. 5, 1798; 4. Peter, b. Dec. 10, 1800; 5. William, b. Feb. 13, 1803.

II. Simeon, named after his wife's mother; m. Marytje Van Blarkum, April 2, 1797; she d. Sept. 7, 1836; aged 60 yrs., 9 mos., and 2 days. No record has been found of the time or place of the death of Simeon. He is described as a man of perhaps five feet eleven inches in height, well built, fine-looking, light complexion, thin face, clean shaven, of wiry build, and sandy hair, which was somewhat gray in his later years. He lived on what is now known as the Deeths place, on the northwest side of the Passaic river, near the Jackson bridge. In order to afford him a more direct outlet, a road was laid, in 1805, from his farm, to the Totowa road; this road was vacated June 30, 1807.¹ He exchanged this farm, Jan. 21, 1808, for another, owned by Jacob Doremus and Nellie his wife, at Singac, containing 81.60 acres; his own farm contained 38.45 acres. He had previously conveyed to Cornelius R. Van Houten one acre out of the latter farm, "being the quarry."² By deed, May 1, 1807, Peter Wilson, Professor of Languages in Columbia College, New York, and Catharine his wife, conveyed to Simeon Van Houten, for \$1,000, a tract of land at the southeast corner of Broadway and Main street, having a frontage of fifty feet on the former and one hundred feet on the latter, it being Lot No. 5, as laid out on a map of Abraham Van Houten's lands.³ There was then standing on the lot, about fifty feet from Broadway, a long, low, frame building,

¹ Hist. Passaic County Roads, 34.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, E, 517, 519. The quarry referred to was the "Red Stone Quarry," which was worked by "Case" Van Houten and his sons for twenty years or more. It is referred to in deeds as early as 1801. It is possible that Simeon Van Houten worked this quarry himself before selling it to "Case" Van Houten.

³ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, B, 331. This lot was subsequently subdivided into five smaller lots. The first, next to Broadway, 20 ft. 3 in. on Main street, and 50 feet deep, was sold to Joseph Smith, May 5, 1849, for \$4,450; Smith to James P. Ramsey, April 25, 1856; Ramsey to Richard Baldwin, June 4, 1867; Baldwin devised, will proved Aug. 18, 1874, to his son, Joseph R. Baldwin, and be to his widow, with remainder to his children, by will proved Jan. 26, 1888.—The next lot, 29 ft. one in. x 50 ft., was conveyed April 28, 1846, to Smith Hill.—The third, 16 x 50 ft., to Israel Munson, May 1, 1849, and by his heirs to William I. Healy, Jan. 20, 1891, for \$16,000. The fourth lot, 15 ft. 3 in. x 50 ft., to Lewis R. Stelle, May 1, 1849; by him to Henry B. Crosby, Feb. 1, 1857, and by Crosby to William I. Healy, April 3, 1872.—The fifth lot, 15 x 50 ft., to James M. Smylie, May 1, 1849; be to John I. Goetschius, May 24, 1856; he to Hiram Hathaway, Dec. 30, 1856; Hathaway to Richard Baldwin, April 2, 1864; Joseph R. Baldwin, devisee of Richard, to Wesley Van Emburgh, March 25, 1884, for \$19,000.—The remainder of this plot, a strip 5 x 50 ft., with a lot 17 ft. 6 in. x 100 ft., next south, was sold, Feb. 3, 1849, to Cornelius T. Vandervoort, who also acquired the rear, on Washington street, and devised the same to his children—Cornelius F. and Margaret. The next lot, from Main street to Washington, was acquired by Henry B. Crosby, May 1, 1857. Albert A. Hopper bought a lot here, which he sold to Alfred Stoutenborough, jun., May 1, 1866.—Simeon Van Houten's third lot, 40 x 100 ft., was sold to Dr. William Magee, April 28, 1846, for \$4,600. At his death the heirs applied for a partition, and under a decree in Chancery, Henry A. Williams, special master, sold the northern half to Watson Snyder, July 30, 1855; Snyder conveyed to Joseph, Jonathan and James Johnson, Feb. 18, 1856. The southern half was sold by Henry A. Williams, special master, to Stephen Allen, July 30, 1855; Allen to Watson Snyder, Nov. 7, 1856, and Snyder to David Laverack, Nov. 26, 1856. The double stone house on this lot was erected by Dr. Magee.

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, K, 356, 358; N, 49, 173; Q, 338; V, 115.

two stories in height, with double-pitch roof, and a long piazza, with a stoop in front; the stoop was built even with the line of the road, and this being the first building on Main street south of Broadway, is said to have determined the easterly line of the street. Advertising the place for sale on March 1, 1809, Simeon described the house as containing "three fire places on the first floor and three on the second floor, with a good cellar, kitchen, and well at the door, with a new stable in complete order." The stable was located upon an adjoining lot, fifty-five feet front on Main street and two hundred and ten feet in depth, which was doubtless bought from Abraham Van Houten, and in all probability prior to his purchase from Dr. Wilson. By deed dated June 27, 1811, he bought from Abraham Van Houten and Hannah his wife, another plot adjoining the second, and having a frontage of forty feet on Main street and a depth of one hundred feet.¹ About 1813 he removed to Hoboken, where he kept tavern for the next five or six years, after which he returned to Paterson for a short time, and carried on a livery stable at his old place, dealing in horses also. Simeon was a man of great daring, reckless to excess, of strong impulses and warm friendships, and in consequence of these characteristics often got into serious difficulties. That he was a man of striking personality is evidenced by the many stories about him that have been handed down during a period of seventy or eighty years. Once when he was on trial before the Supreme Court at Trenton, in 1809, without waiting for the verdict of the jury, he walked out of the court house and disappeared. It is related of him that on a like occasion, at Newark, he similarly left the court room, mounted a fast horse waiting for him, and had reached Morristown almost before the officers knew that he was gone. Again, when he was wanted upon some charge, he locked himself into an upper room of his house on Main street, armed with pistols, and defied the officers to arrest him. A company of local militia, under the command of Captain Van Winkle, was called out, and they surrounded the house. Knowing the man with whom they had to deal, they were not at all anxious to encounter him, but marched around the stables, making a great deal of noise with their fifes and drums and muskets, all the while, however, keeping at a prudent distance from the house. William Dickey, a prominent citizen of the town, who knew Van Houten well, and how to approach him, finally walked up stairs quietly and advised him to come down and surrender, which he did. When he was located at Hoboken, a man named Harvey put up at his tavern one night in the early part of 1819, and being arrested was found to have \$7,000 of counterfeit money in his trunk and about his person. Harvey, to save himself, accused Van Houten of complicity in the matter, and the latter was arrested in New York and put to much inconvenience before he regained his liberty.² While he was away from Paterson, his property here, having been mortgaged, passed out of his possession. He returned hither in the summer of

1820, and rented his former stable and the lot on which it stood at the rate of \$30 per annum. All the buildings then on the three lots were valued in 1821 at \$1,800.¹ Many who knew him well believed that on more than one occasion Simeon unflinchingly bore the sins of others. His tavern was afterwards occupied by William I. Craig.

III. Maregrietye, b. Dec. 15, 1779; m. ——— Hamilton; d. Sept. 2, 1853.

IV. Hellemigh, b. July 10, 1785.

V. Leya, b. Dec. 28, 1790; m. William Paterson Woodruff. They removed to New Vernon, Morris county, where her son, Absalom Blachley Woodruff (subsequently a leading lawyer and public man in Paterson) was born, July 9, 1819.

VI. Peter, b. July 30, 1793.

Johannes-Helmerich-Johannes-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Rachel De Maree had children:

I. Helmigh, b. Aug. 1, 1779; m. Catharine Van Ryepen, Dec. 9, 1799. Administration was granted on his estate June 2, 1823. Issue: 1. Catharine, b. Sept. 20, 1800; m. John Vreeland; 2. John, b. Aug. 27, 1803; 3. Gerrit, b. Sept. 10, 1806; administration was granted on his estate Oct. 31, 1832; 4. Rachel, m. Gerrit Newkerk; 5. Elizabeth V. R., b. July 23, 1811; m. Jacob Greenlief; 6. John, b. April 29, 1814; d. young; 7. Jane, b. Nov. 7, 1816; 8. Helmigh, b. Jan. 12, 1821.

II. Catrintje, b. Nov. 14, 1781; m. Jacob Zabriskie, Dec. 12, 1801.

III. Aegie, b. Aug. 27, 1783; m. 1st, Mindert Gerrebrant, Nov. 3, 1800; 2d, Richard Lyon, Feb. 13, 1811.

Gerrit-Johannes-Johannes-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Cornelia Van Ness had children:

I. John, b. March 9, 1783; m. Elizabeth Gould, from Caldwell; d. April 7, 1855; she d. 1851.

II. Simon, b. April 6, 1785; d. Feb. 3, 1829, unm.

III. Polly (Mariah), b. Jan. 24, 1788; m. Thomas Van Riper, Oct. 11, 1806;² d. Jan. 23, 1874; he d. 1834.

IV. Cornelius, b. Aug. 29, 1789.

V. Gerrit, b. Jan. 9, 1791; drowned in the Passaic river, Oct. 21, 1795.

VI. Michel, b. May 8, 1795; drowned in the Passaic river, May 12, 1801.

VII. Gerrit, b. Nov. 12, 1797; m. 1st, Hester Van Ness, of Pompton Plains (b. Jan. 18, 1801, near Beavertown, Morris county), Oct. 26, 1822; she d. March 12, 1837, aged 36 yrs., 1 mo., 22 days; he m. 2d, Mary Gerrebrant, dau. of Tunis Gerrebrant, of Stone House Plains, April 9, 1839; d. Jan. 21, 1867; she d. Feb. —, 1866.

VIII. Pieter, b. Aug. 16, 1799; d. Oct. 16, 1817, unm.

IX. Cornelia, b. Aug. 6, 1801; m. John Terhune, of Slioterdam; d. March 8, 1862.

X. Michael, b. Jan. 6, 1804; d. Sept. 26, 1804.

XI. Henry, b. Oct. 29, 1806; m. Anna Brower, of Paterson; d. June 20, 1893; she d. March 16, 1889, aged 79 yrs. He was brought up to the watchmaker's trade, and for a time carried on a small store on Broadway near Main

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, B, 542.

² The Van Houten Manuscripts, 144.

¹ Ib., 141-148.

² See pp. 164, 172.

street. Subsequently he studied for the ministry, and for many years, and up to the date of his death, was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Hawley, Penn., where he was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Roelof-Johannes-Roelof-Cornelis-Roelof Cornelissen and Catrina Van Houten had children:

I. Johannes, b. July 13, 1784; m. Sarah Mandeville (who lived with her grandfather, George Ryerson, at Pacquanac), Dec. 20, 1821; d. Feb. 17, 1827; she d. Aug. 12, 1866, aged 78 yrs., 11 mos., 3 days. He learned his trade as a wheelwright, near Singac.

II. Helmigh, b. Sept. 9, 1789; m. Maria Godwin, dau. of Gen. Abraham Godwin, May 17, 1812. He lived with his father on the old homestead; she m. 2d, Hendrick Post, Oct. 6, 1823.¹ Issue: 1. Susan (Susanna), b. June 11, 1814; m. 1st, John Speer, who kept a grocery store in Paterson and afterwards removed to Elmira, N. Y.; 2d, Samuel Westervelt; 2. Catherine, b. April 12, 1816.

Seventh Generation.

Halmagh-Roelof-Helmigh-Roelof-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Lena Van Blarcom had children:

I. Johannes, b. Dec. 9, 1795; m. Caty Westervelt; d. June 1, 1832; he was called John H. Van Houten. For some time after his marriage he lived on East Eighteenth street, adjoining his father's former tavern. Issue: 1. Mariah, b. Dec. 23, 1819; 2. Ellen, b. July 29, 1821.

II. Annautye (Hannah), b. April 1, 1798; m. David Shurte; d. Jan. 29, 1819, at Preakness, without issue.

III. Tryntje, b. July 3, 1800; m. Henry Bowman; d. April 28, 1858. Henry Bowman was a well known blacksmith, who had his shop on the west side of Washington street, between Broadway and Fair street. He was of a most judicial temperament, and it is related of him that once when attending a jury trial before a local justice of the peace, after hearing the argument of counsel for the plaintiff, he expressed his assent, "Hij is regt,"² and after hearing the argument of counsel upon the opposite side, he remarked "Hij is ook regt."³ Issue: 1. Ellen Mariah, b. Feb. 19, 1822; 2. Halmagh Van Houten, b. Sept. 21, 1823; 3. William Henry, b. Oct. 21, 1825; 4. Peter, b. Nov. 1, 1828; 5. Catharine, b. Jan. 23, 1831; 6. Cornelius, b. Aug. 17, 1833; 7. Samuel Van Saun, b. Jan. 13, 1836; 8. George, b. Sept. 6, 1840; 9. Abraham Van Blarcom, b. Dec. 3, 1842.

IV. Vrouwetje, b. March 3, 1803;⁴ m. Thomas H. Stagg, March 31, 1827; d. Dec. 13, 1884; he d. Nov. 25, 1864, aged 71 yrs., 10 mos. He lived at Singac, on the Newark and Pompton turnpike road. Issue: 1. James, b. Jan. 10, 1831; d. June 23, 1833; 2. Ellen, b. April 19, 1833; m. Charles Burnet, of Fairfield; 3. Elizabeth, b. March 7,

1835; m. Austin L. Stanley,¹ of Little Falls, June 28, 1859; 4. Lea Ann, b. July 30, 1837; d. April 25, 1844; 5. William Henry, b. March 29, 1839; m. Margaret Francisco, of Fairfield; 6. Mary Catherine, b. March 29, 1839 (twin with Wil-

¹ The Stanleys of Little Falls are descendants of Henry and Margaret Stanley, of Bolton, near Manchester, England. Henry was connected with the Stanleys of Liverpool, a branch of the Stanleys of whom the Earl of Derby is the head. He died Dec. 5, 17—, and was interred at St. Mary's Church, Manchester; his wife died in 1785, and was interred at the same church.

Second Generation.

Henry and Margaret Stanley had children:

I. Martha, b. Nov. 17, 1751.

II. Charles, b. June 1, 1753; he was Sir Charles Stanley, of Manchester.

III. Mary, b. May 7, 1757.

IV. William, b. Sept. 13, 1755; d. in inf.

V. William, b. Feb. 28, 1760; m. Martha Bolton, of Bolton, England; he was a builder by trade; he and his wife came to America about 1826, and went to Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y., where his son Henry was running the mills. He returned to England in the course of a year or two, and died there, March 20, 1835; his wife removed to Dayton, Ohio, where she resided, until her death, with a granddaughter.

VI. Henry, b. Nov. 19, 1762.

VII. Ellen, b. Nov. 4, 1763.

VIII. John, b. Dec. 10, 1766.

IX. James, b. April 25, 1770.

Third Generation.

William-Henry Stanley and Martha Bolton had children (all b. in Manchester, England):

I. Henry, b. January 12, 1785; came to America; m. Julia Crane (b. Dec. 17, 1798, dau. of Jeremiah Crane, of Montclair); d. May 15, 1874. On coming to America Henry engaged in cotton spinning, in partnership with Israel Crane, of Montclair, known (for his extensive lands) as "King" Crane. In 1822 he was in partnership with Matthew Bowden, at Cedar Grove, the mill being on the Peckamin river. He bought a considerable farm in the same neighborhood, near where Francis J. Marley now lives. His mill having been burned down, he leased the Salisbury mills, at Salisbury, Orange county, N. Y.; there he died. His family returned to Little Falls, in 1836, and settled on the homestead which he had purchased of Matthias Williamson, at Cedar Grove.

II. Mary, b. Dec. 10, 1786.

III. Ellen, b. Nov. 8, 1788; d. Nov. 22, 1790.

IV. William, b. Dec. 2, 1790; he was a barrister-at-law; d. March 10, 1816, at Manchester.

V. Ellen, b. July 13, 1793; d. March 13, 1794.

VI. Thomas, b. March 30, 1797; he came to America and settled at Little Falls, N. J., where he m. Hannah, sister of Julia, and dau. of Jeremiah Crane; d. in Paterson.

VII. Martha, b. Nov. 11, 1798.

VIII. Ellen, b. July 30, 1800.

Fourth Generation.

Henry-William-Henry Stanley and Julia Crane had children:

I. Mary, b. June 15, 1817; m. Alexander Philip, who for many years carried on a quarry near Belleville. Issue: 1. Richard; 2. Henry; 3. Alexander, jun.; 4. Austin; 5. Arthur; 6. John; 7. Julia, d. in inf.

II. Charles Henry, b. May 20, 1819; m. Caroline Post, of Little Falls; d. in 1884. Issue: 1. Cornelius Marcus, m. Eunice Crane; 2. John Henry, m. Amelia, dau. of Christopher Sindle.

III. John G., b. Feb. 22, 1821; m. Mary Bowden, a niece of Anthony Bowden, of Cedar Grove. Issue: 1. Mary, m. Allen Canfield; 2. Julia, d. young.

IV. William Bolton, b. Nov. 23, 1822; m. Elizabeth Redman, of Cedar Grove, dau. of Robert Redman and Elisa Kinsey (dau. of Charles Kinsey), of Paterson. Issue: 1. Richard, a contractor in masonry; m. Anita Ludlow; 2. Ada, m. Horace Winans; 3. Charles, d. unm.

V. Ellen, b. May 25, 1825; m. Richard Speer, county clerk of Morris

¹ See p. 149.

² "He is right."

³ "He is right, too."

⁴ When Vrouwetje went to school, the English teacher, unable to master the Dutch pronunciation of her name, gravely informed her that the correct English translation was Fanny, and she was thereafter known only by that name, even in her own family. As before explained, Vrouwetje is the Dutch for Sophronia.

liam Henry); d. Dec. 10, 1840; 7. Abraham Blauvelt, b. Aug. 8, 1841; d. March 21, 1844.

V. Leneu (Ellen), b. June 21, 1805; m. Samuel J. Van Saun; d. Aug. 21, 1849. He learned his trade as carpenter and builder with "Stoffel" Van Riper, of Paterson, and afterwards engaged in business for himself in New York. He subsequently removed to Warwick, N. Y., where he died.

VI. Henry, b. Sept. 8, 1809; m. Helen Pier (b. at Fairfield, Sept. 27, 1817, dau. of James Pier and Polly Dey), Oct. 10, 1835; she d. March 28, 1895. Issue: 1. Fanny E., b. Aug. 5, 1836; d. unm.; 2. James F., b. Sept. 14, 1838; d. Feb. 12, 1866, unm.; 3. John H., b. Nov. 1, 1840; m. Elizabeth Bush, of Caldwell; 4. Mary E., b. June 27, 1842; m. William Ryerson; 5. Lea Catharine, b. July 27, 1844; m. William B. Jacobus, of Horseneck; 6. Charles N., b. Aug. 24, 1852; m. Rebecca ———, at Des Moines, Iowa; 7. William Wesley, b. March 27, 1856; m. Ada Ashman; 8. Amarantha, b. March 6, 1860; m. Theodore Van Horn (son of Richard-Martin Van Horn, of Paterson), Oct. 27, 1880.

VII. Cornelius, b. Dec. 3, 1811; m. Jane Terhune; d. Sept. 20, 1878. He was a blacksmith. Issue: 1. Mary Ellen, b. Jan. 15, 1836; m. 1st, Frederick Demouth, of Little Falls, who was killed in the war; 2d, John (?) Hopper; 2. Elizabeth Jane, b. May 8, 1839; m. Edward Vreeland, from Montville; she is dec.; 3. Cornelius Henry (now called Charles); 4. John Helms, b. Aug. 28, 1842, d. young.

VIII. Peter, b. May 14, 1816; d. March 30, 1857; he learned his trade as carpenter and builder with his uncle, Samuel Van Saun, in New York, and d. in that city.

county; they live at Madison, N. J. Issue: 1. Ida; 2. Julia; 3. Elizabeth; 4. Belle.

VI. Thomas, b. April 1, 1827; m. Ada, dau. of Robert Crooks, near Little Falls. Issue: Robert.

VII. Elizabeth Crane, b. July 31, 1829; m. Robert Gow; he is dec.; his widow lives in Paterson. Issue: Robert, d. young.

VIII. James Crane, b. Sept. 14, 1831; m. Jennie Louisa, dau. of Alexander McAlister, of Paterson, Feb. 13, 1872. He engaged in the quarry business with his brother-in-law, Alexander Philip, at Belleville, for many years; since 1881 he has been in the same business at Little Falls. Issue: 1. Julia Cardwell, b. Dec. 29, 1872; m. Irving Belding, and lives in Paterson; 2. James Rousseau, b. Aug. 22, 1874; 3. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 23, 1876; 4. William Bolton, b. Aug. 31, 1879; 5. Edmund Austin, b. Feb. 22, 1882; 6. Henry Alexander McAlister, b. Feb. 8, 1886; 7. Marguerite Emmons, b. Sept. 28, 1888; 8. John, d. in inf.

IX. Austin L., b. Jan. 11, 1834; m. Elizabeth (b. March 7, 1835, dau. of Thomas H. and Fanny Van Houten) Staggs, June 28, 1859. Issue: 1. Thomas Edward, b. Oct. 21, 1861; m. Florence (dau. of Charles and Margaret) McNeill, Oct. 28, 1891; 2. James C., b. Jan. 15, 1868; 3. Bertrand, b. Nov. 27, 1871.

Thomas-William-Henry Stanley and Hannah Crane had children:

I. Henry, m. Catherine, dau. of John Riker; lives at Singack.

II. Jane, m. William Wilson, of High Mountain.

III. Martha, m. 1st, William Keys; 2d, John Wence.

IV. William, b. Sept. 14, 1831; m. Mary Jenks (b. July 16, 1829), of Paterson, June 11, 1851; lives at Paterson. Issue: 1. William J., b. Feb. 27, 1852; 2. Walter P., b. Nov. 2, 1854; d. March 24, 1857; 3. James A., b. Nov. 23, 1856; 4. Emeretta, b. Nov. 24, 1858; d. April 1, 1863; 5. George F., b. Feb. 6, 1861; d. Oct. 29, 1872; 6. Edwin M., b. Dec. 17, 1865; d. Aug. 5, 1866.

V. Mary, b. Sept. 14, 1831 (twin with William); m. John Morgan.

VI. Jeremiah, m. Sarah, dau. of Abraham Vreeland, of Little Falls.

VII. Thomas.

Albert-Roelof-Robert-Roelof-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen had children:

By his first wife (Geertje Vreeland):

I. Ruliff (Ralph), b. April 25, 1815; m. Sarah Ann Alyea, of Small Lots, Sept. 5, 1839. Issue: 1. Elisabeth Ann, b. April 2, 1840; m. John J. Hopper (ch., Eliza, b. Aug. 15, 1857); 2. Sophia, m. Peter Merselis, Sept. 13, 1877; 3. Charity Luisa, b. March 6, 1845.

II. Catharine, b. Sept. 14, 1817; m. Cornelius P. Doermus.

III. Cornelius, b. Feb. 24, 1820; m. Ellen Jane Van Riper; d. April 13, 1894. Issue: 1. Adrian, m. Jennie, dau. of George Vreeland, of Rutherford; 2. Albert, m. Alida, dau. of Daniel Schoonmaker; d. in 1894.

IV. Ann Mariah, b. Aug. 4, 1822; d. unm.

By his second wife (Nelly Powelson):

V. Jane, b. Oct. 29, 1828; m. David Bensen, of Lower Breakneck.

VI. Charity, b. April 12, 1831; d. June 4, 1837.

VII. Peter, b. May 12, 1834; m. Catharine, dau. of John D. Merselis, of Water street, Paterson, April 13, 1859; he is a farmer and milkman. Issue: 1. John Mersilis, b. March 19, 1860; d. young; 2. Nelly, b. Nov. 8, 1861; d. at the age of 18; 3. Albert, b. Feb. 15, 1864; 4. Henry Mercelis, b. Jan. 8, 1869; m. Jennie Drew; 5. Garret Mersilis, b. March 4, 1871; 6. Mary, b. July 14, 1873; 7. Jennie, b. Nov. 29, 1875.

VIII. Charity Ann, b. Sept. 4, 1837; m. David P. Quack-enbush. Issue: 1. Albert, b. April 4, 1864; 2. Edwin, b. April 4, 1866; 3. Peter, b. Nov. 5, 1868; 4. John, b. May 20, 1871; 5. Francis, b. Sept. 3, 1873; 6. Mary; 7. Jennie.

Adreyaen-Adriaan-Robert-Roelof-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Tina Van Winkle had children:

I. Cornelius, b. May 12, 1802; m. Maria Houseman; d. Feb. 6, 1851; he was called "Squire" Van Houten. Issue: 1. Adaline, b. June 29, 1824; m. Albert A. Hopper, July 8, 1846; 2. Christiana, b. March 10, 1826; 3. Maria Jane, b. Dec. 1, 1827; m. 1st, Henry S. Hollister, of New York, March 27, 1850; 2d, Albert Berdan; 4. Ann Simmons, b. Jan. 5, 1830; m. John Davidson; 5. Adrian, m. Hattie ———; d. July 23, 1860, aged 26 yrs., 10 mos.; she d. Nov. 6, 1859, aged 25 yrs.

II. Jane, b. April 9, 1804; m. Charles Hughes, of Lodi.

III. Anny, b. Jan. 30, 1806; m. James-Henry-Peter Simmons,¹ who was b. Dec. 13, 1804, and is still living (September, 1895).

IV. Adrian, b. Feb. 20, 1808; d. Oct. 1, 1809.

V. Mariah, b. March 28, 1810; m. James McCarty, of New York, Aug. 17, 1836. Issue: 1. Christian, b. Sept. 11, 1837; 2. Luisa Ann Amelia, b. Feb. 3, 1839; 3. Henry Owen, b. June 24, 1841.

VI. Iddo, b. Feb. 7, 1813; his name was afterwards changed to Edward, and he was always known as and wrote his name, *Edward Van Houten*; he was b. at Passaic; m. Ellen Lake,² Jan. 18, 1837; d. April 22, 1893; she was b.

¹ See pp. 171, 177.

² Abraham Lake m. Margaret Van Sise, Jan. 23, 1813. Issue: 1. Margaret, b. Feb. 15, 1816; m. John Kiersted, July 2, 1836; 2. Ellen, b.

April 20, 1819; d. March 23, 1881. He inherited from his mother a large tract of land near Riverside, and lived at 448 River street.

VII. Walling Van Winkle, b. Jan. 11, 1816; d. Dec. 6, 1831.

VIII. Christiana, b. Sept. 26, 1818; m. Alexander Morrow, Dec. 31, 1845; he d. May —, 1895; he was an Irishman, a drover by occupation. Issue: 1. David, b. April 11, 1848; 2. Anna Louisa, b. Oct. 1, 1849; 3. Lizzie, b. June 27, 1853; 4. Ida, b. Feb. 23, 1857.

Martin-Crines-Johannes-Pieter-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Elizabeth Randall had children:

I. Martin, m. Hester Bartrim,¹ of the Ponds, June 21, 1826; d. Oct. 16, 1844, aged 46 years; he was a miller, at the Ponds.

II. Crines, m. Elizabeth Voorhees, from Paramus.

III. Rachel, b. May 26, 1801; m. 1st, Abraham Ryerson, near Pompton; 2d, Tunis Blauvelt, from Tappan; d. Nov. 9, 1868. Issue (by her first husband): Martin, b. Aug. 7, 1826; m. Mary Ann —; d. March 30, 1892; ch., Elizabeth Ofelia, d. Feb. 22, 1859, aged 4 yrs., 22 days.

IV. John, m. Elizabeth Christie, from Ramapo.

Abraham-Dirck-Gerrebrant-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Catharine Sip had children:

I. Molly, b. Oct. 6, 1804; m. Thomas P. Doremus. Ch., Peter, b. March 7, 1825.

II. Gertruy, b. Sept. 17, 1807; m. Ira Ryerson, Feb. 12, 1829; d. July 5, 1866; he d. Sept. 8, 1873; she and her husband lived in what is now the Old Ladies' Home, on the northwest corner of Totowa and Preakness avenues.

III. Annatje (Hannah), b. March 18, 1810; m. John Nicholas Ryerson, Aug. 21, 1828; removed to Pochuck, Vernon township, Sussex county, where they were living in 1834; Ryerson went to Goshen, N. Y., and finally to California, where he was quite successful.

IV. Richard, b. May 2, 1812; m. Eliza, dau. of James (Jacobus) Post and Jannetje Van Giesen,² March —, 1833; d. Dec. 16, 1878; she was b. Feb. 25, 1814, and is still living. Richard A. Van Houten, as he wrote his name, lived in his father's house, on Totowa avenue, next southwest of the West

Side Park; it was much enlarged and improved by him. He was a man of superior intelligence, cultivated by wide reading and European travel. He was a farmer and milkman. Being a total abstainer from the use of intoxicants, he was dubbed "Vinegar Dick," and was generally known by that name. He was elected to the Legislature, as a member of the Assembly, 1857 and 1858. Issue: 1. Catherine, b. Jan. 30, 1834; m. 1st, J. W. Feitner, of New York, July 1, 1852 (ch., Charles, m. Kittie Luse); 2d, Adrian-Adrian-Dirck Van Houten; 3. Hannah, b. Sept. 1, 1839; d. in inf.; 4. Jane (Jennie), b. Jan. 9, 1843; m. Henry H. Freeman, a silk manufacturer, and now a real estate agent, of Paterson; 5. Mary Elizabeth, b. March 20, 1845; m. George Van Houten; 6. Abraham, b. Dec. 4, 1847; d. aged 2 yrs.; 7. Gertrude Ryerson, b. July 7, 1850; m. Richard E. Doremus, of Totowa; 8. Richard, b. Aug. 14, 1856; m. Ida Wortendyke, of Wortendyke.

The foregoing children of Abraham divided his property by mutual releases, May 3, 1834.¹

Adreyaen ("Molly's Yawn")--Dirck--Gerrebrant--Dirck--Hellemeg--Roelof Cornelissen and Margaret Doremus had children:

I. Richard, b. Dec. 16, 1814; d. Jan. 15, 1815.

II. Gertrude, b. April 21, 1816; m. John B. Van Ripper,² Sept. 24, 1835; d. Jan. 6, 1870.

III. Mariah, b. Dec. 31, 1817; m. John Romaine Oldis, of Paramus, Oct. 6, 1841; d. June 15, 1851. Issue: 1. —, m. John Romaine, of Rochelle Park; 2. Gerrit, m. Eliza Brinkerhoff; 3. Sarah, m. Albert Outwater, near Cherry Lane.

IV. John, b. Feb. 7, 1820; m. Abigail Ann (dau. of Abraham) Van Blarcom,³ Nov. 6, 1839; d. July 17, 1865. Issue: 1. Adrian, b. Sept. 10, 1840; d. Sept. 26, 1840; 2. Margaret, b. Jan. 30, 1842; m. 1st, Lorenzo M. Starr; 2d, Cornelius Ditmars, of Long Island; 3. Abigail Lavinia, b. March 6, 1844; m. 1st, Dr. Abram Lozier; 2d, Alonzo Smith, who was in charge of Alaska after its purchase by the United States, and was killed by the natives; 3d, —, Ramsey, of New York.

V. Richard, b. Dec. 26, 1821; m. Jane Ryerson, of Small Lots, Sept. 8, 1842; she m. 2d, the Rev. John Y. Debaun, of Leonia; Richard was street superintendent of Paterson, about 1867. Issue: 1. Adrian, b. Jan. 25, 1844; m. Lizzie Mason, of Alabama; 2. Margaret, m. Hiram-Rynier Speer; 3. Catharine Jane, b. Sept. 12, 1846; m. Christopher Hartley.

VI. William, b. Jan. 27, 1824; m. Catharine Ann Demarest (dau. of Coosje, or James, Demarest, of Fairlawn), July 10, 1845. Issue: 1. Anna Catharine, b. Dec. 25, 1845; 2. Richard; 3. Jennie, m. Jacob Westervelt; 4. Henry, m. Maggie Hines; 5. Adrian, d. Feb. 28, 1850, aged 2 yrs., 18 days; 6. Mary, m. Abraham Paulison, son of Paul Paulison, of Broadway Hill; 7. Maggie, m. Dr. William H. Pruden, dentist, in Paterson.

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, V, 476, etc.

² See p. 179.

³ See p. 223.

¹ Anthony Bartrim, an Englishman, was a farmer and blacksmith, at the Ponds. Under date of March 5, 1818, he advertised "a lot containing five acres, at Gotham, near Paterson Landing; on said lot is a good stone dwelling house with two rooms on a floor, tannery, bark house, currying shop, twelve vats, &c." This was apparently the tannery of Lucas Wessels, near Main avenue and Monroe street, Passaic. Perhaps Bartrim had experimented in its management. He m. Hester Ryerson, of Pompton; d. July 5, 1838, aged 72 yrs., 9 mos., 17 days; she d. Nov. 2, 1813, aged 47 yrs., 10 mos., 18 days. Children:

I. John, d. March 19, 1874, in his 75th year.

II. Mary, b. Nov. 6, 1796; m. John I. Post; d. June 17, 1871; he d. May 12, 1866, in his 70th year. Issue: 1. Anthony Bartrim, b. Aug. 22, 1817; d. April 12, 1842; 2. Zachariah K., d. April 22, 1876, in his 50th year.

III. Hester, m. Martin Van Houten, June 21, 1826.

² See p. 149.

April 20, 1819; 3. Maria Ann, b. Aug. 9, 1822; 4. Eliza Jane, b. Sept. 6, 1825; 5. Rosina, b. April 17, 1828; 6. John Gilbert, b. April 26, 1831; 7. Melvina, b. Oct. 10, 1834; 8. Charity Louisa, b. Nov. 2, 1839; 9. Rachel Matilda, b. Dec. 29, 1840.

VII. Elizabeth Jane, b. March 30, 1826; m. Daniel R. Brinkerhoof, of Maywood, April 4, 1844; d. Oct. 17, 1863.

VIII. Adrian R., b. Aug. 2, 1828; m. Catharine (wid. of J. W. Feitner, and dau. of Richard-Abraham-Dirck) Van Houten, Jan. 5, 1859; she was a dau. of his cousin. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen, 1870-73; has been a farmer and dealer in produce. Issue: 1. Abraham, m. Gertie Rogers, of Montville, and lives there, on a farm; 2. George, d. Aug. 22, 1864, aged 10 mos., one day; 3. John H., b. July 15, 1865; d. in inf.; 4. Jennie, b. Dec. 27, 1867; 5. Ira Ryerson, b. Dec. 13, 1870; d. aged 2 yrs.; 6. Mary, b. July 19, 1872; m. Charles Borden.

IX. Margaret Ann, b. Aug. 26, 1830; m. Cornelius H. Garrison, of Broadway (son of Col. Cornelius G. Garrison, a prominent builder of Paterson), June 5, 1849; he d. Jan. 1, 1860, aged 33 yrs. Issue: 1. Abraham, b. Dec. 27, 1849; 2. William, b. July 1, 1852; 3. Frederick Weller, b. Nov. 9, 1855.

X. Abraham, b. Dec. 28, 1832; m. Jane Amelia (dau. of Cornelius I.) Westervelt, Nov. 26, 1856. He lives on a truck farm near San Antonio, Texas. Issue: 1. Jane, b. May 2, 1858; 2. Anna, b. April 5, 1862.

XI. George, b. Dec. 19, 1834; m. Mary E. (dau. of Richard-Abraham-Dirck) Van Houten, June 14, 1866. Issue: 1. John Milton, b. Feb. 16, 1868; m. Jennie, dau. of John Kingsland, April 30, 1895; 2. Nellie C., d. in inf.; 3. William, d. in inf.; 4. Richard.

Adrian (Aaron A.)-Adrian-Gerrebrant-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Annaatje Sip had children:

I. Marytje, b. March 16, 1808; m. John Van Winkle, living between Athenia and the Great Notch. Issue: 1. Mary Ann; 2. Ariana; 3. John.

II. Elizabeth, b. May 12, 1810; m. John Sip (half-brother of the John Van Winkle just mentioned); d. Feb. 14, 1883; he d. June 18, 1892, aged 84 yrs., 2 mos., one day. Issue: 1. Gertrude; 2. John; 3. Aaron.

III. Claasje (Clarissa) b. June 25, 1813; m. John V. Ryerson (son of George-John Ryerson), of the Goffle. Issue: 1. Aaron Van Houten; 2. George; 3. Henry; 4. Cornelius Gerbrant, b. Dec. 25, 1839; 5. Adrian.

IV. Jane, m. Elias A. Vreeland; d. May 15, 1849, aged 31 yrs., 11 mos., 21 days. Issue: 1. Adrian; 2. Cornelius; 3. William; 4. Abraham; 5. John.

V. Cornelius, m. Maria Zabriskie; d. July —, 1894, (of a cancer in the face), aged 75 yrs. Issue: 1. Anna, d. in inf.; 2. Anna; 3. Aaron; 4. Zabriskie.

VI. Anna Sip, m. Peter-Henry Doremus, of Sloomerdam, in 1844. See Doremus Genealogy.

Helmigh-Dirck-Halmagh-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Metje Van Giesen had children:

I. Jannetye, b. Jan. 14, 1802; m. Ruliff (b. Sept. 18, 1797, son of Johannes-Roelof-Halmagh-Pieter-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen) Van Houten,¹ Aug. 29, 1819; she survived him.

II. Diric, b. Jan. 13, 1804; d. in inf.

III. Deric, b. Aug. 9, 1805; m. Sally (b. Sept. 13, 1807,

dau. of Johannes-Roelof-Halmagh-Pieter-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Sally Van Bussen) Van Houten;¹ d. April 22, 1888; she d. Aug. 2, 1887, aged 78 yrs., 10 mos., 20 days. He was called Richard H. Van Houten; he lived in a stone house, which he replaced by a modern frame dwelling, at No. 146 Broadway.

IV. Johonnos, b. Jan. 3, 1808; m. Catharine Post, in 1834; d. Feb. 7, 1890. His first sight of his future wife was under these circumstances, as related by him to the writer in 1881: "One day I was riding one horse and leading another, for exercise, over the hill on Willis street, which then was quite steep where William street now is, when, as I got near the old Peace and Plenty tavern, I saw a little girl playing in the sand by the tavern. 'Well,' thought I to myself, 'that little girl may be my wife some day.' It was Adrian Post's daughter Caty, now my wife." Few would have suspected this vein of romantic sentiment underlying John R. Van Houten's rough exterior. He learned his trade as a machinist, which he plied at the Rogers Locomotive Works for twenty years after his marriage. In 1848 he tore down the old stone house on the north side of Broadway, next west of the Erie tracks, and built the large brick house now standing. In the meantime he lived in the frame house on the south side of Broadway, next east of the Erie tracks. For many years he had the management of the extensive possessions of his mother-in-law, Rachel Van Houten.

V. Henry, b. Dec. 4, 1815; m. Ann Schoonmaker; he was a carpenter by trade, and quite an influential politician. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen, 1855-61, 1862-63.

VI. Catharine, d. March 4, 1819, aged about three yrs. Simeon-Petrus-Helmigh-Dirck-Hellemeg-Roelof Cornelissen and Marytje Van Blerkum had children:

I. Catharine. Tradition says that in her youth she was the handsomest girl in Paterson. All the young men of the town were aspirants for her favor, and the zeal of two of them led to a duel. Robert Dunlop and Daniel K. Allen, two of Paterson's enterprising young manufacturers, were the principals, who determined that one or the other should be swept out of the path of his jealous rival. The time was a day in February or March, 1823. The place was a lonely hillside near Suffern, Rockland county, N. Y. The seconds were William Dickey and Edwin Youle. In the rencontre Dunlop was slightly injured by a shot from his antagonist's pistol. The party hurried to a small wayside tavern, where the wound was hastily bound up, and a story given out to the effect that it was the result of an accident in hunting. They then hurried on across the State line to New Jersey. But the facts leaked out, and all four of the men concerned—Dunlop and Allen, the principals, and Dickey and Youle, their seconds—were arrested, and subsequently were indicted in Rockland county.² There the story ends, as far as the court proceedings were concerned.

¹ See p. 251.

² Much of the story as given above, is gleaned from some of the "back ball" bonds given by the parties, and which are in the author's possession. See The Van Houten Manuscripts, 91-93.

¹ See p. 251.

An amusing sequel to the duel was the marriage of the fair object of the controversy to neither of the principals, but to one of the seconds—William Dickey! This event occurred on June 17, 1823—three or four months after the duel, and a few weeks after the indictment of the party for their violation of the laws of New York. Even in her old age, Mrs. Dickey was handsome, proud and stately in her bearing.

II. Annautye, b. March 17, 1799.

III. Leyeu, b. Sept. 11, 1800.

IV. Elesabeth, b. April 29, 1802.

V. Petrus, m. Maria Kiersted, both of Paterson, at Fairfield, Sept. 17, 1826; she m. 2d, Charles May, and d. in August, 1872. Peter lived on the Deeths place, near the Jackson bridge; he was noted as a dancer and as a horse jockey.

VI. Henderic, b. Oct. 11, 1807.

Johannes—Roelof—Johannes—Roelof—Cornelis—Roelof Cornelissen and Sarah Mandeville had children:

I. Catrenau, b. Dec. 29,¹ 1807; m. James Van Ness, of Little Falls.

II. Henry, b. Dec. 18, 1809; m. Ann B. Doremus, of Lower Preakness. Issue: 1. Elizabeth Ryerson, b. Feb. 17, 1833; m. John L. Wilson, Dec. 17, 1856 (children—1. William Doremus, b. April 20, 1857; 2. Henry Van Houten, b. Aug. 17, 1859); 2. John, b. Aug. 27, 1839; 3. Sarah Jane, b. Oct. 27, 1841; m. Ephraim M. Van Ness, of Wayne, Oct. 11, 1863; 4. George, b. Sept. 9, 1844; 5. Henry Mandeville, b. Jan. 9, 1847; 6. Catherine Ann, b. Feb. 8, 1853.

III. Halmagh, b. May 28, 1822; he was called Wilhelmus, probably after Dom. Wilhelmus Eltinge, but his uncle Halmagh dying shortly after, his name was changed to Halmagh; m. Caroline, dau. of Jacob Berdan, of Upper Preakness, April 21, 1842; she was b. Aug. 2, 1820; d. June 14, 1872. Halmagh Van Houten lives on his father's place on the road from Totowa to Singack, where he carries on farming. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, 1876–82, and his course in that body was invariably characterized by inflexible integrity, steadfast firmness of purpose, and an unflinching and intelligent devotion to the public welfare. Issue: 1. Cathalina, b. Nov. 28, 1842; m. Abraham Harrison Ryerson, Aug. 16, 1860; he lives on the canal at Lincoln Park; is a son of John Ryerson, of Pacquanac; she d. Feb. 13, 1895, leaving seven children, all grown; 2. Elizabeth, b. April 5, 1844; d. Aug. 6, 1854; 3. Sarah, b. Aug. 24, 1847; m. Ira Ryerson (son of Paul F. Ryerson, of Sussex), May 8, 1865; 4. John H., b. Nov. 26, 1849; m. 1st, Jeannette Walker, Feb. 12, 1873, who d. Dec. 6, 1874; he m. 2d, Kate, dau. of Thomas Belding; 5. Albert Berdan, b. Jan. 25, 1852; m. Susan Kreamer, Nov. 9, 1874; 6. Henry, b. Sept. 14, 1853; m. Emma F. Winter, March 21, 1877; 7. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 22, 1855; 8. James, b. April 3, 1857; d. Oct. 15, 1858; 9. Wilhelmus, b. Feb. 14, 1859; m. Rose Eckhart; 10. Frank L., b. Dec. 29, 1861; m. Anna, dau. of Jacob—John Staggs, formerly of Paterson, afterwards of Preakness.

John—Gerrit—Johannes—Johannes—Hellemege—Roelof Cornel-

issen and Elizabeth Gould had children:

I. Gerrit; he went away during the cholera year (?1832), and was never heard of again; he was supposed to have gone West.

II. Mariah, b. March 13, 1805; m. William James, of Paterson.

III. Encrease Gould, b. Nov. 18, 1807; m. 1st, Sophia Van Riper; 2d, ———; he d. June 8, 1886, aged 79 yrs. Issue: 1. Sophia, b. Sept. 15, 1834; 2. Angeline A., m. Charles P. Lovell, May 19, 1857; 3. John Encrease, m. Julia Ann Van Orden, June 16, 1860; 4. Mary Elizabeth, b. June 12, 1843; 5. Emily Gould, b. Sept. 3, 1845; 6. Moses Gibson, bap. May 13, 1849; 7. Sarah Ann, m. Abraham Levi, Dec. 25, 1870; 8. Thomas Henry, b. Aug. 8, 1853.

IV. Moses Gould, b. April 8, 1818; m. Mary Brooks, from Connecticut.

V. Sarah Julia, b. June 8, 1820; m. Henry Johnson, Oct. 14, 1847.

VI. Cornelius Gibson, b. May 23, 1822; m. Catharine Hall, from Rockaway, Morris county.

VII. Agnes Gould, b. March 23, 1828; m. John Ackerman, of Saddle River.

Gerrit—Gerrit—Johannes—Johannes—Hellemege—Roelof Cornelissen had children:

By his first wife (Hester Van Ness):

I. Mary Catherine, b. Dec. 18, 1823; d. March 11, 1826.

II. Peter, b. Nov. 11, 1825; he remained at Passaic, where he d. young, unm.

III. Cornelia Jane, b. Feb. 8, 1827; d. Sept. 25, 1828.

IV. Mary Catharine, b. July 13, 1829.

V. Cornelia Jane, b. Feb. 26, 1832; m. Joseph Cooper, of Bloomfield, Sept. 25, 1856.

VI. Henry, b. June 11, 1834; m. 1st, Charity Elizabeth Ackerman (b. Jan. 26, 1839; d. Nov. 26, 1863), Feb. 4, 1857; 2d, Harriët Black (b. Feb. 12, 1844), Nov. 18, 1865. He served in the late war, and was shot through the thigh, at Chancellorsville, where he lay for several days before he was discovered. He was a member of the Paterson Board of Education, 1884–86. For many years past he has been superintendent of woodwork in the Erie car shops at Jersey City. Issue (by his first wife): 1. Mary Frances, b. Dec. 5, 1857; d. June 29, 1859; 2. Hester Catharine, b. April 1, 1860; m. Gilbert Speaker, Oct. 29, 1884; 3. George Washington, b. Aug. 24, 1863; (by his second wife): 4. Mary Carley, b. March 15, 1868; m. Frederick A. Miller, June 6, 1888; 5. Edward, b. Sept. 6, 1870; 8. Robert James, b. April 14, 1873; 9. Wilbur, b. May 6, 1875; 10. Harriet Dawnella, b. Dec. 7, 1878; 11. Ida Garnet, b. Sept. 22, 1881; 12. Helen Bamed, b. Jan. 6, 1884; 13. Alburtha Merila, b. Nov. 14, 1885.

VII. A son, b. March 3, 1837; d. March 5, 1837.

By his second wife (Mary Garabrant):

VIII. Frances, m. John Van Iderstine, of Peck Hook, Bergen county; d. Oct. —, 1894.

IX. Hester, m. Hartman Brower, of Paterson.

X. Leah, m. Edward Black, of Paterson; d. in 1880.

¹ The family Bible says Dec. 30.

Eighth Generation.

Edward--Adreyaen--Adriyaan--Robert--Roelof--Hellemeg--Roelof Cornelissen and Ellen Lake had children:

I. Wallingson, b. March 6, 1838; m. Gertrude Anna Alyea,¹ in 1858; she d. —. Issue: 1. Clara, b. Sept. 18, 1859; 2. Matilda, b. April 11, 1865; 3. Richard Alyea, b. April 30, 1867; m. Mary, dau. of John E. Manson; 4. Edward, b. July 16, 1868; m. Janet, dau. of John E. Manson.

II. Edward, b. Jan. 17, 1840; m. Lida, dau. of Garret-Jacob Hopper.

III. Matilda, b. Aug. 4, 1842; m. John-Peter Alyea, of Centerville.

IV. John, d. aged six weeks.

V. Matye, b. July 9, 1852; m. David Prosky, Jan. 3, 1884. He was b. at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., son of Sigmund Prosky, a native of Russian Poland, and Annie J. Lynch, of Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Prosky is one of the most extensive dealers in the United States in coins and stamps, and is recognized as one of the most thorough experts in the country in all matters relating to numismatics and philately. He lives at No. 448 River street, Paterson.

Martin--Martin--Crines--Johannes--Pieter--Hellemeg--Roelof Cornelissen and Hester Bartrim had children:

I. Mary, m. Henry Demarest, son of Barney Demarest, of High Mountain.

II. Martin, m. Mary —. He carries on the mill near Oakland, which was operated by his father and his grandfather.

III. Rachel, m. 1st, Henry Romaine, of Paterson; 2d, Abram Folly, at Passaic.

IV. Anthony Bartrim, m. 1st, Sarah Davis; 2d, Frances Stevens, of New York city.

V. Crines, m. Mattie McNab, at Eufala, Ala.

VI. Jemima, m. 1st, John Shurts; 2d, David C. Bush, of Oakland.

VII. John H., m. Hester, dau. of Hopper Voorhis, of Hackensack, Nov. 27, 1861; she is dec.; he has been inspector of buildings in Paterson for several years.

VIII. William Henry Harrison, b. June 15, 1844; m. Kate, dau. of James Westervelt, near Morrow's Mills.

IX. James, m. 1st, Jane Plumstead, of New York city; 2d, Mattie, dau. of Joseph Blauvelt, of Paterson.

Of the foregoing brothers, Anthony, John, William and James have been among the leading carpenters and builders in Paterson for many years.

Johannes (John R.)--Helmigh--Dirck--Halmagh--Dirck--Hellemeg--Roelof Cornelissen and Catherine Post had children:

I. Abraham, b. April 10, 1837; m. Catherine Doty.

II. Henry, b. Oct. 14, 1843; d. young, unm.

III. George, b. Dec. 20, 1845.

IV. Rachel, b. July 14, 1848—"the day the first locomotive ran upon the Paterson and Ramapo railroad," said her mother.

V. John, b. Oct. 26, 1850.

VI. Mary (Milly), b. Dec. 19, 1853; m. Preston Stevenson, a New York lawyer, now living at the Goffle.

VII. Aaron, b. June 13, 1857; m. Millicent Steele.

The following data are gleaned from various sources, as indicated:¹

Aaltje Van Houten, b. at Peckamin river, m. Isaae Hervey, Sept. 27, 1789. (A.)

Abram Van Houten m. Maria Botler. Ch., Grietye, b. Aug. 27, 1794. (T.)

Abraham Van Houten m. Feytje Van Houten. Ch., Jacob, b. Sept. 26, 1796. (T.)

Annaatje Van Houten m. David Archibald, m. 1. Aug. 13, 1774. Issue: 1. Lena, b. June 18, 1775; 2. Jannetje, b. Aug. 23, 1777. (A.)

Annaetje Van Houten m. Daniel Vandel. Ch., Maria, b. Sept. 6, 1781. (T.)

Bebble Van Houten m. Rebecca Brower. Ch., Elesebeth, b. Feb. 7, 1800. (T.)

Catharine Van Houten m. John Ridner, m. 1. Nov. 20, 1779.

Catharine Van Houten m. Hendrick Kierstede. Ch., Lena, b. July 25, 1789. (T.)

Caty Van Houten m. James Boon. Issue: 1. Thomas, b. March 25, 1810; 2. Abbean [Abby Ann?], b. Aug. 5, 1811; 3. John, b. Dec. 22, 1816. (T.)

Cornelus Rulof Van Houten m. Maria Vedder. Issue: 1. Antye, b. Aug. 18, 1791; 2. Maria, b. Aug. 14, 1793; 3. Jacob, b. April 18, 1796; 4. Arreyeuntje, b. May 31, 1801. (T.)

Eva Van Houten m. Gerrit Neeffe. Issue: 1. Roelof, b. June 23, 1788; 2. Piter, b. Nov. 3, 1790; 3. Annaute, b. Sept. 22, 1793; 4. Cornelious, b. Feb. 27, 1798. (T.)

Geertruy Van Houten m. Hendrick Roome. Ch., Aaltje, b. May 4, 1789. (A.)

Isack Van Houten m. Maria Post, m. 1. May 28, 1770. Issue: 1. Jacobus, bap. Nov. 4, 1770 (P.); 2. Isack, b. Dec. 11, 1776. (T.)

Isaac Van Houten, b. at Wesel, 1. at Slooterdam, m. Annaetje Boss, b. and 1. at Saddle River, Oct. 16, 1785. Issue: 1. Lena, b. Dec. 26, 1787; 2. Henricus, bap. Jan. 20, 1793; 3. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 22, 1798. (A.)

Jacob Van Houten m. Jannetje Kip. Ch., Isaek, b. Feb. 8, 1748. (H.)

Jacob J. Van Houten, b. at New Brunswick, m. Helena (Lena) Kip, b. at Acquackanonk, Dec. 8, 1754, both 1. at Acquackanonk. Issue: 1. Anna, b. Oct. 1, 1756; 2. Johannis, bap. May 4, 1760; 3. Isaac, b. Sept. —, 1763. (A.)

Jacob Van Houten m. Lena Mourusse. Issue: 1. Lena, b. May 8, 1768; 2. Jannetje, b. July 10, 1771. (A.)

Jacob Van Houten, b. and 1. at Panne, m. Maria Banta (bap. Aug. 8, 1775, dau. of Jan Banta and Anaetje Demarest), June 9, 1792. Issue: 1. Jacob, b. Nov. 24, 1792 (A.); 2. Jacobos, b. April 3, 1794 (P.); 3. Jacob, b. March 7, 1796 (T.); 4. Maria, bap. June 12, 1803; 5. John, b. Sept. 5, 1810. (P.)

¹ She was a dau. of Richard Alyea and Rachel Van Riper, who lived near the Bergen county end of the Wesel bridge.

¹ A.—Acquackanonk; T.—Totowa; P.—Paramus; H.—Hackensack; S.—Schraalenburgh.

Jacobus Van Houten m. Elisabeth Berri. Ch., Piter, b. June 30, 1792. (T.)

Yannetye Van Houten m. Andris Bomen. Ch., Jacob, b. Jan. 3, 1793. (T.)

Jannetje Van Houten (b. at Totowa, l. at Slooterdam), m. Isaac Kranch (Cronk), l. at Wesel, April 5, 1789. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 3, 1791 (A.); 2. Abraham, b. March 6, 1794; 3. Marea, b. July 25, 1796; 4. Isaac, b. March 26, 1799; 5. Jacob Van Houten, b. Oct. 16, 1801. (T.)

Jannetie Van Houte m. Jacob Van Wagene, Oct. 17, 1742. Issue: 1. Johannis, b. Sept. 8, 1753; 2. Helmigh, b. Jan. 9, 1757. (S.)

Jan Van Houten m. Lena Van Houten. Ch., Cornelus, b. March 13, 1781. (T.)

Jan Van Houten m. Maria Brower. Issue: 1. Areyantye, b. Oct. 12, 1795; 2. Anautye, b. Sept. 12, 1798. (T.)

Johannis Van Houte m. Catarina Lepper. Ch., Johannis, b. July 17, 1750. (S.)

Johannis Van Houten m. Marytje Doremus. Ch., Aaltje, b. Feb. 25, 1782. (A.)

Joannes Van Houten, widr., l. Essex county, m. Lena Toers, y. d., l. Bergen county, Dec. 2, 1746. (H.)

John Van Houte, widr., of Bergen county, m. Frances Vreland, of Essex county, m. l. May 19, 1741. Both l. at Acquackanonk.

Johannes Van Houten m. Sara Low. Ch., Trientye, b. Dec. 11, 1790. (T.)

Lena (Lenew) Van Houten m. Christopher (Cristufel) Brower, Sept. 21, 1794. Issue: 1. Maria, b. April 16, 1795; 2. Deric, b. Dec. 13, 1797; 3. Cattilineu, b. April 21, 1804. (T.)

Maria Van Houten m. Charles Debevois (Karl Dibevoos), July 5, 1764 (N. Y.). Ch., Roelif, b. April 13, 1783. (T.)

Martha Van Houten m. Peter H. Van Bussum. Ch., Philip, b. Jan. 31, 1824. (T.)

Pieter Van Houten m. Annaetje Post. Ch., Gerret, b. Dec. 30, 1766. (A.)

Pryntje Van Houten m. Philip Dial (Doyle), Jan. 2, 1794.

Richard Van Houten m. Rachel Van Eydestyn, May 2, 1779.

Roelof Van Houten m. Marregriet Shearer (Scharer), July 26, 1765, by license, in New York. Issue: 1. Cornelis, b. Sept. 15, 1776; 2. Annaetye, b. Jan. 16, 1780. (T.)

Roelof Van Houten m. Aeltje Doorremus. Issue: 1. Roelof, b. Aug. 3, 1782; 2. Hendrick, b. Jan. 21, 1784; 3. Sara, b. Oct. 4, 1785; 4. Jacob, b. Feb. 21, 1787; 5. Ragel, b. Aug. 5, 1791 (T.); 6. David.

Susanna Van Houten m. Jacobus Mandeviel, Nov. 22, 1795.

Tryntie Van Houten (b. at Acquackanonk) m. Jacob Mauritszen (b. at Hanover), Jan. 26, 1744, both l. at Acquackanonk. Ch., Tryntie, b. March 4, 1752. (S.)

THE VAN GIESENS.

The common ancestor of this New Jersey family was Reinier van Giesen, as he usually wrote his name. He was

generally called Reynier¹ Bastiaensen, indicating that his father's baptismal name was Bastiaen. The appellation assumed by Reinier justifies the inference that he came from Giessen, in North Brabant. This is a village of about 350 inhabitants, but with an antiquity utterly disproportionate to its size, for it is mentioned in history as long ago as A. D. 698, when it already had a church.² No record has been found of his arrival in America, the first appearance of his name in our annals being in an agreement dated June 6, 1660, between him and the magistrates of Flatbush, L. I., and the consistory of the Dutch church of that place, wherein he undertook to teach school, perform the duties of court messenger, to ring the bell, keep the church in order, act as precentor, attend to the burial of the dead, and all else that was necessary and proper in the premises. The young man evidently had confidence in his abilities, and was not afraid of work. For these multifarious duties he was to receive an annual salary of two hundred florins (\$80), besides perquisites. He was probably the first school master at Flatbush. In a deed given by him, Jan. 6, 1663, for land at Flatbush, he is styled "court attendant."³ About the time of the execution of this deed he probably removed to Bergen, N. J., where he took the oath of allegiance to the English, in November, 1665.⁴ His name is also appended to the remonstrance in 1700, by the people of East Jersey against the Proprietary Government.⁵ He m. 1st, Dircktie Cornelese van Groenland [Dircktie, dau. of Cornelis —, from Greenland]; 2d, Hendrickje Janse Buys, wid. of Cornelis Verwey, Oct. 17, 1699, at Bergen. His name appeared as a witness to a deed, Nov. 6, 1696, from Hans Dedricks to Jan Adrianse Sip, for Lot No. 11, of the Acquackanonk patent,⁶ and it is not unlikely that he was the scrivener who drafted the conveyance. He prob. d. at Bergen, May 15, 1707.

Second Generation.

Reynier Van Giesen and Dircktie Cornelese had children:

I. Bastiaen, m. Aeltje Hendrickse, June 25, 1688; administration was granted on his estate to his son Hendrick, July 22, 1751.⁷ He bought a large tract of land in the present Montclair township, adjacent to Third river, prior to 1696,⁸ and took up his residence on this purchase, to which he added from time to time.⁹ He perhaps also bought the eastern half of Lot No. 2, on Totowa, extending from Redwoods avenue nearly to North Twelfth street, and from the river to the mountain, embracing about 300 acres.¹⁰ Family tradition says that "he bought of an Indian nearly the whole of Totowa, from Totowa avenue westerly to the Singack or Totowa road, and including the Falls." This, of course, is an error, so far as concerns the dimensions of the

¹ This is a Teutonic name, signifying "a warrior of judgment."

² Terwen, 445.

³ Bergen's Kings County Settlers, *passim*.

⁴ N. J. Archives, I., 49.

⁵ *Ib.*, II., 326.

⁶ E. J. Deeds, F, 303.

⁷ E. J. Wills, E, 541.

⁸ The people of Newark (which then extended to Acquackanonk and the mountain) voted March 5, 1693-4, to admit him as a planter.—*Newark Town Records*, 107.

⁹ E. J. Deeds, F, 34, 473.

¹⁰ *Sec p.* 227.

purchase. The tradition goes on to the effect that Bastiaen's purchase of the Indian was as much land as he could walk around in a day, the consideration being one dollar. While they were walking along, the Indian tried to make Van Giesen understand how the Red men had been gradually driven off their lands. Not being able to talk Dutch, he signed to Bastiaen to sit down beside him on a log, near one end; then he gradually shoved along, until Bastiaen was crowded off the log, signifying that in like manner the Indians had been pushed off their lands. Bastiaen was chosen one of the deacons of the Acquackanonk church, March 18, 1694, and again in 1697, and elder in 1700, 1706, 1712, 1719, 1721 and 1730.

II. Annā Maria; she was a member of the Dutch church in New York, Dec. 4, 1679; m. Johannes Janszen van Tilburg, from New Utrecht, March 31, 1686; he m. 2d, Margrietje Jans, spinster, from New York, Aug. 3, 1698. Issue: 1. Theunis, b. July 14, 1686; 2. Dirckje, b. Oct. 26, 1687.

III. Magdalena, m. 1st, Cornelis Roelofse (Van Houten), Nov. 13, 1677; 2d, Sander Egberse, widr. of Elsie Staets, April 20, 1701.¹

IV. Abraham, b. Nov. 13, 1666; m. Fitje Andriesse, Oct. 4, 1691; d. July 19, 1753. His tombstone lies, prostrate and broken, next to the north side of the Acquackanonk church. It is thus inscribed:

Here lyes ye Body
of Abraham Van Giesen
Esq. Born Novr ye 13th 1666
& Died July ye 19th 1753
So that his Whole Age
is 86 years 8 months & 6 Days.

Memento mori.

He was commissioned one of the Judges of the Essex county courts, Aug. 26, 1715. In his will, dated June 23, 1753, proved May 1, 1758, he is styled "gentleman." He bequeathed to his son Rynier "a silver mug or high cup for his heirship;" to his sons Andries and Isaac "the plantation on which I now live to be divided into two parts," on Third river, the north side to Andries, and the south side to Isaac; to Rynier and Andries "a share of that land which formerly belonged to Johannes Van Giesen, deceased, lying north of said Rynier Van Giesen's plantation which he now lives on, to be divided between them;" to his four sons—Rynier, Andries, Abraham and Isaac—a tract of 500 acres in Morris county; "as for my land that I have in the county of Morris commonly called Acquach or otherwise Tewahkaw,² I give to my four sons to be equally divided between them." Executors—Rynier, Andries and Isaac Van Giesen. To this instrument the testator affixed his mark, in the shape of a V. Witnesses—Alexander Cockefair, Margaret Degarmo and Pe^t Degarmo.³ Abraham lived in the present Montclair township. He and his brother Johannes, with others, bought, March 23, 1703, from Tapesshaw, "Commander in chief of all the Indians inhabiting what the

English call the North part of the Jerseys for the Consideration of four hundred pounds of Wampom value, a Tract of Land on the East side of Pasack River, and behind the mountain called the blue hills." This was called "the Van Giesen Purchase." The East Jersey Proprietors disputed the title, as not being derived from them, and attempted to eject the settlers. Numerous collisions ensued in 1745-49, and many of the settlers were indicted for rioting. The grantees under the Van Giesen title filed a bill in chancery, about 1750, asserting that Van Giesen and his associates bought of the Indians by virtue of a license from Gov. Carteret, given in 1666. The question was finally submitted to arbitrators, who decided against the Van Giesen title; the matter was ultimately compromised.¹

V. Isaac, m. 1st, Cornelia Hendricks Blinkerhoff, Aug. 10, 1690; 2d, Hillegond Claasze Kuiper, maiden, of Ahasyms, Oct. 19, 1708, and with her joined the Hackensack church, by letter from Bergen, Jan. 2, 1709; 3d, Anna Breyand, wid. of Nicasis Kip, Oct. 10, 1713, both being then of Hackensack; the inventory of his personal estate, and his widow Antje's selection, dated August, 1741, are in the possession of Augustus Van Gieson, of Paterson. Isaac probably lived at Bergen, or perhaps at Secaucus, until Dec. 4, 1697, when he bought from John Berry a tract of 200 acres in New Barbadoes, between the Saddle river and the Hackensack river. Three or four years later he sold this land to his father-in-law, Hendrick Joris Blinkerhoff (one of the original purchasers of Acquackanonk), for £150. Either no deed was passed at the time, or else it was lost, and on May 30, 1710, Isaac confirmed the title in the heirs of Blinkerhoff. Claesje Blinkerhoff, executrix of Hendrick Joris Blinkerhoff, and Cornelis Blinkerhoff, his son and heir-at-law, conveyed their interest in the premises, the same day, by assignment entered on the face of the deed.² This was doubtless the land occupied by the Van Giesens for a century and a half, in the village of Hackensack; it was bounded on the north by the Voorhis line, a short distance south of the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad, and extended from that line southerly to a line somewhat south of Warren street. He was elected to the Assembly in 1721, and in 1739 was appointed Judge of the Bergen county common pleas, and lieutenant colonel of the Bergen county regiment of militia. Administration on the estate of Isaac Van Giesen, yeoman, late of Hackensack, was granted to Hendrick Van Giesen, Aug. 20, 1741.

VI. Johannes; Johannes Van Giesen, bachelor, from Utrecht, living at Bergen, m. Aeltje Schepmoes, wid. of Jan Evertsz Keteltas, July 13, 1687; she l. at New York; he d. prior to 1753. He bought from John Luhy, March 24, 1697, a tract of 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ morgens (seven acres) of land at Bergen, which he sold, April 19, 1698, to Jan Adrianse Sip, and probably removed about that time to New York. He was a shopkeeper, or merchant, in that city, when he bought, March 29, 1703, from Joseph Bond and Hannah Bond of Newark,

¹ See p. 234.

² Te Wechauw (pronounced Wegh-how, or Weck-how), i. e., at the Wechauw: now Lincoln Park, near Montville.

³ E. J. Wills, F, 538.

¹ N. J. Archives, XV., 532; 1 N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc., III., 67.

² E. J. Deeds, B, 173. The original parchment deed is in the possession of Augustus Van Gieson, Paterson.

their right to a tract 60 x 24 chains, apparently in the present Bloomfield or Montclair.¹

VII. Jacob, bap. Jan. 16, 1670; he was of Bergen when he m. Rusje (Ruthje) Pluvier, of New York, June 1, 1693; d. April 17, 1704; she m. 2d, Jan Christoffelsz, bachelor, of New Amsterdam, Aug. 19, 1705. Issue: 1. Anna Maria, b. Aug. 19, 1696; 2. Petronella (Pieternella), b. Nov. 13, 1698; m. Christoffel Codwys (ch., Sara, b. Jan. 24, 1742); 3. Dirkje, b. March 21, 1703.

VIII. Gysbertje, bap. April 30, 1673.

Third Generation.

Bastiaen-Rynier Van Giesen and Aeltje Hendrickse had children:

I. (prob.) Rynier, d. in inf.

II. Hendrick, bap. Oct. —, 1690; m. Hendrickje Van Dyk; d. s. p. He lived near Belleville, where he is said to have established a chocolate mill; in his will, however, he is called a farmer. That instrument is dated June 16, 1764, witnessed by Henry King, John Boudinot and Dix Yoralemon; proved May 18, 1765; he leaves all his property to his wife, in fee, and makes her sole executrix.² It is said that she was a widow. She made her will Feb. 9, 1768; it was proved Feb. 16, 1768. She devised all her property to her nephew and nieces—Fransose Van Winkle, Anioche, wife of Hendrick Van Blarcom;³ Antje—and to her brothers and sister, Nicholas and Frans Van Dyk and the widow Bradbury Van Winkle. Executors—her brothers, Nicholas and Fransose Van Dyk.⁴

III. Rynier, bap. Oct. —, 1692; m. Catharyntje Marselisze, dau. of Marselis Pietersze, l. at Bergen, April 17, 1737; he was of Acquackanonk. He owned the eastern half of the Van Giesen farm on Totowa, together with much land southwest of Totowa; he had no children, and by his will, dated July 15, 1767, proved Oct. 26, 1768, witnessed by George Reyerse, Garrebrant Van Houten and Halmagh Van Houten, he devised all his estate to his wife, Catrintje, during her widowhood, with remainder to his brother, Dirck Van Giesen. Executors—his brother Dirck, and John Roelof Van Houten.⁵

IV. (prob.) Aeltje.

V. Joris; he was a member of the Acquackanonk church in 1726.

VI. Johannes, m. 1st, Annatje Westervelt, of Hackensack, June 26, 1727; 2d, Susanna Vincent, y. d., of Second river, April 29, 1731; the latter m. 2d, Cornelius Spier, Feb. 28, 1735. Issue: 1. Aeltje, b. June 23, 1728; m. Michael D. Vreeland; 2. Roelof, Dec. 31, b. 1729.

VII. Dirck, b. Aug. 3, 1705; m. Helena Marcellus. He lived on Totowa, in a stone house, at the northwestern corner of Totowa and Preakness avenues, which was torn down by Ira Ryerson, about 1840, and replaced by the frame building now occupied as the Old Ladies' Home. He was a chosen freeholder of Bergen county in 1741-42, 1752-58, 1760-62, and was appointed a justice of the peace in 1762

and in 1768, and Judge of the common pleas in 1768 and 1770. His will, dated Oct. 16, 1782, codicil Feb. 16, 1784, was proved April 11, 1787.¹

VIII. (prob.) Abraham, m. Jannetje Van Houten, 1737.

Abraham-Rynier Van Giesen and Fitje Andriesse had children:

I. Dirkje, m. Jacobus Akkerman, of Hakkingsak, May 19, 1730. Issue: 1. Lourens, b. Feb. 24, 1731; 2. Geertje, bap. April 27, 1735; 3. Louwerens, bap. May 1, 1737; 4. Elizabeth, bap. April 15, 1744; 5. Jacob, bap. May 4, 1746.

II. Rynier, b. Aug. 7, 1694; prob. m. Metje Vreeland. Rynier was a member of the Acquackanonk church in 1726.

III. Prientje, b. Sept. 19, 1696; m. Simeon Van Winkel.

IV. Andries, m. Martje Dirkje, May 26, 1727. Administration on his estate was granted to Abraham Van Giesen, jun., his only (oldest) son, Sept. 24, 1753.

V. Isaac, prob. m. Lea Spier, Nov. 1, 1746, both of Second River. He was among the scores who were indicted for riot in 1746, on account of the disputes regarding the title of Horseneck, Van Giesen's Purchase, etc.²

VI. Abraham (6th ch.), b. Nov. 18, 1702; m. Antje Dirckse, Sept. 25, 1733, both of Acquackanonk.

VII. Anna Maria, m. Jan Willts (Willes), Dec. 23, 1734, both l. at Acquackanonk. Ch., Johannes, bap. March 23, 1741.

VIII. Catharina, m. Helmerich (Helmigh) Van Houten, Nov. 6, 1730.³

IX. (prob.) Johannes, m. Catrintje Echtbersse, April 12, 1739, both of Acquackanonk.

Isaac-Rynier Van Giesen had children:

By his first wife (Cornelia Hendricks Blinkerhoff), all bap. at Bergen:

I. Rynier, b. Dec. 10, 1692; d. May 18, 1693.

II. Rynier, b. March 5, 1694; d. in inf.

III. Hendrick (b. at Gemoenepa), m. Sara Romeyn, b. at Hackensack, Aug. 28, 1715; both l. at Hackensack. He joined the Hackensack church on confession, Oct. 14, 1716. Gov. Lewis Morris commissioned him, Dec. 15, 1739, a lieutenant "of the Company of Foot Militia for the County of Bergen of which Abram Varick is Captain."⁴ Hendrick occupied his father's farm in the village of Hackensack, extending from the Hackensack river westerly to the Red Hill. The Hackensack library building stands on land which he gave for the purpose.

IV. Joris, b. Sept. 22, 1696, at Gemenpou; m. Rachel Romine, March 22, 1724; she was b. at Hackensack, and both lived there; he joined the church there, on confession, April 8, 1729.

V. Dirckje, b. Aug. 15, 1699.

VI. Claesje, b. April 13, 1702, at Gemonipa; m. Ritsjert Blens (Richard Blanch, he wrote his name), widr., b. in Old England, Dec. 21, 1733; both l. at Hackensack. Issue: (all bap. at Hackensack): 1. Antjen, bap. July 14, 1734; 2. Isaek, bap. Dec. 26, 1736; 3. Thomas, bap. Feb. 10, 1740;

¹ Ib., K, 124.

² E. J. Wills, H, 527.

³ See p. 216.

⁴ E. J. Wills, I, 260.

⁵ Ib., K, 4.

¹ See p. 227.

² N. J. Archives, VII., 457.

³ See p. 238.

⁴ The original commission is in the possession of Lieut. Van Giesen's great-grandson, Capt. Augustus Van Giesen, of Paterson.

d. in inf.; 4. Thomas, bap. Feb. 22, 1741; 5. Cornelia, bap. Sept. 29, 1745.

VII. Rynier, b. Nov. 17, 1704; m. 1st, Hendrikje Van Dien, March 30, 1728; he joined the Hackensack church, on confession, Dec. 8, 1726; she did the same Sept. 27, 1728; he m. 2d, Hester Couenhoven (Koyenhoven, Koienhove), y. d., of Hackensack, March 26, 1744; prob. 3d, Annatje Van Winkel, y. d., b. and l. at Wesel, Oct. 31, 1760. He lived at Secaucus, where he owned an extensive tract of land, including Snake Hill. He was commissioned a justice of the peace of Bergen county, Sept. 26, 1745; and again in 1749, and 1763-73; in 1754 he was elected to the Assembly, and was re-elected in 1761. In 1762 he was appointed one of the Judges and justices of the Bergen county common pleas, and was re-appointed in 1768; he resigned both offices in 1773. His will, dated Jan. 4, 1775, was proved May 10, 1783; in it he is described as of New Barbadoes, Bergen county.

By his second wife (Hillegond Claessee Kuiper):

VIII. Hillegondt, b. (at Hackensack) Nov. 21, 1709; m. Johannes Bruin, y. m., b. and l. at Second River, Dec. 21, 1730.

Fourth Generation.

Dirck-Bastiaen-Rynier Van Giesen and Helena Marcellus had children:

I. Johannes, b. Sept. 23, 1731; m. Metje (dau. of Dirck-Halmagh) Van Houten, m. l. July 24, 1762; he lived on Totowa. His will, dated Oct. 10, 1808, was proved Sept. 5, 1809.¹ By deed, Nov. 1, 1793, for £17 N. Y. money, he conveyed to the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, one acre of land, "beginning on the bank of the Passaic river at low water mark near a pepperage saplin opposite the gap in the rock cut by Major L'Enfant, running thence on the margin of said river southerly 30 rods, to a black oak tree on the bank of said river, thence at right angles with said river $5\frac{1}{3}$ rods to a stake with stones around it, thence northerly 30 rods in a line with said river to a black oak tree, and thence easterly $5\frac{1}{3}$ rods to the first mentioned point."² This was on the northwest bank of the river, about 300 feet above the Falls bridge. In 1807 he was assessed for 60 acres of improved and 40 of unimproved land. It is said that when he was about to die, after dividing up his property, the Falls were left; that property was considered good for nothing except for the fishing, so he concluded to leave it to all his children, to be enjoyed equally by them.

II. Merseilles; Mossales Van Giesen, y. m., m. Caty Van Rypen, y. d., of Achquekenong, April 3, 1768, at Schraalenburgh. He d. before the date of his father's will, May 16, 1782, leaving one child, Merseilles M. Van Giesen. The latter removed to New York, where he was a merchant; he d. of smallpox, without issue.

III. Marretje, m. Cornelis--Roelof--Hellemeg--Roelof Cornelissen (Van Houten).³

IV. Aeltje, m. Cornelius Neafie. He received from his father-in-law a deed for two acres of land at the Falls, whereon he erected a mill.¹ Issue: 1. Catalyntje, b. Dec. 10, 1763; m. Jacob Van Winkle; 2. (prob.) Leena, d. young, unm.; 3. Marretje, bap. May 22, 1768; m. John-Francis Post.

Rynier-Abraham-Rynier Van Giesen and Metje Vreeland had children:

I. Metje, b. Sept. 24, 1730; m. 1st, Anthony Bruyn, March 27, 1755; 2d, Johannes Spier.²

II. Abraham, m. 1st, Jannetje Sandford; 2d, Fytje Nefius, wid., Aug. 7, 1794. He took an active part in the Revolution, and was known as Captain Abraham Van Giesen, of Newark. He conveyed part of the homestead on which he lived, at Montclair, to Pieter Van Giesen, March 10, 1792, who in turn conveyed it to Jacob Kint, jun., July 2, 1807.³

III. Isaac, m. Marytje Van Sent. His will, dated May 5, 1804, was proved June 2, 1804.⁴

IV. (prob.) Cornelus, m. Jennike Doremus. Ch., Metje, b. June 10, 1756.

Andries-Abraham-Rynier Van Giesen and Martje Dirkje had children:

I. Abraham, b. May 18, 1728; m. Marytje (Maria) Vanvorst. Issue: 1. Andries, b. Oct. 20, 1752; 2. Gerrit, b. Feb. 20, 1755; 3. Sarah, b. Sept. 6, 1757; 4. Fytje, b. Dec. 24, 1764; 5. Hillegont (Hilletje), b. June 16, 1767; m. Cornelius VanDerbeck; ch., Abraham, b. March 13, 1790; 6. William, m. Elizabeth Spier; children--1. Fytje, b. Oct. 3, 1793; 2. Abraham, b. Nov. 27, 1795.

II. (?) John, m. ———. Ch., Andries, b. Sept. 23, 1771.

Isaac-Abraham-Rynier Van Giesen and Lea Spier had children:

I. Abraham, b. Jan. 17, 1747.

II. Lea, b. Feb. 16, 1750; m. Johannes Koningh (King). Ch., Johannes, b. Aug. 15, 1777.

III. Jannetje, m. Hendrick Spier, Dec. 6, 1777.⁵

IV. (prob.) Metje, m. Abraham Spier. Issue: 1. Lea, b. Nov. 20, 1780; 2. Rachel, b. Feb. 3, 1794; 3. Johannes, b. Sept. 10, 1799.

V. (perhaps) Rynier, m. Aaltje Van Rypen. Issue: 1. Catharina, b. May 4, 1788; 2. Rachel, b. Sept. 21, 1791; 3. Aaltje, b. May 3, 1793; 4. Maria, b. June 28, 1795.

Hendrick-Isaac-Rynier Van Giesen and Sara Romeyn had children:

I. Cornelia, bap. Sept. 16, 1716; m. Albert Van Voorhese (bap. July 27, 1704, son of Albert-Stevense Van Voorhees, of Flatlands, L. I., afterwards of Hackensack), May 24, 1735, both b. and l. at Hackensack; she joined the Hackensack church on confession, Feb. 24, 1737. Issue: 1. Lena, bap. May 9, 1736; m. Christopher Zabriskie, Feb. —, 1753; 2. Sara, bap. Nov. 19, 1738; m. Jacob Bogert, Nov. —, 1756; 3. Albert, bap. Sept. 3, 1741; d. in inf.; 4. Chris-

¹ See p. 228.

² Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 19.

³ See p. 239.

¹ See p. 227.

² See pp. 197, 201.

³ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 102; B, 176.

⁴ Essex County Wills, A, 17.

⁵ See p. 197.

tina, bap. Dec. 13, 1743; m. Nicholas Brinckerhoff, July 31, 1762; 5. Albert, bap. Aug. 28, 1746; d. in inf.; 6. Margrietje, bap. Oct. 28, 1750; 7. Albert, bap. June 24, 1759; m. Rachel Hopper, July 22, 1778; Albert's will is dated Jan. 22, 1818; proved Feb. 18, 1822.

II. Christina (Cristyntjen), bap. Sept. 28, 1718; m. Jan Bardan, May 11, 1738; both were b. and l. at Hackensack; she joined the church there, May 23, 1738. Issue: 1. Maritjen, bap. Jan. 21, 1739; 2. Sara, bap. Dec. 14, 1740; 3. Hendrik, bap. Nov. 7, 1742; d. in inf.; 4. Evaetje, bap. Aug. 11, 1745; 5. Isaek, bap. Nov. 26, 1747; 6. Marritje, bap. Feb. 15, 1750; 7. Hendrik, bap. Aug. 27, 1752; 8. Cornelia, b. Jan. 14, 1755.

III. Isack, bap. March 13, 1721; m. Marytjen Hoppe, Aug. 16, 1744; both b. and l. at Hackensack.

IV. Claes, bap. Dec. 2, 1722.

V. Derkje, bap. Jan. 26, 1726; m. Jacob Ackerman. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, bap. April 15, 1744; 2. Jacob, bap. May 4, 1746.

Rynier-Isaac-Rynier Van Giesen had children (the first bap. at Second River, and the others at Hackensack):

By his first wife (Hendrikje Van Dien):

I. Cornelia, bap. April 17, 1729.

II. Antje, b. Nov. 1, 1730; m. Dirck Banta, July 25, 1752; she joined the Hackensack church on confession, January, 1756. Issue: 1. Jacob, bap. March 30, 1755; 2. Hendrickje, bap. July 7, 1757; m. Joost Lozier.

III. Gerrit, bap. Aug. 27, 1732; m. ——. He was a miller, at Secaucus. His will, dated Dec. 14, 1810, was proved Aug. 31, 1812.¹ Issue: 1. Reynier, bap. July 10, 1763; 2. Parinte (called Penelope in her father's will), bap. March 23, 1776; 3. Mary, m. ——. Earl, and had children: 1. Philip; 2. Gerrit; 3. John; 4. Lena; 5. Polly.

IV. Vrouwetjen, bap. July 6, 1735; m. Philip Earl (Fil Jerl, Philleph Erll). Issue: 1. Ned, bap. March 17, 1754; 2. Edaard, bap. Feb. 15, 1756; 3. Reynier, bap. Aug. 12, 1759; 4. Johannes, bap. Jan. 26, 1772.

V. Isack, bap. Sept. 18, 1737; prob. m. Pryntje Cadmus. The will of Isaac Van Giesen, of Secaucus, is dated Oct. 20, 1804; proved June 27, 1811.²

VI. Hendrik, bap. Dec. 2, 1739; m. Rachel Grum. His will, dated 1812, proved Oct. 20, 1812, describes him as of the English Neighborhood. His wife Rachel was to have his whole estate during widowhood; thereafter it was to go to his children.³ Issue: 1. Rynier, bap. Dec. 25, 1778; 2. Jores, bap. Dec. 2, 1781; 3. Gerrit; 4. Isac, bap. May 31, 1789; 5. Isack, b. July 27, 1792.

VII. Willem, bap. June 6, 1742.

VIII. (prob.) Cornelius, m. Sophia Sigler, Nov. 17, 1784; d. Oct. 23, 1819, aged 67 yrs., 9 mos., 29 days; she d. Jan. 9, 1848, aged 85 yrs., 10 mos., 15 days. Issue: 1. Rynier, b. Feb. 28, 1785; prob. m. Catharina Van Eydestyn, Dec. 8, 1804; d. March 5, 1814, leaving two sons; 2. Jacobus (James), b. Oct. 23, 1787; d. May —, 1852; 3. Cornelius, b.

March 8, 1791; d. March 31, 1797; 4. Isaac, b. March 28, 1793; d. May 20, 1815; 5. (prob.) Daniel.

Joris-Isaac-Rynier Van Giesen and Rachel Romine had children:

I. Isaac, bap. Oct. 2, 1726.

II. Lammetje (Lammerti), bap. April 9, 1729; m. Jacobus-Gysbert-Jan Lubbertsen (Van Blerkum).¹

III. Jan, bap. Jan. 2, 1732; prob. m. Jannetje Niewkerck.

IV. (prob.) Rachel, m. Egbert Egbertse. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. April 27, 1772; 2. Jenneke, b. Oct. 2, 1780; 3. Maria, b. Dec. 1, 1788.

By his second wife (Hester Couenhoven):

IX. Joannes, bap. Nov. 15, 1744.

X. Joris (George), bap. Oct. 19, 1746; m. Elisabet Smit. Joris lived near the Three Pigeons, in the present Hudson county. In the right of his father, he and his brothers Gerrit and Isaac had apportioned to them in 1785 a tract of about 357 acres of the Secaucus Commons, including Snake Hill.² About 1780 Joris removed to Polifly, occupying a stone house still standing on the Polifly road, near where it turns to Hackensack. His children went to school at Hackensack.

XI. Hendrikje, bap. Jan. 15, 1749; m. Isack Kip. Issue: 1. Reynier, bap. April 15, 1772; 2. Nicase, bap. June 11, 1774.

XII. Samuel.

XIII. Rachel, bap. March 25, 1753; perhaps m. Jan Ackerman. Issue: 1. Abraham, b. Oct. 2, 1790; 2. Jan, b. March 8, 1792; 3. Jacobus, b. Nov. 25, 1796.

Fifth Generation.

Johannes-Dirck-Bastiaen-Rynier Van Giesen and Metje Van Houten had children:

I. Dirk, b. Jan. 14, 1763; m. Yannetye Van Houten (b. Oct. 31, 1763, dau. of Johannes Van Houten);³ d. Jan. 2, 1838. Issue: 1. Metye, b. Nov. 22, 1783; m. Halmagh-Dirck Van Houten,⁴ June 28, 1801; d. Sept. 29, 1866; 2. Leybetye (Elisabeth), b. May 29, 1787; m. Henry-George Doremus, June 8, 1806, and lived with him at the southeast corner of Broadway and Straight street, on lands derived from her mother; 3. Feytye, b. March 29, 1791; d. Nov. 28, 1809, unm.

II. Halmagh; m. Sarah Van Noorstrand, of Passaic; d. Nov. 7, 1826, aged 64 yrs., 3 mos., says his tombstone, which is probably incorrect; she d. Feb. 6, 1833, aged 62 yrs., 10 mos., 13 days. Under the tuition of friendly Indians, Halmagh became an expert fisherman, and it is said that he caught as many as seven hundred shad in one day, in the Falls basin. He kept tavern, 1813-14-15-16, in the stone house at the northwest corner of Totowa and Paterson avenues, which he probably built. Advertising the place for sale in 1816 he describes it as "a farm of 32 acres near the Passaic Great Falls; there is on said farm a good two story dwelling house which has been occupied as a tavern

¹ Bergen County Wills, A, 424.

² Bergen County Wills, A, 352.

³ Bergen County Wills, A, 436.

¹ See pp. 215, 217.

² Winfield's Hudson Co. Land Title s, 307.

³ See p. 250.

⁴ See p. 254.

for a number of years, a barn and an elegant spring of water near the door, orchard, etc. It is in sight of the Falls."

III. Antje, b. Nov. 10, 1768; m. Roelif C. Van Houten, May 2, 1793.¹

IV. Leena, bap. Oct. 21, 1770; d. in inf.

V. Helena (Lenaw, Ellen), b. Oct. 3, 1771; m. Robert Van Houten, May 18, 1793.²

VI. Merseilles (Marcelus, Meselus, Merselius), m. Jannetje Doremus, Jan. 29, 1797. As previously stated,³ he bought a tract of land on the present Hamburg turnpike, north of the line of Doremus street. There he built a small stone house, since rebuilt, and kept tavern for several years, being licensed in 1811, 1813 and 1816. A curious story illustrative of the superstition of the day, is to this effect: His wife was ill for a long time, being confined to her bed. As she lay there, a black cat would come, night after night, and stare in at her through the window, with wicked, blazing eyes. An uncanny fact about this visitation was that *no one else could see the cat*. That Jane was bewitched was the belief not only of herself and her family, but of the whole neighborhood. Moreover, the witch who exercised this spell, and who made these weird visits to the sufferer, in the guise of a cat invisible to everyone but the bewitched, was believed to be Mrs. B——, who lived in the gorge in the hill beyond. Talking the matter over with his neighbors, Merselis (he was commonly called "Sale") was told that if he could shoot the spectral cat with a silver bullet he would kill the creature, and put a stop to the spells exercised over his wife. He did not have a silver bullet, but he had a pair of silver sleeve buttons. Loading his gun with one of these buttons, he seated himself on the bed beside his wife, and declared his intention of shooting that witch cat. But how could he shoot a creature he could not see? "When the cat comes," said he to his wife, "do you point out just where it is, and I will shoot at that spot." So they waited, she in a tremor of hope and dread—hope that the spells afflicting her were soon to be ended; dread lest some new torment might come to her from this daring attempt of her husband; he, in grim determination to forever end the unholy power exercised over his wife by Mrs. B., in the guise of the invisible feline. Long and silently they waited. At last, when their feelings had been wrought up, by the suspense, to the highest pitch, Jane exclaimed: "There is the black cat!" "Where?" "At the window, it is walking on the sill, it is in the lower left-hand corner!" Quick as a flash "Sale" raised his gun and fired the silver bullet at the black cat which he could not see. With a snarl that was a scream the mysterious creature vanished forever from the gaze of Mrs. Van Giesen, who from that hour began to recover her health. The next day "Sale" started out on a hunt through what is now known as Cedar Cliff park. On the way he met the husband of the suspected witch. There was the usual interchange of courteous neighborly inquiries regarding the health of their respective families. Mr. B. said his wife had been troubled with a sore on her leg for sometime. "I would like to see that

sore leg," said "Sale." After some demur he was taken to the house, and on one plea or another was finally permitted to examine the sore. But what particularly attracted his notice was a fresh wound, just where his silver sleeve button had struck the unfortunate creature when she had last visited his wife in the form of the spectral black witch cat! Needless to say that Mrs. B. never more made those weird visitations. Perhaps it was from a sense of thanksgiving for her miraculous deliverance that Mrs. Van Giesen joined the First Presbyterian church on confession, Sept. 26, 1823. Merselis Van Giesen was assessed in 1807 for 62 acres of unimproved land, two horses and five cattle.

VII. Johannes, b. Sept. 8, 1776; m. Catharina (Tyne) Van Alen, Jan. 16, 1803. Issue: 1. John, b. Dec. 5, 1802; 2. Maria, b. March 1, 1804; 3. John Van Aalen, b. Aug. 31, 1806.

VIII. Elisabeth, b. July 9, 1779; m. Simon Vanness, Feb. 14, 1801; he was generally called Simon Y. Van Ness, being the son of Yellis or Giles Van Ness, of Pompton; he had a small farm on the Hamburg turnpike, near Union avenue. Issue: 1. Yeles (Giles), b. Sept. 24, 1801; he lived for many years at the northeast corner of Water and North West streets; 2. Matye, b. April 7, 1806; 3. John, b. July 9, 1811; 4. Peter, b. Nov. 11, 1812.

IX. Marretye, b. Aug. 16, 1781; m. Jacob Mourusse, Jan. 29, 1809; he was a son of Cornelius Mowerson, and lived on the present Pennington place, on the Little Falls turnpike.

X. Cornelus, b. Oct. 7, 1788; m. Rachel Snyder. Ch., Henry, b. May 7, 1836. Cornelus went to the Genesee country, where he d. when about 90 years old.

XI. Adreyaen, b. Oct. 7, 1788 (twin with Cornelus); m. Elisabeth Kip, June 10, 1810. In 1815 he was one of the few men in this vicinity who owned a silver watch, on which he had to pay a United States direct tax of one dollar. About 1820 he removed to the vicinity of Romulus, Monroe county, N. Y. Issue (bap. at Totowa): 1. Martha, b. March 28, 1811; 2. Isaac, b. Feb. 26, 1813; 3. Harriet, b. Sept. 5, 1815; 4. John, b. Feb. 2, 1818.

Isaac-Rynier-Abraham-Rynier Van Giesen and Marytje Van Sent had children:

I. Ephraim, b. Feb. 24, 1768; m. Abigail Sigler, of Stone House Plains; they were both living in Bloomfield township in 1833. Issue: 1. Joseph, b. March 13, 1791; 2. Maria, b. Sept. 2, 1792; 3. Maragrietje, b. May 11, 1794; 4. Thomas, b. Jan. 20, 1796.

II. Lidea, b. May 14, 1770; d. in inf.

III. Reynier, b. July 20, 1774; m. Sarey Cint (Sarah Kent), of Stone House Plains; in 1834 they were of Bloomfield. Ch., Affe, b. July 7, 1797.

IV. Abraham, m. Abigail Sigler; in 1818 they were of Bloomfield. Ch., Lidia, b. Oct. 12, 1796.

V. Lidea, b. May 24, 1778; m. Robert Van Giesen.

VI. Elizabeth, b. April 20, 1782; m. Joseph Sigler.

VII. Metje, b. Feb. 22, 1786.

VIII. Maria, b. Aug. 15, 1789; not mentioned in her father's will, in 1804.

¹ See p. 244.

² See p. 251.

³ See p. 233.

Abraham-Rynier-Abraham-Rynier Van Giesen and Jannetje Sandford had children:

I. Rynier, b. May 10, 1760.

II. Maria, b. July 17, 1763, prob. m. Pieter Egbertse. Ch., Rachel, b. May 11, 1792.

III. Pieter, m. Sarah Spier, May 14, 1786. Issue: 1. Polly, b. Aug. 26, 1786; 2. Grietje, b. Sept. 24, 1797.

III. Isaac, b. Feb. 13, 1767; m. Lea (Leneu) Spier. Issue: 1. Catharina, b. Oct. 1, 1795; 2. Geret, b. Oct. 31, 1797.

IV. Cornelius, b. April 2, 1769; m. Charity Collyer (Caljer), dau. of Isaac Collyer, of Horseneck. Issue: 1. Jinny, b. Nov. 10, 1795; 2. Janyma, b. Aug. 3, 1797.

V. Thomas, b. Nov. 12, 1770.

VI. John, b. Oct. 17, 1772; m. Maragrietje Mackness; he lived in Acquackanonk, near Speertown. Issue: 1. Maria, b. March 25, 1793; 2. Neeltje, b. June 20, 1795; 3. Isaac, b. Feb. 13, 1798.

Isack-Hendrick-Isaac-Rynier Van Giesen and Marytjen Hoppe had children:

I. Hendrik, bap. Dec. 22, 1745; m. 1st, Agnes (Angenietje) Huysman, May 23, 1768; 2d, Hendricke Banta (b. Feb. 14, 1753, dau. of Jacob Banta, and Rachel, dau. of Stephen Terhune); d. April 2, 1805.

II. Gerrid, bap. Oct. 15, 1749.

III. Sara, bap. Aug. 23, 1752; m. Peter Wilson (b. Nov. 23, 1746, in Ordiquhill, Banff, Scotland; d. at Hackensack, Aug. 1, 1825);¹ he m. 2d, Catrina Durjee (Catharine Durjee). Issue: 1. Maria, b. Jan. 17, 1774; d. in inf.; 2. Maria, b. Oct. 15, 1775. He was principal of the Hackensack Academy for several years before the Revolution; was elected to the Legislature, 1777-78-79-80-81, and in 1787; revised the laws of New Jersey in 1783; was Professor of Greek and Latin in Columbia College, 1789-1792, and again, 1797-1820.

Isack-Rynier-Isaac-Rynier Van Giesen and Pryntje Cadmus had children:

I. Hendreke (Harriet), bap. May 1, 1768; m. Elias Earl, and lived in New York. Ch., John.

II. Thomas.

III. Sara, b. Aug. 15, 1772.

IV. Tanneke (Ann, Anny), bap. July 9, 1775; m. Nathaniel Earl, and lived in New York during his lifetime. Her will, dated Nov. 5, 1821, was proved Jan. 22, 1822.²

V. Marya (Polly), bap. May 6, 1781.

VI. Rynier, b. July 15, 1783.

Joris-Rynier-Isaac-Rynier Van Giesen and Elisabet Smit had children (bap. at Schraalenburgh):

I. Hester, bap. April 4, 1773; m. Isaac Van Winkel. Issue (bap. at Acquackanonk): 1. Helena, b. May 12, 1800; 2. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 10, 1801; 3. Eva, b. Oct. 28, 1803; m. ——— Toers, of Bergen; 4. Jannetje, b. Dec. 7, 1805; 5. Catharina, b. Oct. 1, 1807; 6. Joris, b. Dec. 12, 1809; 7.

Isaac, b. Sept. 18, 1811; went West; 8. Salome, b. Sept. 4, 1813; m. ——— Brower, of Rutherford.

II. Jannetje, bap. April 3, 1776; m. 1st, Jacobus (James)-John Post, Sept. 4, 1794;¹ he d. Oct. 22, 1825, aged 52 yrs., 2 mos., 8 days; she m. 2d, Abraham Ackerman; d. July 26, 1865. She lived with Post in a stone house, still standing, in Passaic, on the west side of Lexington avenue, near Harrison street, the property having been bought by him from Adrian J. Post, in 1806.² Issue (by her first husband): 1. Hessel Pieterse, b. Jan. 28, 1796; d. Sept. 29, 1799; 2. Catharina, b. May 26, 1798; d. Sept. 19, 1799; 3. Fytje (Sophia), b. Oct. 19, 1800; m. Garret A. Hopper, of Paramus (children—1. Jane, m. George Huyler, of Englewood; 2. Albert; 3. Henry; 4. Maria, m. Isaac Hopper, of Paramus); 4. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 25, 1814; m. Richard-Abraham Van Houten, of Totowa, March —, 1833.

III. Reynier, bap. Dec. 30, 1778; prob. d. young.

IV. Joris (George); m. Susan ———; she d. Aug. 7, 1839, in her 50th yr.

V. Daneel, bap. Feb. 23, 1783; he lost his fingers by having them frozen; he made his home with his sister Rachel, in Broadway, Paterson, and d. there, many years ago.

VI. Rachel, bap. July 3, 1785; m. 1st, Adrian-John Post, July 10, 1803; 2d, Abraham Van Houten; d. Feb. 2, 1863.³

Jan-Joris-Isaac-Rynier Van Giesen and Jannetje Niewkerck had children:

I. Rachel, b. Oct. 1, 1770; m. Pieter Egbertse. Ch., Rachel, b. May 11, 1792.

II. Paulus, b. March 16, 1773; m. Christina Terheun. He was assessed in 1807 for 20 acres of unimproved land, in Saddle River township. Ch., Jan, b. Oct. 16, 1796.

III. Joannes, b. July 23, 1775.

Sixth Generation.

Halmagh-Johannes-Dirck-Bastiaen-Rynier Van Giesen and Sarah Van Noorstrand had children:

I. Elizabeth, b. April 25, 1789; m. 1st, John G. Geritse, of Broadway, March 31, 1811; 2d, John Holland. Issue (by her first husband): 1. Cornelius, b. Feb. 1, 1812; 2. Halmagh, b. July 30, 1816; he lived on Broadway, opposite his father's homestead; (by her second husband) 3. William; removed to Michigan; 4. John, was a carpenter; d. in Paterson; 5. Ann, m. ——— Cass.

II. Metye, b. Aug. 20, 1792; m. Henry-John Doremus; d. Aug. 20, 1882, on her 90th birthday. (See the Doremus Genealogy.)

III. Johannes, b. Dec. 25, 1794; m. a dau. of John Brower, of Little Falls.

IV. Crisstufel, b. Jan. 16, 1797; d. in inf.

V. Annaatje (Hannah), b. May 31, 1799; m. John F. Ryerson, Jan. 21, 1826; he d. March 20, 1847, aged 52 yrs.; she then removed to Lexington, Ky., to live with a daughter.

VI. Antye, b. Nov. 22, 1802; d. in inf.

¹ Her wedding ring passed, at her death, to her brother Hendrick, from whom it has descended to his grandson, Henry Van Giesen, of Paterson.

² Bergen County Wills, B, 339.

¹ See pp. 146, 149.

² See p. 151.

³ See pp. 146, 149.

VII. Antye, b. Nov. 22, 1805; m. William A. Hopson,¹ May 16, 1841. A few years later she removed to Lexington, Ky., and lived with her sister Hannah.

VIII. Jane, d. Aug. 13, 1831, aged 24 yrs., 8 mos., 22 days.

IX. Cristupher, b. May 17, 1808; d. Nov. 28, 1826, unm.

X. Cornelius, b. Oct. 20, 1810; m. Rachel Snyder. He was brought up as a gunsmith, working for several years in the old Gun mill. When that establishment was closed, he leased a grist mill at the Goffle, which he ran for some years. About 1846, he constructed the works for the town clock, in the old First Reformed church on Main street. He subsequently had charge of a cotton mill near Buena Vista, Mexico, and from the top of the mill witnessed the famous battle of Buena Vista, between the American army and the Mexicans. He afterwards went to New Mexico, where he engaged in sheep raising. He then removed to Lexington, Kentucky, operating a woolen mill in partnership with John Morgan. When the late war broke out, his partner left him to enter the Confederate service, and became famous as a Cavalry General. He himself remained loyal to the Union, and in consequence lost all his property. He next went to the neighborhood of Savannah, Georgia, where he died. Issue: 1. Uriah, b. May 1, 1833; he was a dentist, at Savannah, and d. there about 1894; 2. Henry; 3. Ann; 4. Jane Marcelus, b. May 19, 1842.

Merseilles-Johannes-Dirck-Bastiaen-Rynier Van Giesen and Jannetje Doremus had children:

¹ William Allen Hopson was b. April 9, 1796, in Westchester, N. Y.; when a lad he set out to make his fortune, and located in Philadelphia, where he worked at making shoes and harness, and subsequently carried on a large business in those lines. He m. Sophia Faulkner, Aug. 26, 1819; she was b. July 16, 1798, at Acquackanonk, where her father had a large farm, but at the time of her marriage she was in Philadelphia. During the cholera epidemic, in 1832, Mr. and Mrs. Hopson came to Paterson, where they remained. She d. April 20, 1840; he m. 2d, Antye Van Giesen; d. Nov. 22, 1884. Issue (all by his first wife):

I. Adaline, m. B. Warner; d. in 1854; they had two children, who are dec.

II. Rachel, m. Thomas H. De Vausney, of Newark, N. J., where she lives. Children—Sophia, William, Ida, Emma.

III. Phebe Ann; m. John Banks, of Banksville, Conn.; she d. in Albany. Ch., a dau., m. Halstead Bailey, of Dalton, Mass.

IV. William Morris, d. in inf.

V. Sophia, m. J. J. Lewis, of Newark; had four children; husband and children all dec. She lives in Newark.

VI. Samuel R., m. Hannah Speer, of Bloomfield; he is a clergyman of the Free M. E. Church, and spent most of his life on Western Circuits; he and his wife live at Little Falls. They had two children, both dec.; one of them, a son, left a son, who lives with his grandparents.

VII. Charles R., m. Mary E. May, of Newark, Sept. 27, 1850. He has carried on the harness-making business at No. 21 Main street for many years. He was one of the founders and has always been one of the staunchest and most valuable supporters of Grace M. E. church, and a highly esteemed citizen. Issue: 1. Samuel Randolph, an engineer by trade; 2. William Allen, brought up to his father's business, which he carries on for himself at No. 67 Broadway; he m. Lizzie E., dau. of George S. Bunce and wid. of ex-Ald. George Van Wagoner; she d. June 5, 1895, aged 37 yrs., 11 mos., 11 days; 3. Andrew Morris, clerk and hook-keeper for his father; 4. Charles Wesley; has charge of the manufacturing department in his father's shop; 5. Annie Sophia, d. aged 5 yrs.; 6. Edwin Nott, receiving teller, Second National Bank.

I. Johannes, b. Aug. 19, 1797; m. Ellen Van Riper; she joined the First Presbyterian church, March 28, 1823, and was dismissed, Sept. 28, 1827, to Rochester, N. Y. Ch., Merselis, b. Aug. 1, 1821.

II. Tomes, b. Jan. 30, 1799; d. in inf.

III. Tomes, b. July 13, 1800; d. about July 4, 1807, under which date Albert Van Saun charged Merseilles sixteen shillings for making coffin and burying Tomes.

IV. Matye, b. Oct. 31, 1802.

V. Selley, b. Jan. 2, 1805.

VI. Cornelious, b. June 10, 1807.

VII. Aaron, b. Oct. 31, 1809; m. Mary Sears, Oct. 12, 1839.

VIII. Richard, b. May 7, 1811.

IX. Eliza Ann, b. April 3, 1814.

X. Jane, b. Sept. 22, 1815.

Hendrick-Isack-Hendrick-Isaac-Rynier Van Giesen had children:

By his first wife (Angenietye Huysman):

I. Isaac, b. March 9, 1770; d. in inf.

II. Maria, b. April 16, 1771; d. in inf.

By his second wife (Hendricke Banta):

III. Maria, b. April 21, 1774; d. in inf.

IV. Jacob, b. Aug. 27, 1775; drowned in early life.

V. Zara (Sara), b. Dec. 4, 1777; m. Jan (John D.) Romeyn, of Maywood, and with him joined the Hackensack church on confession, Aug. 23, 1797. Issue: 1. Margrietje, b. May 13, 1797; 2. Rachel, b. April 6, 1801.

VI. Rachel, b. Sept. 8, 1781; m. David Banta, April 27, 1799; d. Aug. 27, 1831; he d. Aug. 30, 1829. Issue: 1. Lea, b. Nov. 22, 1799; m. Samuel Berdan, Feb. 14, 1822; 2. Sarah, b. May 9, 1802; m. Abraham H. Bogert, of the English Neighborhood, May 27, 1820; 3. Jacob, b. Feb. 13, 1805; d. Sept. 7, 1882, unm.; 4. Hester, b. Dec. 11, 1806; 5. David, b. Aug. 18, 1810; d. Nov. 27, 1834, unm.; 6. Isaac Van Giesen, b. April 14, 1819; m. Hannah Matilda Rudyard, Oct. 27, 1839; d. July 7, 1889.

VII. Maria, b. Nov. 9, 1783; m. ——— Ludlum.

VIII. Isaac, b. June 10, 1791; m. 1st, Maria Vanderbeck; d. May 28, 1838; she was b. Dec. 11, 1791; d. March 2, 1827; he m. 2d, ——— Post, wid. of ——— Garrison, in 1828. He lived on the old homestead in Hackensack. About 1813 he built a residence on Main street, which some years ago was occupied by the Hackensack Bank.

Seventh Generation.

Isaac-Hendrik-Isack-Hendrik-Isaac-Rynier Van Giesen and Maria Vanderbeck had children:

I. Henry, b. Nov. 1, 1812; m. Jane Williams, of Liverpool, England, Dec. 26, 1836; she was b. May 15, 1811; d. Dec. 23, 1884. He came from Hackensack to Paterson in 1830, and kept a grocery store on Main street for many years. He was elected one of the Town school committeemen in 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1848 and 1849, and alderman from the East ward in 1854, and re-elected in 1856. He has been one of the pillars of the First Baptist church for half a century. He and his family write the name Van Giesen, instead of Van Giesen, as it formerly appeared in the records. Issue:

i. Jane Owens, b. Oct. 26, 1837; d. May 17, 1883.
 ii. Henry Clay, b. Oct. 18, 1839; graduated from the University of New York; studied medicine at Bowdoin College, Maine, and graduated from the Alexandria Medical College, near Washington, D. C. He was immediately assigned to duty in the navy as acting assistant surgeon on the Montgomery in the North Atlantic Squadron. In 1864 he was transferred to the Nipsic, sloop of war. He served in the navy until the end of the war, in April, 1865. On being mustered out of service he settled in Paterson, practicing his profession until 1868, when he went to Texas with a view to making that his home. Finding the presence of a Union officer unwelcome there, he returned to Paterson, after an absence of two years, and continued here until 1888, when he went to Omaha, Neb., his present residence. He m., in Paterson, Mary, dau. of Henry Van Emburgh. Children: 1. Henry Bosworth; 2. Adnee; 3. Helen; 4. Louise.

iii. Ellen, b. Oct. 14, 1841; m. 1st, James C. Pulis, cashier in the Passaic County National Bank; 2d, Col. Abraham G. Demarest, of Tenaflly.

iv. Maria, b. March 1, 1844; d. May 13, 1844.

v. Maria, b. May 26, 1845; d. Dec. 3, 1852.

vi. Augustus, b. Oct. 13, 1847; d. Oct. 14, 1847.

vii. Augustus, b. Dec. 24, 1848; m. Leah (dau. of Jacob) Berdan, June 12, 1872. He entered the New York University, but in April, 1864, forsook his studies to accept an appointment as hospital steward on the U. S. steamer Montgomery, serving until April, 1865. On returning to Paterson he again entered the University, in the class of 1869. After two years of study he engaged in the grocery business, in which he has continued ever since, and is now the junior member of the firm of Ackerman & Van Gieson, wholesale grocers. He is Captain of Company B, of the Second Regiment, of the New Jersey National Guard.

II. Augustus Abraham, b. ———, 1815; m. Elizabeth Haury, of Brooklyn; d. Jan. 6, 1894; she d. Jan. 13, 1894, aged 74 yrs. Issue: 1. Henry, m. Anna Lammers; 2. Sylvester, m. Alice Hall; ch., Frank.

III. Anna Maria, b. ———, 1818; m. John Van Saun, of Cherry Hill.

IV. John Romaine, b. Dec. 1, 1820; m. Ellen Van Waggener Banta (b. Feb. 7, 1821, dau. of John W. Banta and Sophia Westervelt); d. Dec. 11, 1883; she d. Jan. 20, 1881. Issue: 1. Isaac, b. May 31, 1841; d. Oct. 23, 1864; 2. Anna J. W., b. July 29, 1843; killed in the Greenwich avenue, N. Y., school disaster, Feb. 20, 1851; 3. Mary E., b. May 10, 1849; m. Josiah A. Zabriskie, of Wortendyke, June 18, 1874; 4. John Banta, b. Dec. 1, 1851; m. Mary C. Hardenburgh, Oct. 11, 1881.

THE GODWINS.

The visitor who came from New York to admire the Passaic Falls in the year of Grace 1750 met with no house within a mile or more of that wonderful phenomenon, until he reached the grist-mill on the river bank, at the foot of Mulberry street. Probably some sort of a residence was there for the miller and his family. There was no other house

nearer to that mill than Dirck Van Houten's, in the present West Side Park. Into this wilderness, scarcely broken save by the road from New York and Newark—*via* Acquackanonk Landing, the Wesel road, Vreeland avenue, Broadway, Mulberry and River streets—to Pompton and the West, came, about the year 1755, one Abraham Godwin, a young carpenter and builder, from New York. He was born (in New York, it is understood) Nov. 23, 1724; m. (in the Dutch church, New York) Phebe Cool (b. Nov. 29, 1726), May 9, 1747. An extremely interesting account of this pioneer in the founding of Paterson proper was prepared by his son, David Godwin. This manuscript fills eighteen closely-written foolscap pages. Judging by various references in the text, it was written about the year 1820, and was re-written about 1835, when the author was nearly seventy years old. Wherever possible to verify his statements by references to the records, he is found to be surprisingly accurate. Unfortunately, the information he gives us regarding the first of the family in this country is extremely meagre, being as follows:

Grandfather Godwin must have emigrated to this country about the year Seventeen hundred and twenty from England. Some time after father settled at Totowa Grandfather and Grandmother Godwin came to live with him they both died in the house father built over the river where Garrabrant Vanhoutten built afterwards. They were both old upwards of eighty years Grandfather Cole must have come to this country from Holland in the year 1722¹ they remained in New York some

¹ Phebe Cool, wife of Abraham Godwin, 1st, was doubtless a descendant of Barent Jacobsen Kool (pronounced Kole), who was in New Amsterdam as early as June 8, 1633, in the employ of the West India Company. He m. Marretje Leenderts, probably in Holland. Issue:

Second Generation.

I. Jacob, b. in Holland; m. Marretje Simons.

II. Aeltje, bap. Sept. 23, 1640; m. Paulus Turck, Sept. 12, 1660. Issue—eleven children.

III. Dievertje, bap. Feb. 1, 1643.

IV. Apollonia, bap. Jan. 29, 1645; m. Willem Vredenergh, Oct. 16, 1664. Issue—ten children.

V. Leendert, bap. Dec. 1, 1647; m. Marretje Cornelis. Issue—six children.

VI. Arent, bap. Oct. 9, 1650; d. in inf.

VII. Theunis, bap. Aug. 17, 1653; m. Marretje Gerrits, wid., Jan. 12, 1676.

VIII. Arent, bap. Oct. 10, 1655.

IX. Pieter, bap. Aug. 29, 1657; m. 1st, Henrica Jans, Nov. 3, 1680; 2d, Jannetje Dingman, at Kingston, Feb. 5, 1688. Issue—seven children.

Third Generation.

Jacob-Barent Jacobsen Kool and Marretje Simons had children:

I. Barent, bap. March 27, 1661; d. in inf.

II. Barent, bap. Nov. 18, 1663; d. in inf.

III. Simon, bap. Feb. 1, 1665; m. Anna Hendricks, Oct. 2, 1681. Issue—Aeltje, Hendrick, Jacob, Aeltje.

IV. Arent, bap. March 7, 1666.

V. Marretje, bap. March 7, 1666 (twin with Arent); m. Johannes Juriensz Westphael (Westfall), Dec. 28, 1682.

VI. Barent, bap. Nov. 4, 1668; m. Grietje (bap. Aug. 17, 1659, dau. of Hendrick Hendricksen) Obe.

VII. Claartje, bap. Oct. 21, 1671.

VIII. Jacob, bap. Jan. 1, 1673.

Fourth Generation.

Barent-Jacob-Barent Jacobsen Kool and Grietje Obe had children:

I. Jacob, bap. March 14, 1697, at Tappan; m. 1st, Sara Pouwer, Feb. 23, 1717; joined the Hackensack church on confession, April 12,

years before they came to Totowa. They lived after they moved to Totowa with Uncle David Griffith who was married to their daughter there I believe. [After] Grandfather died Grandmother staid with them till Aunt Sally died. She then came to mother and lived with her till after the war she died aged eighty four years.

Taking up the narrative of David Godwin at the begin-

1719; m. 2d, Jannetie Van Schyven, j. d., h. at Acquiggenenck, July 28, 1723. Issue (by his first wife): 1. Isack, hap. Sept. 23, 1721; 2. Trintie, hap. March 15, 1724; 3. Saartje, hap. —, 1725.

II. Hendrick; m. Femmetje De Foreest, in New York, Nov. 10, 1723. She joined the Acquackanonk church, on certificate from N. Y., Dec. 31, 1727, and was dismissed to the Hackensack church, Nov. 26, 1731.

III. Maria, hap. Feb. 1, 1702; m. Richard Norwood, in New York, Aug. 12, 1721.

Fifth Generation.

Hendrick-Barent-Jacob-Barent Jacobsen Kool and Femmetje De Foreest had children:

I. Barent, hap. Jan. 1, 1725; d. in inf.

II. (prob.) Phebe, h. Nov. 29, 1726; m. Abraham Godwin, May 9, 1747, as stated above in the text.

III. (prob.) Margrita, or Grietje, m. Samuel Roome. Ch., Hendrick, b. Feb. 16, 1762.

IV. Barent, hap. July 23, 1732, at Hackensack; m. 1st, Catrina Post; 2d, Catrina Vandewater. After his brother-in-law, Abraham Godwin, had settled in Paterson, Barent removed hither, and bought (doubtless from Godwin) a tract of several acres on the north side of Broadway, out of Lot No. 8, West, in the Bogt, and lived in a stone house, near Straight street. He d. about 1800. Issue, all hap. at Totowa (by his first wife): 1. Femmetje, h. Jan. 28, 1764; 2. (prob.) Hendrick, m. Abigail McCarthy (ch., Catrina, h. Nov. 12, 1786); 3. (prob.) John, m. Fytje Jacobusse (ch., Hendrick, h. Oct. 18, 1792); 4. (prob.) Annaatje, m. Anthony Van Blarcom (see p. 216); 5. (prob.) Adrian (Jan, Jaen), m. Elizabeth Lutkins (children—1. Annaetie, h. Nov. 8, 1786; 2. Gerret, h. Oct. 29, 1799; 3. Barent, h. Feb. 24, 1793; 4. John Westervelt, h. April 30, 1804; (by his second wife) 6. Sara, h. May 3, 1776; 7. Catrina, h. Oct. 3, 1778; 8. Marregrietje, h. Nov. 22, 1780; 9. Gerrit, h. March 14, 1783; 10. Bornt (Barent), h. Nov. 5, 1784.

V. (prob.) Sara (Sally), m. David Griffith (Griffin, Griffises); he d. in 1801; she was living in 1805. Issue: 1. David, m. Sarah Conger, Oct. 16, 1790; ch., Jane, m. Robert King, Feb. 17, 1810; 2. Hendrick, h. Feb. 14, 1775; 3. a dau., m. — Beach; ch., Susan, m. John Clark, jun.

VI. (prob.) Rachel, m. Jacob De Baen, April 17, 1752; both h. at Schraalenburgh.

The Godwins, of course, were of English origin. The writer is inclined to believe that Abraham Godwin was the son of Henry Godwin, and that he had an older brother named Henry, who joined him at Totowa, with the following children:

I. Abraham, m. Aaltje Van Houten. Issue: 1. Dirck, hap. Jan. 29, 1769; 2. Antje, hap. Sept. 22, 1771; 3 and 4. Jannetie and Marretje, twins, hap. Jan. 4, 1788. (See p. 248).

II. Nathaniel (Nettennel), m. Catriena Hoogland. Issue: 1. Catriena, h. Aug. 22, 1776.

III. Joseph, m. Ruth Morgen. Issue: 1. Joseph, h. Dec. 18, 1765; 2. John, h. Feb. 3, 1769. The Acquackanonk church records also give the baptism of Nathaniel, h. Nov. 13, 1768, child of Joseph Godwin and Elizabeth Griffis, the witnesses being Nathaniel Godwin and Antje Dohhs. There may be some error about this. Robert Drummond, of Acquackanonk Landing, mortgaged one of the dock lots at that place to Joseph Godwin, of Acquackanonck, *boatman*, Feb. 14, 1771, to secure the payment of £100. Ezra F. Godwin, son of Joseph Godwin, of Morris Plains, d. at the residence of Patrick McGee, in Paterson, Sept. 9, 1823. He was probably of the same family.

The name Godwin is unusual even now. How much more so in 1765-1788, in a Dutch community such as this was at that period. Yet all these baptisms of Godwins are found in the records of the Dutch churches at Acquackanonk, Totowa and Second River. This affords a strong presumption of relationship between them.

ning he gives us this account of his father's venturing into the wilds of Paterson:

After the Indians left *Communipau* they settled at *Totowa* on the now called Bergen-County side of the River Back of where the Church is now built in a peice of woods selected by them for their *Wigwams* back of which they had their hurrying ground, a mound raised perhaps Eighteen inches or two feet above the level of the land which I often crossed even after the war. My father then living in New York a master carpenter had a wish to locate some where in the country to form a settlement—went to *Totowa* where he seemed satisfied to settle—He made known his intentions to the *Chiefs* of the Indians they were much pleased. He then returned to New York made known his intentions to my Mother who consented to go with him though in a *Wilderness*. The Dey family then owned both sides of what is now called Dey Street offered father if he would stay in town they would sell him the south side of Dey street from Broadway to Low water for Six hundred pounds and take it in work. Father's mind was made up to leave the City he said it was too much for such a strip of land you can judge the value of property in New York at that time (About the year 1755.)¹

Father commenced building a small house on the spot I built where the widow of Henry Godwin now lives.² As soon as he had finished enough for his family he moved them there. About that time an English Company³ had erected *Iron Works* at *Sterling* and I believe *Ringwood* also there then being but little communication to and from these places as the roads were very bad it was necessary to have some place between them and the *Aquanonck* landing⁴ to stop at. They appointed father their agent to purchase goods in New York for their supplies and transport them from New York. Father had often to leave home for New York and to leave mother alone with her children though I believe but two at that time. Their principal Chief the only name I remember perfectly to hear my mother say was *Mashau* when he heard father had to leave home, came over and told him to go all would be safe as he and another Chief would not leave the House until his return which was strictly attended to. Father to gain their confidence and make their lives agreeable, would when he had a hogshead nearly empty of *Rum* put in some water with it and send for the Chief to take the Hogshead to their place to have a dance but not let any harm arise from the effects of the *Rum* which was strictly attended to. and when the frolic was over the Hogshead was carefully returned, filled with their work, such as trays, howls, ladles &c. worth ten times as much as all the *Rum*. In this way they lived happy for several years. Father found it was time to try to encourage the place induced the Inhabitants a distance off, to come and settle near the river several of which did come, all of the Vanhoutens and Vangeesens⁵ and settled above the *Falls* at *Totowa* which name it holds I believe to this day. Father found it necessary to have a place to stop at. [with] The iron when the River was impassable. He commenced to build a house on the ground where the Heirs of Garrahrant Vanhouten now have a house.⁶ After it was finished he moved his family over there made his house on the landing side a store to de-

¹ In a communication by Abraham Godwin, brother of David, accompanying a description of the Passaic Falls, and published in the Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser, May 3, 1797, he also gives the year 1755 as the approximate date of his father's settlement at Totowa.

² At the southwest corner of River and Bank streets.

³ They were Americans, the Ogdens, of Newark, and others, and their partnership was referred to in documents of the time as the "American Company." Shortly before the Revolution they sold out to London capitalists.

⁴ Acquackanonk Landing—now Passaic.

⁵ This is a usual exaggeration, tending to glorify an ancestor. As previously shown (see p. 227), the Van Houtens bought on Totowa as early as 1715, and the Van Giesens probably not long after. Both families preceded the Godwins by many years. The first Godwin, however, is doubtless entitled to the credit of being the original settler immediately below the Falls, and his settlement was the nucleus about which grew quite a little hamlet, long before 1792, the date of the formal founding of "Paterson."

⁶ The eastern end of the present Doremus homestead, Nos. 115-121 Water street.

posit goods from the Landing as it often happened the River was too high to let the teams cross until the water subsided the light articles, the Indians would cross in Canoes but the heavy articles and iron had to be deposited till convenient to cross as there was more than as much again water in the river as there is now the country was covered with wood and every low place near the river was a reservoir as the Sun did not dry any of the water away after living sometime over the river father commenced building the stone house steadily continuing his other business till it was finished. He then held a commission under the King as captain of a company of horse he had raised,¹ though he had to collect them from a distance as the inhabitants were thinly settled about the country they met twice a year at Totowa at one instance the inhabitants came with their teams to haul wood, a large pole was erected on the flat opposite where the lower bridge is now built² and a great quantity of wood brought and piled around that Pole with a tar harrel at the top of it. I did not know the meaning of it nor do I believe that one half of them did till I made enquiry of mother what it did mean. She told me it was in memory of the Gunpowder Plot I knew no more than before. She told me that they had laid a Plot in England to blow up the House Parliament met in with gunpowder which was discovered and this day kept as a day of rejoicing, and that it did not take place. I ever after till this day remember the 5th of November, and a great day it was. The inhabitants from all quarters assembled to celebrate the day and night, for it lasted all night they burnt a great deal of wood and drank a deal of liquor, but no quarrelling or bad words all was harmony till they broke up and went home happy to follow their different occupations father had nearly finished the stone house he then moved back to it, sold the house over the river to Martin Ryerson who put his son in law, Isaac Vanderbeck in it who lived there several years till the end of the Revolution.³ About the time father commenced building over the river the Indians found their hunting ground got to be too publick concluded to move back, the Chiefs went and selected a spot on the river at Menesinck where they moved though the parting with them and the inhabitants was very hard They had lived in the greatest harmony for years the Chiefs would come down every Spring and fall to Totowa and spend a week or fortnight with father and bring as much Venison young Bears and Wild turkeys and small game as would last half of the inhabitants for a week this they kept up for some time after and while they were at Totowa whenever father went from home, they would not leave mother one hour alone I have heard her say they would take my little brother with them to their Wigwam to play with their Purpooses and return him in the evening loaded with their little trinkets particularly with a little Purpoos,⁴ perfectly ornamented with wampum and porcupine quills dyed in the most splendid colors about this time the inhabitants had settled in different parts of the country so strong that they were able to build a Bridge across the river⁵ but it would almost every spring be a part taken away by the drift wood falling from the banks of the river in the water and come down the Falls. I have seen it carried away in part two or three times. Father then moved the house be first built over the Bridge to the corner near the Church there added a room for a family the other for a school Room where Abraham and myself have gone to school,

Godwin seems to have made a favorable impression on his neighbors, as a young man of energy, ability and probity, for in April, 1758, he was chosen town collector for Saddle River township, which then included all of the present townships of Manchester, Wayne, Pompton and West Milford, in Passaic county and all of Bergen county, west of the

¹ Doubtless a volunteer company of his neighbors. The records of commissions in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton make no mention of Abraham Godwin prior to 1800. Any commission he held would be from the Governor of New Jersey, but in the King's name.

² Say at the junction of Water and Temple streets, near the end of the present Main street bridge.

³ See p. 230.

⁴ This spelling indicates that David's narrative was copied by someone not so familiar as he with papooses.

⁵ This bridge was built in 1768, as will be hereafter shown.

Saddle river. He was one of the subscribers to Nevill's Laws of New Jersey, Vol. II., issued in 1761. From a road return made Dec. 22, 1761, it appears that he then owned Lot No. 8, West, in the Bogt.¹ This same return refers to the road "that leads down to Acquackanonk River at the store House of Abraham Gordon,"² which indicates that he also had at Acquackanonk Landing a place for the storage of iron, etc., similar to that at Totowa. By deeds dated Oct. 1, 1761, and Jan. 19, 1762, he bought 46½ acres of land at the Hartebergh, which he conveyed, Nov. 2, 1763, to Garrebrant Van Houten; in the deed he is described as "Abraham Godwin of Totowa, innkeeper."³ His other transactions in real estate on the Totowa side of the river have been already detailed.⁴ Having conveyed his property on Water street, Jan. 23, 1772, at the ensuing June term of the Essex county common pleas he applied for and was granted a license to "keep a public house for the year ensuing in the Place where he now lives," Jacobus Smith and John Post becoming his sureties in £10 each. This was doubtless in the building afterwards known as the Passaic Hotel, on River street, opposite Bank street, but it fronted on the river, instead of toward the road. Up to this time, and for two years longer, Godwin enjoyed a monopoly in the way of entertaining casual visitors to the Falls, and also had ample time to look after the transportation of iron from Ringwood and Sterling to tidewater, to supply the needs of his neighbors from a general country store, and to follow his trade as a builder. Now he was threatened with competition, as appears by this advertisement in the New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury of March 7, 1774:

To be Let or Leased for a Term of Years, the new House at Passaic-Falls, in New Jersey, eight acres of Land & a good Barn: the House is two Story High, very convenient for a Tavern or store. For further Particulars apply to Robert Drummond, Tunis Dey, and Henry Garrison Esqs, who will treat with them on reasonable Terms.

Possibly this was the stone house in River street, near Mulberry, opposite the grist-mill then on the river bank. It is more probable, however, that it was the property described in the following advertisement in the same paper for August 29, 1774:

GREAT FALLS.

This is to acquaint the Public, That the Subscriber keeps good Entertainment in the House where Cornelius Nefee formerly lived,⁵ at the Great Falls of Passaic. Ladies and Gentlemen or Parties of Either, shall be waited on and showed every curious Production of Nature at said Falls; and as he lives most convenient, and on the Spot, makes no doubt but People in general will favor him with their Custom, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by the Public's Most humble Servant

James Leslie

Our pioneer was equal to the occasion, and in the same paper, a week later, or September 5, 1774, made the following announcement:

The Subscriber has lately built a new and very commodious house for tavern keeping, about two hundred yards from his late dwelling house, at the foot of the bridge, and on the King's highway to Newark, and intends, God willing, to leave all business as shop keeping and farming,

¹ See p. 74. ² Hist. Passaic County Roads, 15.

³ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, E, 202.

⁴ See pp. 228-230.

⁵ This was at or near the southwest corner of Totowa and Redwoods avenues.

and apply himself solely to tavern keeping, and to keep as good a house as the country will afford, viz. Eating, drinking and lodging, with the best accommodation for horses. All gentlemen and ladies who will please to favor him with their company, may depend upon the best and gentlest treatment. Should it appear too great a distance from his house to the Falls, any gentlemen or ladies who chuse to go there shall be supplied with horses gratis.

By the Public's

Most humble Servant

Abraham Godwin

commonly called Gordon.

N. B. A convenient room for dancing, and a fiddler, will always be ready for the service of ladies & gentlemen who may require it. Also a guide to attend any strangers, who shall show them all the natural curiosities at the Falls.

This is unquestionably a much better bid for patronage than Leslie's, though the latter was evidently the moving cause. Godwin's "new and very convenient house for tavern keeping," was undoubtedly the stone building, afterwards greatly enlarged, known as the Passaic Hotel. Abraham was not destined to prosper long in his new enterprise, upon which he had so piously invoked the Divine favor. Let his son resume his story:

Father built another house on the lot where the widow Vanwinkel now lives¹ for his nephew Joseph Godwin, then a small house was built by Powles Ruttan² a shoemaker a good and faithful soldier during the war, then another house for Uncle Barnet Cole,³ and one by H. Vanhlarcom who erected a tan yard near the big brook.⁴ Then Ahm. Vanhoutten built a small house on the spot where the stone house now stands⁵—At this time things began to look dark with the Colony and Great Brittan my father did not agree with their plans gave up his commission under the King and dismissed his company of horse this was enough to pronounce him a Rebel against his King At that time father dealt largely with Ahm. Lott in New York a great King's man and was in his debt to a considerable amount, though he had sufficient to pay double the amount as he owned the stone house and all the land from the house down the York road⁶ to the road leading to the Bought⁷ except a few lots where the buildings were put up upon the old road⁸ from the road at the corner leading to the Bought along the said road on straight line to the river excepting the land of Peter Post and the farm of Jacob Vanhoutten afterwards owned by my brother Ahm. Godwin.

David goes on to say that one of his father's neighbors, a Tory, persuaded Mr. Lott to press Abraham Godwin for the payment of his debt, so that he was forced to sell the property at a sacrifice, and it was bought in by his Tory neighbor. As tending to throw doubt on the strict accuracy of this statement it may be remarked that one of David Godwin's sisters married a grandson of the man who is accused of having maliciously impoverished her father, and in those

days such alliances were very rare. The narrative continues:

Father was compelled to sell and take what he had over to provide some place for his family the troubles then began the tory's came out holder, something must be done for the family and what or how to do did not know he went to Ahm. Vanhoutten told him his situation and wished him to sell him a half acre of ground at the end of his lot in the green woods he told him he did not like to break in on his lot father told him he was obliged to leave the house, he consented to let father have half an acre in the Green woods by paying him extra.¹ Father then mustered all the friends he had together in getting some place to put his family as the old tory gave him no peace till he got in the house which he did not enjoy very long as it pleased God to take him where he could do no more harm to any family the farm was then divided and it was not long before the house again came into the family where it should have remained and I trust as long as one stone is to be found the name of some of the Godwins will own it. Father had to take a commission as captain of Marines on board the Lady Washington lying in the harbor at New York.

In December 1775² The Americans retreated through Jersey by the way of Totowa father supplied them with two days provisions by purchasing grain from the farmers carried it to mill had it ground then purchased sheep hogs, beef, and vegetables for their supply, the News came the British were in pursuit of them all was confusion father strove to get certificates for their supplies but could not obtain any as all were striving to make the best of their way all that father obtained was one certificate for ten dollars which I sold after the war for mother at two shillings on the pound which brought her one dollar enough for one dinner for the two days supply for the army father then piloted them along the Newark mountain through the woods to wards Sesscon³ and put them on the road to New Brunswick

Wounded in battle, and tortured by anguish at the cruel treatment of his family, Abraham Godwin, the hero, the patriot, yielded up his spirit, Feb. 9, 1777. On his death-bed he made his will, in which he gave his sword to his youngest son, David; all the rest of his property he devised to his wife Phebe, during widowhood, with remainder to his children. He was buried with the honors of war at Fishkill, N. Y. His widow was licensed to continue the tavern, at the June term of the Essex county courts, Dr. Nicholas Roach and Hendrick Van Blarcom becoming her sureties in £20 each. A most touching account of her sufferings during these years of hardship is given in a letter from her, of April 13, 1780, printed on page 129, Part II., of this work. In the journal of Lieut. William S. Pennington, under date of May 4, 1780, is this entry:

Left Newark arrived that evening at Totoway we put up that night at Mrs. Godwin's, where I had formerly been acquainted and found the family principally sick, which gave me some uneasiness as it was a family I much respected.

¹ Phoebe Godwin, widow of Peter Van Winkle, lived in Bank street, near the hotel, in 1829, and probably later. Probably the widow Catharine Van Winkle is meant, who lived at the northwest corner of Broadway and Summer street.

² On the north side of Broadway, probably near Carroll street.

³ On Broadway, north side, near Straight street.

⁴ On Broadway, north side, near Bridge street.

⁵ On Broadway, south side, nearly opposite Mulberry street.

⁶ Broadway.

⁷ East Eighteenth street.

⁸ Abraham Godwin seems to have sold to various persons, in plots of a few acres, all the land on the north side of Broadway, from a point a short distance east of Washington street, nearly or quite to Lake street, and extending northerly to within fifty feet of the present Hamilton avenue.

¹ The plot was 2.26x2.26 chains, or 150 feet front on Broadway, and 150 feet deep, on the east side of Washington street. Here Abraham Godwin and then his widow kept tavern, until her death, after which it was sold, Nov. 5, 1792, by his administrator, to the S. U. M. See p. 73. The tavern on this site was a frame building, about fifty feet long, two stories high, with double pitched roof, and round windows at each end, in the attic. There was a hall through the centre of the house, the rooms being on each side; a piazza extended along the front, and a kitchen extension in the rear. The building was painted yellow. It stood thirty or forty feet back from the street, at a considerable elevation. It was removed about 1830 to make way for the First Baptist church.

² The retreat of November, 1776, is doubtless referred to.

³ Watsessing, now Bloomfield. See p. 56.

Phebe Godwin survived her husband more than eleven years, dying Nov. 12, 1788, and was buried in the Dutch church yard in Brooklyn.

Second Generation.

Abraham Godwin and Phebe Cool had children:

I. Susan, b. Feb. 18, 1748; prob. d. young.

II. Phœbe, b. Jan. 2, 1750, prob. d. young.¹

III. Henry, b. Feb. 25, 1751; m. Catrina Bant (Catalina, or Kete Bandt), prob. in the vicinity of Schraalenburgh. The survey of Abraham Godwin's homestead on Water street, quoted on p. 230, was probably made by him. Tradition says that he built a weave-shop about where Straight and River streets now intersect. However this may have been, the beginning of the Revolution found him practising law at Wapping Creek, near Fishkill, N. Y. He promptly enlisted in his country's service, and so early as Oct. 17, 1775, was commissioned Quartermaster of the Second Regiment of New York Minute Men, Col. Jacobus Swartwout.² When the Fifth Regiment of the New York Line was mustered in, Nov. 21, 1776, under Col. Lewis Dubois, he was commissioned Captain of the Seventh Company.³ The Regiment was captured by the British, when they surprised and took Fort Montgomery, on Oct. 6, 1777. David says:

My Brother the Captain taken Prisoner was three years and one month in the old Jersey ship and the Provost, all but the last six months, when he was paroled (being a Captain) on Long Island⁴ where he was exchanged went to his family, at Wapping's creek stayed but a short time with them when he died his fate being fixed by the ill treatment received while a Prisoner, he was buried aside of his father with that respect due every soldier who dies in the cause they then espoused and which is due to every soldier who carries with him to the grave the Motto worn by us on our caps "God and our Rights" "Freedom or Death."

From the official records we learn that when the muster of the Regiment was made up, July 22, 1778, at White Plains, Capt. "Goodwin" was in command of the Sixth Company.⁵ Also that he was mustered in as Captain, Nov. 2, 1781, in a Regiment of Levies raised for the further defence of the State of New York.⁶ It is said that during the war

he printed at Newburgh a little newspaper, about seven by nine inches in size, designed to stimulate the popular patriotism; it is even said that after the death of his brother Abraham, in 1835, a copy of this newspaper was found among the latter's papers.¹ No trace has been found of this newspaper, and inasmuch as he was a prisoner during most of the active period of the war it is extremely improbable that he voluntarily assumed the functions of an editor in addition to his military duties. The foundation for this story may become printed proclamation, or other appeal, in broadside form, over his signature. His widow joined the Schraalenburgh church in 1790.

IV. John, b. Jan. 18, 1753; prob. d. young.

V. Stephen, b. March 20, 1754; prob. d. young.²

VI. Mary (Maria), b. Jan. 9, 1757; m. Thomas Shapels (Tomas Cheppel). Issue: 1. Abraham, bap. July 14, 1782, at Totowa; 2. ———, b. Nov. 8, 1783, at Hackensack.

VII. Margaret (Margreta, Margarita), b. March 11, 1759; m. Abraham Vanderbeck, Aug. 15, 1779 (Acquackanonk). Issue (bap. at Hackensack and Schraalenburgh): 1. Maria, b. Dec. 12, 1791; 2. Annaatje Walker, b. Sept. 29, 1796.³

VIII. Elizabeth, b. April 5, 1761; m. Captain Resolvert Waldron, of New York. Issue: 1. Catrina, b. March 9, 1783; 2. Adolph, b. Oct. 22, 1786; 3. Abraham Godwin, b. Aug. 12, 1788; 4. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 10, 1789; 5. Phebe, b. Dec. 19, 1790.

IX. Abraham, b. July 16, 1763, "at 4 o'clock in the morning," says the family record, with great particularity; m. Maria Munson. (She was bap. July 29, 1764, dau. of Caleb Munson and Susanna Ludlum, who were m. June 22, 1758, and lived near Morristown; Caleb Munson d. at New Vernon, Morris county, Feb. 25, 1815, aged 80 yrs.) He d. Oct. 5, 1835; she d. Feb. 6, 1826, aged 62 yrs., 7 mos., 11 days. They were buried in the Old Dutch church yard in Ryle avenue, but in 1876—significant year!—some of their descendants had the remains removed to Cedar Lawn, where they now rest. He joined his brother Henry at Fishkill, and enlisted in his Regiment, the Fifth, of the New

¹ According to family tradition two children of Abraham Godwin were buried in the Acquackanonk church yard. These may have been the two.

² N. Y. Col. Docs., XV., 285.

³ *Ib.*, 230.

⁴ While he was on Long Island, he received £127, 3s. 10d. from Lewis Pintard, American commissary of prisoners.—*Memorial Hist. N. Y.*, IV., 293.

⁵ Saffell's Records of the Revolutionary War, 166.

⁶ N. Y. Col. Docs., XV., 259. After the war his widow made application for bounty lands as follows:

To the Honble the Commissioners of the Land Office
of the State of New York.

Gentlemen

I Catalina Godwin Widow of the late Henry Godwin a Captain in the Line of this State, being an Executrix to his last Will and Testament do hereby as his Representative Enter my Claim for the Bounty Lands to which he was intitled by law—He left four Children all of whom live with me, the eldest but 13 and the youngest 6 years old. I should be Glad for the sake of those Children to have the said Lands

¹ Conversation with Abram-Henry Godwin, May 3, 1876.

² In his Narrative, David Godwin speaks only of his two brothers and three sisters. The other four children doubtless died very young.

³ The Hackensack church records give the baptisms of the following children of Rachel Godwin and Abraham Vanderbeck: 1. Isaack, b. Oct. 10, 1780; 2. Abraham, b. Feb. 22, 1783; 3. Hendricus, b. Dec. 21, 1787. It is probable that these are all children of the same couple; the mother may have been called Margaret Rachel.

Granted in such a way as will be most for their Advantage, and enable me to maintain them—

I am Gentlemen

Your most humb^{le}

and obedt servt

I am Gentlemen

her
Catalina X Godwin
mark

New York

16th Novr 1786.

Upon this application a patent was issued, July 6, 1790, to Capt. Henry Godwin, and delivered to his widow, for Lot No. 11, in the township of Homer; Lot No. 156, in the township of Hannibal, and Lot No. 63, in the township of Scipio, each Lot containing 600 acres.

York Line, Jan. 1, 1777, as Fife Major of the First Company, when but little more than thirteen years old. Surely there were few soldiers younger than he in the American army. His experiences in the Revolution are detailed below, in his brother David Godwin's narrative. At the close of the War, Abraham returned home. It is very probable that during the army's encampment at Morristown, in the winter of 1780-81, he met his future wife. He evidently married her soon after being mustered out of service, if not before, or in the latter part of 1781 or early in 1782, when but eighteen years of age. It is possible that he remained in Morris county a few years after his marriage, but in 1788 three of his children were baptized in the Totowa church, indicating that he then lived in this vicinity. The following lines written by this youth soon after his return home, though not characterized by poetic genius have a simplicity that is quite pleasing, while the personal and local allusions give them a decided interest:

TO MY NATIVE RIVER.

Assist my muse, inspire my lay,
While on Passaic's banks
I sing, where sportive lamkins play,
Their youthful, harmless pranks.

Passaic! unknown in Fame's great page,
Obscure thou long hast roll'd.
No mighty Bard, no Poet sage,
Thy beauties e'er have told.

Be mine the task in humbly lays
Thy beauties to record;
Or dwell forever in thy praise
For pleasure's the reward.

Of thee sweet river, still my theme
Should he from morn till night;
For on thy bank my vital gleam
Erst quick'nd into life.

There first my lov'd departed sire,
His lonely mansion rear'd,
To sooth the 'plaint or meet the ire
Of savage hordes prepar'd.

There too, rude forest he subdued,
Their rougher face compos'd;
While flow'ry lawns and meads ensued,
In order sweet dispos'd.

There too a tender mother's care
Seem'd with my Sire's to vie;
Which hest their offspring flock to rear
Their greatest power should try.

Off on thy verge with pleasure they
Have view'd their op'ning charms,
Engaged in youthful, harmless play,
Nor dreamt of war's alarms.

But like all transitory things,
Those pleasures could not last;
Thus ev'ry sweet its bitter brings,
Our sanguine hopes to hlast.

Alas! too soon that demon War,
That fell destroyer rose
Triumphant in his bloody car,
To haffle sweet repose.

Though virgins weep and matrons pray,
The monster wields his rod:

Nor father, hrother, son could stay,
All! all! ohey his rod.

Thus from each kindred, fond embrace,
Ere fourteen years I'd told,
The ensanguin'd field impell'd, I trac'd,
Where deathlike thunders roll'd.

Yet at this early period, I
The glorious impulse caught
To join to free our soil, or die.
This was my early thought.

With patient zeal full seven years,
The toils of war I bore;
But peace, sweet peace once more appears,
To hless our happy shore;

But much unlike the wars of yore,
When peace was hut a name,
Because to us she does restore
Both liberty and fame.

And now once more I take my flight
To that delightful spot,
Where juvenile scenes did once delight,
There fix my humble lot.

As thou art gently wafted hence
Toward thy patient main,
In hless may I be wafted whence
There's none return again.

What opening was there for a young man who from his fourteenth to his twentieth year had lived in camp? We have seen that his mother lamented the neglect of his education. But this patriotic lad, whose zeal had carried him through five or six years of war, still had the ambition to distinguish himself in the gentler arts. The scenes of battle and the idleness and hardships of camp-life had by no means quenched in him an ardent love of the beautiful, and accordingly he turned his attention to the graver's art, practising on silver plate with tools fashioned by a blacksmith.¹ His skill was soon recognized, and in various publications, between 1785 and 1800, we find copper-plate engravings of considerable merit, with the signature of A. Godwin.² During all his life, indeed, he had a great fond-

¹ In the "History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States," by William Dunlap, New York, 1834, I., 157, is a notice of Godwin, in which it is stated: "The war being over, he married and then gave his hand to a person of the name of Billings for two months' instruction in engraving, but soon found that he could use the graver better than his master."

² Among his engravings are the following:

1786—Certificate of membership in the General Society of the Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York; reproduced in the Annals of that Society, published in 1882. He designed as well as engraved this certificate, which is very elaborate. In December, 1786, he was employed to engrave a seal for the Society; soon after, he presented a bill for £23, 14s., 6d., for the certificate and seal, and it was ordered paid.

1787 (or earlier)—Certificate of membership in the New York fire department; above is a spirited view of a burning building, with firemen and engines at work; a neat border surrounds the whole. It is reproduced in Valentine's N. Y. Manual for 1851, p. 112; and for 1854, p. 153.

1790—One of the plates in Brown's Family Bible, folio edition, published in New York in 1792.

1795 (cir.)—Book-plate, representing the interior of either a library or a school-room. It is described in "American Book-Plates," etc., by Charles Dexter Allen, New York, 1894, pp. 137, 311. The original copper-plate is in the writer's possession.

ness for writing, painting, sketching and engraving, and he left many specimens of his skill in these directions.¹ With commendable family pride his first endeavor, after returning home, was to regain his father's former possessions. The State of New York having offered to reward its Revolutionary soldiers by grants of land, he filed his claim, Oct. 22, 1785,² and upon receiving a considerable tract, realized enough from its sale to enable him to repurchase the old tavern property and much of the farm previously attached thereto.³ The record of this conveyance has not been found, but it was between 1793 and 1796.⁴ There was a great celebration of Independence Day, in 1795, concluding with a grand dinner at Godwin's tavern, when Captain Abraham Godwin sang a song of his own composing. Perhaps he was celebrating this Fourth of July for the first time in his father's home, which he had been striving for years to regain, and if so, we may faintly imagine the immense interest of the occasion to him. The poem in question is reproduced herewith:

¹ Among the works left by him were these: Portrait of Washington, oil; Ceres and Flora, water-color; Woodman, with dog, oil; Blacksmith drawing teeth, oil; Liveliness, a head, India ink; Garrick, between Tragedy and Comedy, pen and ink, from an old engraving; portrait of himself, in water color. The walls of the old Passaic Hotel piazza were covered with his sketches in pencil, which were remarkably well done, and used to attract a great deal of attention from visitors. They were covered with whitewash many years ago.

² His claim was as follows:

To the Hon^{ble} Commissioners for granting Lands in the State of N.York.
Gentlemen

Having Served (as Fife Major) in the fifth and Second New York Regiments During the late War and heing Intitled to A hounty of Lands for the same by Laws of Said State I do hereby enter my Claim therefore requesting the favour of A grant in time Convenient. Which will much ohlige

Gentlemen
Your Very Humble Serv^t
Abraham Godwin

New York
22d Oct^r 1785

A patent was issued and delivered to Abraham Godwin, July 8, 1790, for Lot No. 60, in the township of Milton, containing 600 acres.

³ In the Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser for Jan. 11, 1797, he advertised for sale 600 acres of land in the township of Milton, N. Y., adjoining Cayuga Lake. The late Abram-Henry Godwin informed the writer, Nov. 6, 1875, that his grandfather, Abraham Godwin, the plucky little Fife Major, sold his land at Cayuga Lake for a drove of sixty or seventy horses, which he brought to this neighborhood and sold, and thereby raised the money to redeem the old hotel property in River street.

⁴ A road was laid, April 6, 1792, "beginning in the middle of the road that leads from Acquackanonk to or near Totoway Bridge on a course North 16 deg. E. one chain and ten links from Abraham Godwin's well thence running in the line of John Van Houters south. 6 deg. W." etc. This road would have started from Broadway where the Muzzy Building now is, and run nearly parallel with the present Main street. It was never opened, but the opening description determines the location of Godwin's well, and, inferentially, of his tavern at that date. The late John Colt informed the writer, on Aug. 8, 1873, that he distinctly remembered having seen a man with a phenomenally large head in Godwin's House, in Broadway, where the man lived, in 1793. On May 13, 1796, a road was laid: "Beginning at the foot of Paterson Bridge near the house of Abraham Godwin," etc., heing Bank street and Main street southerly to Market street. This shows that Abraham Godwin in 1796 was occupying his father's quondam homestead.—*Hist. Passaic County Roads*, 25, 27.

All hail this joyous festive day !
That shall to latest time convey
That Independence made us free,
Huzza's the song for Liberty.
Liberty, sweet Liberty,
Huzza's the song for Liberty.

This day let peace and mirth prevail;
No slavish tools will dare assail.
Who cringe to Kings and hend the knce,
They're strangers all to Liberty.
Liberty, etc.

While Freedom's sons assemble here,
At distance let them laugh and sneer;
They no such joys can taste as we,
Who fought and hied for Liberty.
Liberty, etc.

But Hark ! Our cannon now do roar,
To welcome to our peaceful shore
The friends of freedom, o'er the sea,
Who seek this land of Liberty.
Liberty, etc.

Then let the cheerful howl go 'round,
And toasts and their good healths resound,
Who dared to hrave the raging sea,
And bartered all for Liberty.
Liberty, etc.

Let Washington he next our theme,
And pleasure in each face he seen;
With songs and glasses all agree,
Toast WASHINGTON and LIBERTY.
Liberty, etc.

Then hail this joyous festive day,
That shall to latest time convey
That Independence made us free,
Huzza's the song for Liberty.
Liberty, sweet Liberty,
Huzza's the song for Liberty.

Captain Godwin was a marvelously attractive host. He could play excellently on various musical instruments; he was a graceful dancer, a capital singer, and he was the life of every company in which he mingled. He was a most delightful raconteur, and never tired of telling of "the days that tried men's souls," when his father, two brothers and himself served their country, to help win that country's independence. He was tall and dignified in bearing, and to the very last wore his hair in a queue, though in his later years it was tied up, instead of hanging down his back. What he lacked in early education he made up by an ardent zeal for knowledge, a readiness of acquisition, and a constant association with the most cultured men of his day, and the most distinguished visitors to the Falls were ever glad of the opportunity to converse with him. For many years he was one of the leading men of the town, commanding the universal respect of his fellow citizens. No important occasion was complete unless graced by his presence. At banquets, celebrations, public meetings of every kind, he was always expected to make a speech. One of the pleasantest compliments imaginable was paid him in the naming of Godwinville,¹ on Jan. 1, 1829, when he was

¹ The name was changed, about 1870, to Midland Park, probably because it is neither.

present and made a felicitous address. Because of his early military experience, and his subsequent devotion to the training of the young in the manual of arms, he gradually rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the State militia. From time to time civil offices were also thrust upon him. He was elected overseer of roads in Acquackanonk township in 1792, and was on the Essex county grand jury in 1801. In 1802 he was elected to the Assembly from that county, being the first man ever sent to the Legislature from the territory now comprised in the city of Paterson; the people re-elected him in 1803, 1807 and 1810. At another time (Aug. 17, 1814) he took a company of Paterson Volunteers, seventy-six men, in military dress, down to Sandy Hook, where they were received with great acclaim, and did their full share of work on the entrenchments.¹ Immediately after the death of his wife he advertised "Godwin's Hotel and Old Washington Tavern" to be let, March 1, 1826, and soon after leased it to his son-in-law, Ira Munn; six or seven years later, Henry H. Post, another son-in-law, leased the establishment. In 1828 he was nominated for Presidential elector, on the Jackson ticket. After giving up the hotel he devoted himself to his mercantile business, and the care of his extensive real estate possessions. Thus he enjoyed a dignified and comfortable retirement from all public affairs. His funeral was held in the First Presbyterian church, and was the largest and most imposing the little town had ever witnessed, all classes being anxious to do honor to the memory of so distinguished a citizen. His will, dated Aug. 21, 1835, was proved Nov. 16, 1835. He provides that "all my pictures of my own drawing shall be collected together and disposed of amicably among my children . . . that my other pictures, scraps of poetry, &c., (if any there should be found worth preserving) shall be divided up as aforesaid;" his gold epaulets to his son Abraham; his sword, chapeau and sash to his grandson, Abram H. Godwin; his executors were directed to sell his real estate and divide the proceeds into eight equal parts, among his children and the representatives of his deceased children. Executors—Caleb Munson Godwin, Abraham Godwin and Russell Stebbins.²

X. David, b. March 5, 1766; m. Catharina Waldron,³ March 18, 1791; d. at Rhinebeck, Dutchess county, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1852; she d. in New York city, Nov. 21, 1837.

¹ Says a newspaper of the day: "They arrived at Jersey ferry at an early hour in the morning, having walked all the way, and between six and seven o'clock passed across the city to Beekman Slip, with martial music and colors flying. They excited the liveliest feelings of patriotism and enthusiasm in the spectators."

² Essex County Wills, F, 383.

³ Resolved Waldron was probably born in England, in Puritan times, whence his significant baptismal name. It is said that he was born just as his parents had resolved to emigrate to Holland. He had two sons born in Amsterdam—Joseph and Resolvert (Resolved), who were brought up as printers. Resolvert m. 1st, Rebecca, dau. of Hendrick Koch, of Amsterdam; 2d, May 10, 1654, Yanneke, dau. of Barent Nagel, dec., of Groningen. He sailed the same year for New Amsterdam, where for the next ten years he enjoyed various offices. The inventory of his estate is dated May 17, 1690. By his second wife he had among other children

Samuel, b. in 1670, at Harlem, N. Y.; m. Neeltie, dau. of Capt. Frans

Being proficient with the drum, as his brother Abraham was with the fife, he joined his brother Henry's Regiment (Fifth New York), Dec. 29, 1776, and was mustered in to January, 1781, practically for the War. On Oct. 7, 1777, the day after the disaster at Fort Montgomery, he was transferred from the Fifth to the Seventh Company (his brother Henry's), of the same Regiment.¹ In his Memoir he relates this distressing occurrence, which gives an idea of the bitterness of the struggle, even so far in the interior as Totowa then was:

Uncle David Griffith being at Fishkill and going home I had a wish to see my mother and sisters I went with him. I had not been home but a few days when uncle David sent one of his children where I was to come to him I went he shewed the British at our house and said we must get away before they found us we went to the river found a canoe (as the bridge was down) to take us over he then took me up on the bill back of the church where I could see the doors of our house and all that was done there, he told me keep myself close should any one come that way to hide in the bushes till he returned, he would hurry to Colonel Deys² to try to get him to send some militia to meet them he returned without any success if he then had twenty men at the stone house of Mr. Benson³ they could have killed every man as they were wading the river and their arms of no use as the water was too deep to make use of their cartridges. they then took old Mr. Ryersons and Vanderbeek's Sleds and horses carried the troops back and then went to the house put on the plunder and carried it to the landing where they disposed of it for what it would bring and told Vanderbek if they wanted their Sleds they would come to the landing⁴ for them, After they had gone towards night uncle David and I returned to the house but dreadful was the sight a mother and three Sisters stripped of everything, a plundered house filled with straw and feathers taken out of bed ticks to put their plunder in, not one article left in the house except a Book case too large to move which they commenced burning—Which was forbid by the commanding officer or they would they would have burned everything they could not carry with them. We went to the kitchen there sat mother and sisters on the few chairs left in the kitchen which the major saved for them from the hands of the ruffians. mother said come girls let us have a cup of tea but alas they had saved the tea kettle and had a well of good water but where was the tea, That was the first of mother's giving way through the trials of the day her little consolation taken from her, her closets where was plenty stripped not a vestige left her, Cellar stocked for the winter ransacked Provisions taken casks upset so

¹ N. Y. Col. Docs., XV., 226, 230. See Part II., pp. 127-128 of this History.

² Col. Richard Dey, at Lower Preakness.

³ The stone house in Water street, occupied by David Bensen when this Narrative was written.

⁴ From what is now the Doremus house, Nos. 115-121 Water street.

⁵ Acquackanonk Landing, now Passaic.

Jansen Bloetgoet (Bloodgood), of Flushing, L. I.; he lived at Harlem; where he d. in 1737, leaving ten children, among them

Resolvert, b. in 1699; m. in 1722 Jannetie, dau. of Johannes Meyer, settled near Harlingen, N. J., but ended his days at Brooklyn, Oct. 21, 1772. He had three sons, one of whom was

Adolph, m. March 15, 1758, Catharine, dau. of Capt. Alexander Phoenix; Adolph was a baker and shopkeeper in New York, but later became a farmer and innholder at the Brooklyn ferry; in 1775 he was captain of a troop of light-horse, and did active service in guarding the coast. During most of the war he lived at Preakness. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, b. April 13, 1761, d. young; 2. Resolve, b. Aug. 13, 1763; he was by occupation a shipmaster; m. Elizabeth Godwin, in 1782; 3. Alexander Phoenix, b. Sept. 13, 1765; lived in Hackensack; m. a dau. of the Rev. Hermanus Meier; 4. Catharine, b. Dec. 12, 1768; m. David Godwin, March 18, 1791; 5. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 3, 1777; d. June 9, 1802, unm.—*Riker's Hist. of Harlem*, 554; *Onderdonk's Revolutionary Incidents in Suffolk and Kings Counties*, 115, 117.

that nothing could he left for their subsistence it was not long before the friendly neighbors brought in a supply of such things as to make them comfortable and once more raised the drooping spirits of my mother Which were not easily sunk by afflictions.

After various experiences—in the Northern campaign, then to Schoharie, Schenectady, Canajoharie and on Sullivan's Western Expedition in 1779—the two lads returned with the army from Wyoming to Easton and "through the upper part of Jersey to Mendham near Morristown where we haulted¹ that winter."

We had then been two years from home without hearing anything from the family It was a happy meeting to us to find Mother and three sisters all well after undergoing the hardships of war with a sett of cut-throats around them who when mother applied to them with money in her hand not continental but hard money to let her have some clothing for herself and daughters after being plundered by the Refugees their friends But they refused to supply their wants The next campaign we were marched from one place to another nothing transpired till we went to winter quarters at Pompton. The next spring was much as before till we were ordered down the Chesapeake to Yorktown at that time I was on the sick list and remained so till the troops returned then went to Walkkill in the fall built huts for winter where I again joined them In the spring the army was discharged without money without anything and many no homes to go to every one had to look for himself as there was no quarter-master to give any more rations Each one must make the best of his way among friends till he could find some home after serving seven years hard services without money, without clothing and often without provisions.

On returning to Paterson David learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed several years, being employed in the erection of the first cotton mill in Paterson, in 1792; in constructing the first dam (a wooden structure) above the Falls, and the Society's hotel, in 1794, on Market street, between Union and Hotel streets. By deed April 26, 1787, he conveyed to Jacob Van Winkle, jun., for £50 N. J. money (less than \$125), a tract of three and a half acres, on the north side of Broadway, 5.39x6.82 chains, or 356 ft. on Broadway, and extending nearly to Division street.² It must have been with reluctance that he thus parted with a portion of his father's former estate, and to the son of the man who had acquired nearly all the rest of Lot No. 8, West. He lived at Paterson at this date. He is said to have been employed as Agent of the S. U. M., about 1793-94. In 1798 David Godwin (doubtless our Patersonian) was licensed to keep an inn at Princeton, and about the same time he joined the fire department of that classic village.³ He probably returned to Paterson a year or two later, and started a store on the corner of River and Bank streets, where his father first built. About 1800 or 1802 he went to Hackensack. On May 12, 1803, being then of Bergen county, he conveyed to Simeon Van Blaircom a tract of 2.75 acres on Broadway, near Straight street; "being the lot formerly belonging to Barent Cole, late of Paterson, deceased." The consideration was \$425.⁴ It does not ap-

pear how David acquired these two tracts. By deed March 18, 1805, for \$1,500, he conveyed to his brother Abraham a third of an acre "on the south side of Bridge street almost opposite the bridge over Passaic river." This was on Bank street, opposite the hotel. At Hackensack David kept a store, wharf, storehouse and inn for several years,¹ being licensed in 1811-12-13. Removing to Hoboken in 1813 he kept an inn at that place, during 1815-16-17, and also took charge of the Stevens property, managing two horse-boats and two periaguas on the ferry to New York. Subsequently he kept a stage-house at the foot of Barclay street, New York. His wife established a first-class fashionable boarding house, at No. 65 Barclay street, which she conducted for several years with great success. In the spring of 1827, Adolphus W. Godwin, son of David, assumed control, converting it into a hotel, called the "Montgomery House." His father retired from active business about this time, and removed to Rhinebeck, where he spent his remaining years. A communication in the Paterson Guardian said of him:

He ever acted the part of a good citizen, honest patriot, and kind friend, and was respected by all who knew him. For eight years he adorned the Church of Christ as a constant and zealous member. The closing scene of his life was tranquil, and his mourning friends are comforted with the assurance, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Third Generation.

Henry-Abraham Godwin and Catrina Bant had children (bap. at Totowa and at Hackensack):

I. Fiebie (Phoebe), b. April 13, 1773; m. John Brower, March 4, 1792. Issue: 1. Henry Godwin, bap. June 9, 1793; 2. John, b. May 23, 1795.

II. Helena, b. March 20, 1775; m. John Devoe, Jan. 26, 1791. Issue: 1. Abraham, b. Oct. 30, 1791; 2. Henry, b. Sept. 25, 1793; 3. John, b. April 20, 1795.

III. _____.

IV. Abraham Gets,² b. June 4, 1780.

It is said that the children of Henry settled on the lands at Cayuga Lake, patented to their father. One of them afterwards settled in Louisville, Ky., where he left issue.

Abraham-Abraham Godwin and Mary Munson had children:

I. Phebe, b. Nov. 26, 1782; bap. Aug. 1, 1783, in the Presbyterian church at Morristown; m. Peter-Simeon Van Winkle, Oct. 20, 1805;³ she was still living in 1835.

II. Henry, m. Mary, dau. of Edo Merselis, of the Little Falls road. He lived on the southwest corner of River and Bank streets, where he also kept a store and had a weave-shop in the cellar. He built two frame houses in West street, which were occupied by tenants or his employees, weaving being carried on in the basement. He also had houses in Marshall street and vicinity, which were devoted to the same uses, and his weavers were to be found in the

¹ Doubtless "huttet" in the original. The copyist has mistaken the word.

² Essex County Transcribed Deeds, H, 518. This was at Broadway and Summer street. See pp. 74, 101.

³ Princeton and its Institutions, by John F. Hageman, Philadelphia, 1879, II., 38, 19.

⁴ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 360.

¹ In an advertisement dated Hoboken, March 12, 1818, he offered for sale his "property at upper Hackensack: good substantial dwelling house and store, wharf and warehouse on the river."

² Perhaps the clerk started to write Godwin.

³ For an account of her issue, see pp. 104, 106.

basement under the frame extension of the Passaic Hotel. He carried on a fulling-mill for some years; was interested in the first foundry in Paterson; was elected town collector of Acquackanonk, in 1807; was a director in the first bank; was the first Postmaster of the town (1812-16); was appointed on the original building committee of the First Presbyterian church (Jan. 28, 1814); and altogether filled a large place in the town. As was to have been expected, from his ancestry, he was a zealous military man, and Gov. Bloomfield commissioned him Quartermaster of the Third Regiment of militia, Sept. 20, 1806. He was afterwards captain of a cavalry company, and as illustrating his impulsive temperament, and the humorous lack of discipline in those free and easy "training days," it is related that on one occasion, when the cavalry were out to parade, on Main street, one rustic had a mettlesome horse which he could not readily control. Some one suggested, "Your horse is so frisky that you had better get out of the ranks and give him a sharp trot, and then he will settle down." The young man took the advice, and leaving the ranks galloped off past the company. As he went by Capt. Godwin, the latter, who was a capital horseman, exclaimed: "No man in this company shall ever pass me!" and putting spurs to his horse dashed off at a furious pace after his fugitive recruit, and this impromptu race did not end till they reached Stonehouse Plains! Bluff and hearty in manner, handsome in appearance, with a kindly smile and a cheery word for everybody, "Harry" Godwin was the most popular man in Paterson. When the War of 1812 began, he devoted all his energies to the cotton manufacture. At the close of the War, in common with every manufacturer (with a single exception) in the town, he was practically bankrupt. The soul of honor, and of a keenly sensitive nature, the thought that others would lose through him preyed on his mind. He was largely indebted to his father-in-law, and to secure him gave him a confession of judgment. He mentioned this fact to Andrew Parsons, the cashier of the Paterson Bank, who approved his course, and asked him to give a similar confession of judgment to the Bank, to secure his indebtedness to that institution. Godwin readily did so. Parsons immediately hired the fastest team in town, drove to Newark, passing Mr. Merselis on the way, and entered up the judgment in favor of the Bank before the latter got to the court house. This was a cruel blow to Godwin, and a few days after (July 4, 1816) he was found dead in the woods, in the rear of his father-in-law's house. His untimely death was profoundly lamented by the whole town. His widow survived him for many years, greatly esteemed by a wide circle of friends.

III. Susanna, m. John R. Davis, of Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1807; d. Oct. 21, 1813. Issue: 1. Maria, d. in inf.; 2. Ann Eliza, m. Russell Stebbins, of New York, and d. in that city, Feb. 26, 1849, aged 38 years.

IV. Caleb Munson, b. Dec. 10, 1788; m. 1st, Phebe Valentine; she d. July 6, 1817, aged 31 yrs.; the newspaper obituary notice adds: "About three weeks previous, her infant child, ten months old, both of consumption;" he m. 2d, Evelina, dau. of John Read, of New York, July 15, 1823; d.

in New York, Jan. 31, 1850. He was named after his maternal grandfather, but was almost universally called "Munson" Godwin. He was a prominent cotton manufacturer for many years. In the First Presbyterian church he was a trustee, 1819-32, and an elder, 1819-40. When the Mechanics' Bank was started in 1833, he was elected President; its failure in 1834 was keenly mortifying to him, although he had some months previously resigned the Presidency. He retired from business and removed to New York, about 1845.

V. Abraham, b. July 14, 1791; m. Martha, dau. of John Parke, in Philadelphia, in 1815; d. Aug. 18, 1849; she d. Dec. 27, 1859. What could have been expected of an Abraham Godwin but that when the War of 1812 was declared, he was among the first to place his sword at his country's service? He was commissioned a first lieutenant in a regularly-enlisted company, for the war, under Captain Van Dalsen, and went in the Canadian expedition under Gen. Brown and Gen. Izard. Subsequently he was prominent in the State militia, rising through successive grades to the rank of Brigadier General. To distinguish him from his father, he was popularly known as "the young General." He succeeded his brother Henry as Postmaster, in 1816, retaining the office until 1829; on the change of administration in 1849 he was again appointed to the office, which he filled at the time of his death. He was connected with the firm of Godwin, Clark & Co., machinists and cotton manufacturers, for many years. The people elected him fire warden, 1821-27, and to the Assembly in 1824 and 1828. He resided most of his life in Water street, near the old hotel. Besides his extensive manufacturing interests, he carried on a grocery, dry-goods and hardware store for some years, part of the time in partnership with his nephew, Peter Godwin Van Winkle, on the southwest corner of Main and Van Houten streets, he having bought that property from Elijah Searles, March 23, 1820, for \$110.¹ He was a man of superior ability, dignified in bearing, the soul of hospitality, and with a delightful urbanity and evenness of temper.

VI. Elizabeth Waldron, b. Aug. 24, 1796; m. Ira Munn, Jan. 19, 1816; he was b. March 10, 1792. He conducted the Passaic Hotel in 1826-28; d. at Paterson, Oct. 5, 1857.²

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, C, 577. This lot was 25x91 ft., with an extension about 40x34 ft. in the rear; in all, 3,958 sq. ft. He bought from Joseph Demaray, of New York, April 24, 1822, for \$1,750, a plot of 6,022 sq. ft. adjoining the former. —*Id.*, E, 243.

² Samuel Munn, of a well-known Orange family, was b. June 6, 1760; m. 1st, Rutb James (b. Dec. 2, 1760; d. Jan. 10, 1794); 2d, Lydia Munn (b. Jan. 7, —; d. July 28, 1812. Issue (all by his first wife):

I. Abiah, b. Oct. 2, 1780.

II. David, b. Oct. 2, 1783.

III. Phebe, b. Oct. 13, 1787.

IV. Ira, b. March 10, 1792; m. Elizabeth Waldron, dau. of Abraham Godwin, Jan. 9, 1816; d. Oct. 5, 1857, at Paterson.

Third Generation.

Ira Munn and Elizabeth Waldron Godwin had children:

I. Samuel, b. Dec. 24, 1816, at Orange; d. Aug. 30, 1883, at Bogota, N. J.

VII. Maria, m. 1st, Halmagh Van Houten; 2d, Henry H. Post, "of the firm of Ryerson & Post," Oct. 6, 1823; d. June 7, 1836; he d. June 3, 1876. Issue (by her second husband): 1. Peter, b. Aug. 24, 1824; 2. Henry Godwin, b. Aug. 4, 1826; 3. Mary, d. in inf.; 4. William.¹

VIII. Catharine, b. Feb. 14, 1803, d. young.

IX. David Griffith, b. May 25, 1805, d. young.

X. Margaret, m. Roberts R. Taylor, Feb. 3, 1831; d. Oct. 17, 1884, aged 87 yrs.; he was b. Nov. 26, 1803; d. Feb. 2, 1877. He was clerk for Godwin, Clark & Co., for many years, and later for Nathaniel Lane. Issue: Mary Godwin, b. Feb. 2, 1835; m. 1st, Charles E. Van Buren, Sept. 30, 1857; 2d, Thaddeus S. Mandell (widr. of Jennie, dau. of Joseph Smith, of Paterson), a Boston merchant, Dec. 20, 1866; d. Feb. 20, 1894. Child (by her first husband): Charles M., m. Mary Alexander, dau. of William G. Townley, of Paterson; Mr. Van Buren is a lawyer, residing in Paterson.

David-Abraham Godwin and Catharina Waldron had children:

I. Catharine Bogert, b. May 10, 1792; m. Charles G. DeWitt, of Kingston, N. Y., April 25, 1811.

II. Abraham Resolvert, m. Elizabeth ———; he was an innkeeper at Hoboken. His will, dated Jan. 26, 1820 (he being then in New York), proved March 28, 1820, names wife Elizabeth, and children David and Sarah Elizabeth. David settled in New Orleans.

III. Adolphus Waldron; he kept the Montgomery House, No. 65 Barclay street, N. Y., in 1827 and for some time thereafter; he was generally called Gordon, instead of Godwin.

IV. Maria Phoenix, b. Nov. 16, 1800.

V. Elizabeth Waldron.

It might be added here that David Godwin was a warm friend of Aaron Burr.

Fourth Generation.

Caleb Munson-Abraham-Abraham Godwin and Phebe Valentine had children:

I. Alfred Davis, b. Oct. 20, 1809; d. young.

II. Edgar Valentine, b. May 26, 1812; m. Ann Eliza Colladay, of Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1836, at Louisville, Ky.

Abraham-Abraham-Abraham Godwin and Martha-Parke had children:

¹ See pp. 149, 151.

II. Abraham Godwin, b. Jan. 17, 1819, at Orange; m. Ariana Godwin.

III. Alexander Muir, b. Sept. 23, 1821, at Orange; d. March 28, 1822.

IV. Ophelia, b. Aug. 12, 1823, at Orange; d. April —, 1866.

V. William, b. July 31, 1826, at the Passaic Hotel, Paterson; d. Feb. 16, 1827.

VI. Henry, b. July 31, 1826 (twin with William); d. Jan. 30, 1827. Both these children were buried in the old Dutch Church burying ground on Ryle avenue.

VII. John Davis, b. May 30, 1828, at the Passaic Hotel; m. ———, June 21, 1846.

VIII. Theodore James, b. May 4, 1831, at Godwinville; d. March 30, 1832; buried in the old Dutch Church burying ground at Paterson.

I. Parke, b. Feb. 25, 1816, at Paterson; he studied at Nassau Hall, a famous academy in its day, at Acquackanonk; graduated from Princeton College, 1834. He then studied law, and removing to Louisville, Kentucky, was admitted to the bar, but did not practice. Returning to New York, he m. Fanny, dau. of William Cullent Bryant, the famous American poet, May 12, 1842. For many years (1837-53, 1865-75) he was associated with Mr. Bryant in editing and managing the New York Evening Post. Although wielding a powerful influence in public affairs, in which he always took an active part, he has held but one public office, that of Deputy Collector of the Port of New York, to which he was appointed by President Polk, in 1845. He was one of the first of American scholars to direct attention to the riches of German literature, in which he was profoundly versed. His *History of Ancient Gaul* is a standard work on that obscure subject. In metropolitan journalism he exercised a commanding influence, and under his management the Post was recognized as one of the most influential papers in the city. Besides the *History* mentioned, he has written a number of other works and has delivered many public addresses of permanent value.¹ Issue: 1. Bryant; 2. Minna; 3. Annie; 4. Harold (class of 1879, Princeton); 5. Nora; 6. Fanny.

II. Maria M., b. 1818, at Paterson; m. William Coleman Gray, of New York, Oct. 3, 1835; d. June —, 1895; he was b. 1810, in New York city; d. July 31, 1888, at Paterson, where he had retained a residence for fifty years, although at one time Collector of the port of New Orleans. Issue: 1. Mary Coleman, b. 1837; m. Enrique A. Mexia, of the city of Mexico; 2. Alice, b. 1839; d. 1840; 3. Coleman, b. 1845; he is a well known architect; 4. Godwin, b. 1849; d. 1893, unm.; 5. Amy, b. 1856; m. Arthur H. Ives, of Batavia, N. Y.

III. Ariana, m. Abraham Godwin Munn, son of Ira Munn. She was bright, vivacious and attractive, and her presentation of a flag to the Godwin Guards, July 4, 1836, was an event forever cherished in the memory of every member of that gallant corps. She resides at Louisville, Ky.

IV. Henry, m. Helen Jackson, dau. of Dr. Jackson, of Binghamton, N. Y.; she m. 2d, ———, Frank A. Wood, of Washington, D. C.; she d. in Washington in the spring of 1895. Henry disappeared at the close of the late War, and was never heard of again. Issue: 1. Thomas J.; 2. Henry P., m. Annie F———; they live in Washington.

V. Martha, m. Richard DeGray; he was b. in 1840, a son of Richard De Gray, of Manchester. For many years he practised law in New Orleans. His present residence is Monmouth Beach, N. J. Issue: 1. Godwin; 2. Richard Sidney, dec.; 3. Frederick; 4. Edith.

VI. Abraham, m. Rachel ———; she m. 2d, Joseph Alex, of New York. Abraham was in the army during the late War, and was in the battle of the Wilderness, after which he was never seen or heard from. Issue: 1. Parke, m. Nelly ———, and lives at Anniston, Ala.; 2. William, m. Maria G. R———; lives at Westerly, R. I.

¹ A volume of these addresses was published in 1894.

Henry-Abraham-Abraham Godwin and Mary Merselis had children:

I. Abraham (Abram H.), b. May 2, 1807; m. Ann Eliza, dau. of Charles B. Parke, of Philadelphia, July 10, 1838; d. Jan. 5, 1884; she d. Nov. 11, 1889, aged 84 years, 5 mos., 4 days.

II. Eleanor, b. Feb. 19, 1809; m. Abraham Prall, Dec. 19, 1839; he was b. May 6, 1807, on Staten Island; d. March 26, 1849. Issue:

1. Mary Merselis, d. July 31, 1887, aged 46 yrs., 9 mos., 13 days, unm.

2. Abraham, d. aged about 20 years.

3. Ann Mersereau, m. William Talcott, a well-known lawyer, of Jersey City, June 1, 1882; he d. in 1893.

4. Peter Mersereau,¹ d. under 19 years.

5. Jeanie Godwin, m. Frederick N. Dodge, son of Dr. Henry Stuart Dodge, of Hartford, Conn.

III. Jane Maria, b. April 23, 1811; m. John Campbell, of Mobile, Alabama, Oct. 19, 1837; d. March —, 1878; he was b. July 10, 1803; d. July 10, 1846. Issue:

1. John, m. Mrs. Kate Dexter, wid. of George R. Dexter. Mr. Campbell was for many years a broker in New York, but retired from business some years ago.

2. Robert.

3. Eliza, d. in inf.

4. Henry Godwin, m. Margery, dau. of Edwin T. Prall, Oct. 21, 1874. He is a broker in New York, but resides in Paterson. Issue: 1. Jane; 2. Edward; 3. Henry.

IV. Edo Merselis, d. Oct. 8, 1813, aged 3 mos., 20 days.

V. Phebe, d. young, unm.

In concluding this account of the Godwin family, the following advertisement in the New York Directory for 1786, relating to the "old General," is of interest: "Abraham Godwin, engraver and seal-maker, has removed to the foot of Gold street, next to the corner of Maiden-lane, in a house lately occupied by Mr. Morgan, painter." It is understood that about this time he was a partner of Peter Maverick, the engraver.

THE BENSENS.

Dirck Bensingh,² the progenitor of the Bensen family of New York and New Jersey, was not a Hollander, but a

¹ He was named after his uncle, Peter Mersereau Prall, of the firm of Prall & Brothers, cotton manufacturers, at New Prospect, Bergen county; he removed to Jackson, Tenn., and there died, Sept. 16, 1836, in his 35th year.

² There is some controversy as to the proper spelling of this name. The original Dirck always wrote his autograph thus X which may be regarded as an algebraic symbol of the unknown orthography of the name. In documents he is usually called Bensick or Bensch; later, Bensingh, Bensing, Inasmuch as Dutch names with the terminal *sen* were very common in his day, the fact that the scribes never called him Bensen would seem to indicate that he himself never used that name. If he had been Dirck Bensen—that is, son of Ben—we would expect to find the name Benjamin repeated in each generation. As a matter of fact, it occurs but once in a century or more. However, all his children were called Bensen, or Benson, the latter being the usage among the New York descendants. The family in this vicinity have always been strenuous about spelling it *Bensen*.

Swede, according to family tradition. He came from Groningen¹ to Amsterdam, where he married Catalina, daughter of Samson Berck and Tryntie van Rechteren.² About 1648 he came to New Amsterdam with his wife, and on August 2, 1649, bought a house and lot near the fort; four years later (Oct. 15, 1653) he bought another house and lot on Broadway. On June 29, 1654, at his request, the Director and Council allowed him "to leave this place to promote his own affairs."³ He had been granted a lot, Oct. 25, 1653, at Fort Orange (Albany), whither he now removed and built a house for himself and family, and plied his trade as a carpenter. He d. Feb. 12, 1659; his widow m. Harman Tomasz. Hun, of Amersfoort, in 1662.⁴

Second Generation.

Dirck Bensingh (Bensen) and Catalina Berck had children:

I. Dirck, b. 1650; m. 1st, Thysie Claes (dau. of Claes Jansen Stavast, of Albany); 2d, Jannetie (dau. of Barent Pietersen) Coeymans, of Albany; he removed to New York in 1693, and became quite wealthy; d. June 26, 1717. Issue: 1. Catalina, b. 1683; m. 1st, Johannes Frassen (Vandermeulen), June 10, 1704; 2d, John Kelly; 2. Eva, bap. July 3, 1686; d. in inf.; 3. Rachel, b. April 13, 1689; m. Hans Machielse Bergen; d. 1752; 4. Eva, bap. March 19, 1693; m. Anthony Duane, May 4, 1717; 5. Derick, bap. July 5, 1696; d. Aug. 30, 1734; unm.; 6. Thysie, bap. Sept. 13, 1699; m. James Henderson.

II. Samson, b. 1652; m. 1st, Tryntie Van Deusen; 2d, Grietie, dau. of Abraham Kermer, and widow of Capt. Jacob van Tilburg; d. June 2, 1730. He removed to New York in 1696, and was a potter by trade. Issue: 1. Catalina, b. 1675; m. Stoffel Pels, Nov. 28, 1697; d. 1705; 2. Derick, b. 1677; 3. Teuwes (Matthew), b. 1679; m. Catharina Provoost, Jan. 10, 1706; 4. Harman, b. 1681; m. Aaltje Bickers, July 19, 1702; 5. Samson, b. 1684; 6. Robert, b. 1685; m. Cornelia Roos, March 14, 1708; 7. William, b. 1687; 8. Elizabeth, b. 1689; m. Egbert van Borse, Feb. 17, 1711; 9. Johannes, b. 1692; 10. Helena, b. 1694; 11. Maria, b. 1696; d. young; 12. Henricus, b. 1698; m. Catharina van Laar, April 9, 1722; 13. Catalina, b. 1707; unm. in 1726.

III. Johannes, b. 1655; m. Elizabeth Van Deusen, dau. of Teuwes (Matthew) Van Deusen, of Albany, Feb. 2, 1680; d. 1715; she d. 1746. He was a lieutenant, and later a captain, of the forces raised to resist the invasion by the French and Indians in 1689. In 1696 he removed to New York, and shortly after to Harlem.⁵ He was the ancestor of the Totowa Bensens.

IV. Catrina, b. 1657; m. 1st, Dr. Reynier Schaets, a justice of the peace at Schenectady, where he was killed in

¹ A town dating back to A. D. 48, and enclosed by walls in 1110. The present population is 35,000.—*Terwen*, 682.

² Pearson's Albany Records, III., 4.

³ N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 47, 53, 139, 379.

⁴ Pearson's Albany Records, 394; Riker's Hist. of Harlem, 480.

⁵ Munsell's Annals of Albany, II., 209.

the midnight massacre of Feb. 8, 1690; 2d, Jonathan Bradhurst.

V. Maria, b. 1659; m. Volckert Van Hoesen.

Third Generation.¹

Johannes-Dirck Bensen and Elisabeth Van Deusen had children:

I. Samson, b. Oct. 15, 1680, at Albany; m. Maria Myer, July, 1699; d. in 1740, while building a mill at Harlem.

II. Helena, b. Oct. 8, 1682; m. Lawrence Kortright.

III. Dirck, b. Feb. 28, 1686; m. 1st, Januette Van de water, Oct. 16, 1707; 2d, Catalina, dau. of Abraham A. Bokee, in 1711; d. 1751. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, m. Abraham Leydecker, of Harlem; joined the Schraalenburgh church by certificate, March 25, 1733; 2. Tanneke; 3. Helena, m. Peter Banta; 4. Catalina, m. Dr. Josiah Paterson, of New York; 5. Maria; 6. John, m. Marytje Leydecker, of Hackensack, May 18, 1746; children—I. Cattelyntie, b. April 17, 1750; 2. Dirck, m. ———, and had ch., Johannes, b. Oct. 18, 1778.

IV. Catalyna, b. Aug. 24, 1688; m. Jacob Samman, May 17, 1706.

V. Ragel, b. Aug. 29, 1690; m. Johannes Kouwenhooven, May 8, 1708. They joined the Hackensack church

¹ The dates of births of the children of Johannes-Dirck Bensen and of Johannes-Johannes-Dirck Bensen are taken from the record in a Dutch Bible printed at Dort, 1741-44, by Jacob and Hend. Keur, which was in the possession of the late Cornelius H. Post, a son-in-law of David Bensen. These entries are as follows:

Anno 1680 den 2 February is Johannis Bensen getrouwt* met Elisabeth Van Deusen.

anno 1680 den 15 October is geboren sin erste soon† Samson bensen

anno 1682 den 8 october is geboren sin erste dochter helena bensen

anno 1686 den 28 february is geboren syn Soon Dirck bensen

anno 1688 den 24 augustes Sin tweden dochter† Catalyna bensen

anno 1690 den 29 agustes is geboren Syn derde dochter Ragel bensen

anno 1693 den 5 January is geboren Sin derde Soon mattheus Bensen

anno 1695 den 27 Augustes is geboren Cattaryna bensen.

anno 1699 den 26 April is geboren maria bensen.

anno 1701 Den 28 mey is geboren Johannis Bensen

Beniamien bensen is geboren maert 29 het laer is niet gevonden§

Anno 1724 den 22 mey is getrouwt

Johannis Bensen met Elisabeth Leydecker

anno 1725 den 13 october is geboren sin Erste dochter Elisabeth Bensen.

anno 1727 den 3 october is geboren sin Erste Soon Gerret Bensen an is gestorven|| July de 19-1764

anno 1730 den 27 yanuary is geboren Sin Twede Soon Johannis Bensen

anno 1732 den 17 maert is geboren Sin Derde Soon† Cornelius Bensen

anno 1734 den 28 Juny is geboren Sin Twede dochter catelyntie bensen

anno 1736 November 19 is geboren Sin Vierde Soon Mattheus bensen.

Een rechte Copey¶ December 1767

Johannis bensen.

November 14 1778 is geboren Samuel Banta en Son van Dirrick Banta an Elisabeth Bensen

January 14 1781 is Rebecke banta

1783 May 20 is geboren Grietie Banta en is gestorven Den 14 November 1783

*Married. †His first son was born. ‡His second daughter. §The year is not found. ||Died. ¶A true copy.

by letter from Harlem, July 6, 1718. Issue: 1. Helena, bap. Feb. 3, 1723; 2. Petrus, bap. 1731.

VI. Mattheus (Matthew), b. Jan. 5, 1693; m. 1st, Elizabeth, dau. of Arent Bussing, Dec. 12, 1716; 2d, Anna Etsal (Hannah Edsal, dau. of John Edsal, and widow of Gerret DeGroot), Dec. 9, 1727. They joined the Hackensack church by letter from Harlem, Aug. 29, 1731. He was a cooper by trade, and afterwards a "vintner" in Dey street, New York, where he died. Issue: 1. Gerret, bap. Oct. 15, 1728; d. 1758, unm.; 2. Benjamin, bap. March 19, 1732; 3. Samuel, m. Ann Steel, Dec. 23, 1759; 4. Geertie, (Charity), bap. Jan. 26, 1735; m. William Sloe, July 27, 1755.

VII. Cattaryna, b. Aug. 27, 1695; m. Abraham De La Meeter, Feb. 21, 1718.

VIII. Marya, b. April 26, 1699; m. Ryck Leydecker, April 19, 1718. Issue (baptized at Hackensack or Schraalenburgh): 1. Neeltie, bap. Feb. 22, 1719; d. in inf.; 2. Cornelia, bap. June 25, 1720; d. in inf.; 3. Elizabeth, bap. Sept. 23, 1721; d. in inf.; 4. Cornelia, bap. May 10, 1724; 5. Johannes, bap. May 23, 1731; 6. Elizabeth, bap. Aug. 26, 1733; 7. Sam. Bensen, bap. June 6, 1736; 8. and 9. Rachel and Katrientjin, twins, bap. Sept. 24, 1738.

IX. Johannes, b. May 28, 1701; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Gerret Leydecker, May 22, 1724. He conveyed his lands at Harlem to Peter Bussing, May 14, 1733, and removed to Bergen county, where he and his wife joined the Hackensack church by certificate from Harlem, June 3, 1733. He owned a large farm at Englewood; the Presbyterian church of that place is on his former farm.

X. Beniamien, b. March 29, 1704.

Fourth Generation.

Johannes-Johannes-Dirck Bensen and Elizabeth Leydecker had children:

I. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 13, 1725; m. Hendrick Jacobissen Banta, both b. and l. at Hackensack, July 16, 1743. His farm was at Tenaflly; he owned another at Orangetown, Rockland county, N. Y., where his wid. d. Dec. 8, 1812. Issue: 1. Jannitje, bap. May 13, 1744; m. Jacob Westervelt; 2. Elisabeth, bap. Nov. 16, 1746; 3. Maria, b. Nov. 26, 1750; m. Gideon Verveelen; 4. Catlyntje, b. April 3, 1756; d. Oct. 12, 1810, unm.; 5. Dirck, b. Jan. 22, 1765; m. Maria Demarest.

II. Gerret, b. Oct. 3, 1727; m. Eva Berdan, Feb. 9, 1754, and joined the Schraalenburgh church April 18, 1759; d. July 19, 1764. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, b. April 6, 1755; 2. Maria, bap. June 26, 1757; 3. Johannes, bap. Oct. 14, 1759; m. Maria Lozier (childreu—I. Marya, bap. Nov. 25, 1781; 2. Gerrit, bap. Sept. 7, 1783; 3. Elizabeth, bap. Jan. 15, 1785; 4. Eva, b. Aug. 8, 1787; 5. Rachel, b. Sept. 14, 1789); 4. Jannetie, bap. Feb. 21, 1762; m. William Lozier (ch., Catrina, bap. Oct. 30, 1789); 5. Kattelyte (Tryntie, Catalina, Tyne), bap. May 27, 1764; m. Peter-David Demarest. Issue: 1. Rebecka, b. March 17, 1789; 2. David, b. Aug. 16, 1791; 3. John, b. March 27, 1794; 4. Elesebeth, b. Sept. 4, 1796; 5. Abraham, b. June 11, 1799; 6. Gerit, b. April 29, 1802; 7. Mareah, b. Feb. 17, 1805.

III. Johannes, b. Jan. 27, 1730; m. Rebecca Demarest, of River Edge, Bergen county; d. June 16, 1804; she d. Feb. 5, 1812, aged 80 yrs., 14 days. He and his wife were buried in the old Dutch church burying ground in Ryle avenue; a few years ago the remains were removed to Sandy Hill. He lived near the Liberty Pole, a short distance below the English Neighborhood, in Bergen county. During the early part of the Revolution, he and his three brothers were engaged in farming on shares at Tappan. He used to relate that one spring the farm was traversed by the armies. The crops were apparently utterly destroyed, but as the event proved, the harvest turned out to be the best the farmers had ever had. He was an ardent patriot during the Revolution, on which account he was driven from his home by the Tories and compelled repeatedly to sleep in barns, hay-ricks, and other places of concealment. He was appointed a justice of the peace for Bergen county in 1781, and on November 25, 1783, was appointed one of the judges of the Bergen county courts, holding these offices for many years. It was probably shortly after the Revolution that he bought a farm and mill seat, comprising 38 acres, on the Ramapo river, adjoining Samuel Bertholf and Andrew Hopper. On May 7, 1788, he sold the property for £445 to Cornelius L. Bogert, "with the privilege of maintaining the mill now standing and to rebuild or build a new one." This property was probably near Oakland. On April 18, 1789, he bought from Walter Rutherford and others, Lot No. 134 in the Ramapo tract, comprising 25.87 acres. In the deed he is described as of Franklin township. Soon after this latter date, he bought from the Van Houtens a farm of 90 acres, now embraced in the Laurel Grove cemetery. He was living on this farm on May 1, 1790, when he mortgaged it to Robert Morris, of New York, for £100, payable in one year. In this mortgage the farm is described as "lying on Passaic river, bounded easterly and southerly by Passaic river, westerly by lands of Cornelius Van Houten and northerly by the highway leading from Passaic Falls to Major Richard Dey's." He also bought Lot No. 2 (containing 109 acres), and Lot No. 3 (containing 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres) in the Hoek patent, at the Harteberg.¹ The latter he sold to Hermanus Coerte of Pequannock, Morris county, April 25, 1796, for £240. The former was sold by his executors, May 15, 1806, for \$3,750, to Eldrick Yorks, of Genesee county, New York, John Yorks, of Caldwell, and Cornelius Yorks, of Newark.² He lived on the Totowa farm of 90 acres until his death. He was regarded as a highly-influential man in his day, and was universally respected. His will, dated Jan. 15, 1800, was proved Oct. 4, 1804.³

IV. Cornelius, b. March 17, 1732; m. Cornelia Debaun. They joined the Schraalenburgh church on confession, Nov. 17, 1763. Issue: 1. Yannetie, bap. Oct. 2, 1757; 2. Johannes, bap. Feb. 15, 1759; 3. Garet, b. July 30, 1764; m. ——— (children—1. Mareytye, b. Dec. 30, 1785;

2. Cornelia, b. Nov. 14, 1787); 4. Petrus, bap. Oct. 10, 1766; 5. Margrietje, b. Feb. 24, 1769; 6. Catelyntyte, bap. Dec. 1, 1771; 7. Marya, bap. May 23, 1774; 8. Cornelius, b. March 11, 1777. There was a Cornelius Bensen, perhaps this last, who m. Mary Van Dien, from the Ponds. He was a carpenter by trade, and lived at the Ponds, but removed to Paterson, building a house, in 1822, on the south side of Broadway, west of Church street. On Feb. 12, 1828, he bought a lot on North Main street, from Daniel Holsman, where he lived several years. On March 5, 1835, for \$2,000, he bought from Jacob Polhemus and Elizabeth his wife, two farms at Lower Preakness, one of 72 acres and one of 45 acres, and there he passed the remainder of his days.¹ Children—1. John J., a carpenter, who lived at 284 Broadway; will dated November 29, 1859; proved February 6, 1860; he d. unm.; 2. Albert Van Dien, b. Jan. 20, 1823; administration on his estate was granted to Aun Bensen and James Pietersen, December 13, 1870; 3. Helen Ann, b. June 3, 1825; m. William-John Doremus, near the Preakness church.

V. Catelyntie (Catrina), b. June 28, 1734; m. 1st, Isac La Meter (Izaak Lamette, Isaac De La Mater), Jan. 11, 1756; 2d, Jacobus Brinkerhoff, Aug. 25, 1792. Issue (by her first husband): 1. Johannes, b. Aug. 13, 1756; 2. Beletei, b. March 20, 1762; 3. Abraham, bap. Nov. 25, 1767; 4. Gerret, bap. May 28, 1775.

VI. Mattheus, b. Nov. 19, 1736; m. ———. Issue: 1. Albert, bap. Feb. 12, 1764; prob. m. Sarah Folk; 2. Eva, bap. May 22, 1777; 3. John, bap. March 13, 1779; 4. Dirck (twin with John), bap. March 13, 1779.

Fifth Generation.

Johannes-Johannes-Johannes-Dirck Bensen and Rebecca Demarest had children (baptized at Schraalenburgh):

I. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 3, 1754; m. Dirck Banta, May 12, 1776; d. Dec. 17, 1834; he d. March 25, 1820. They removed to Fonda's Bush, Montgomery county, N. Y., about 1791, and subsequently to Marcellus, N. Y. Issue: 1. Samuel, b. Nov. 14, 1778; m. Abigail Goodwin; 2. Rebecca, b. Jan. 14, 1781; d. Feb. 8, 1833; unm.; 3. Grietie, b. May 20, 1783; d. Nov. 14, 1783; 4. John, b. Oct. 15, 1784; m. Lucy Macpherson; 5. Seba, b. Oct. 26, 1787; m. Lucinda Smith; 6. Margrietie, b. March 25, 1790; m. Nicholas R. Van Vranken; 7. David, b. Dec. 27, 1793; m. Hannah Adela White; 8. Peter Bogert, b. Oct. 13, 1795; d. Oct. 5, 1842, unm.

II. Antie (Anne), bap. April 16, 1757; prob. m. Hendrick Coerta, June 9, 1792, at Acquackanonk.

III. Johannes, m. Maria Westervelt, at Schraalenburgh, May 15, 1784; d. Dec. 25, 1799, aged 40 yrs., 5 mos., 6 days; she m. 2d, ——— Demott, of Pompton Plains; 3d (when she was 60 yrs. old), Major Ewout Van Gelder, of Pompton Plains; d. Feb. 10, 1851, aged 85 yrs., 6 mos.; Maj. Van Gelder d. March 16, 1845, aged 89 yrs., 11 mos. John Bensen was an officer in the militia, being known as Captain John Bensen. He lived in Paterson, and was for

¹ These were two of the subdivisions of the tract bought by the Van Houtens and the Van Giesens, June 14, 1736, as mentioned on p. 236.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 266, 365; F, 291; E, 148; Bergen County Transcribed Mortgages, A, 133.

³ Bergen County Wills, A, 24.

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, Q, 165; W, 294.

several years prior to his death Agent of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures. While riding a load of lumber from Hackensack to Totowa he was caught in a heavy rain and took cold, which caused his death.

IV. Lena, bap. June 13, 1762.

V. David, bap. Nov. 10, 1765; m. Elizabeth (b. in 1772, dau. of Dirck-Gerrebrant) Van Houten, Jan. 21, 1792; d. July —, 1862, at the great age of nearly 97 years; she d. Aug. 15, 1839. While still living on his father's farm in the Ramapo Valley, he learned his trade at Passaic as carpenter and millwright, walking back and forth at least once a week between his home and his master's shop. After his marriage he lived for some years in the old frame house still standing on the northeast corner of Broadway and Mulberry street. In the summer time he worked at his trade as a carpenter, and in winter as a millwright. He used to relate that he was employed in carting stone, with a pair of oxen, from Little Falls to Paterson, for the erection of the first cotton mill in 1792-93. He leased the grist-mill at the foot of the Island for two or three years, up to July 17, 1801. By advice of Judge Gerrebrant Van Houten, he bought the property on Water street next southwest of the Doremus homestead, by various deeds, 1816-1834,¹ and lived there in a stone house, which he greatly enlarged in 1824; the site is now occupied by Leonard Sandford's residence. He was a man of unusual intelligence, fond of reading newspapers all his life, and kept familiar with the affairs of the day. On account of his venerable appearance and age, in his later years he was known as "Faady" (Grandfather) Bensen. To the last he preserved a vivid recollection of incidents of the Revolution, and of traditions related to him by his father and other aged relatives. Even when he was 93 years old, it was still his custom to walk from his house in Water street to the residence of his son David, at Lower Breakneck, a distance of five or six miles. His will, dated October 6, 1853, codicil July 24, 1856, was proved August 2, 1862.

VI. Katilynter, bap. Dec. 6, 1767; prob. the Tyne Bensen who removed to Syracuse, N. Y.

VII. Daniel, bap. Dec. 25, 1771; m. Rachel Doremus, Nov. 29, 1795. He and his brother David acquired the 90-acre farm of their father on Totowa. David conveyed his interest to Daniel. The latter entered into an agreement with Edo Merselis, on the opposite side of the river, April 29, 1806, in pursuance of which they erected a dam across the river at the foot of the road leading from Totowa to Singac, and near the entrance to the Laurel Grove cemetery; on the northwest bank of the river, just above the dam, they erected a grist- and saw-mill; the latter was probably destroyed in the freshet of 1810. The grist-mill was a small affair, having but one run of stone. It was subsequently sold to Albert Zabriskie, and finally the mill-rights were purchased by the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures, which removed the mill and the dam.² After selling his mill, Daniel went to the Genesee country, and

afterwards to the vicinity of Randolph, Cattaraugus county, New York, whither most of his children accompanied him. Issue: 1. Rebecka, b. June 8, 1796; m. ——— Kiersted, and went to Madison, Wisconsin; 2. Davit, b. April 17, 1798; m. Tiney Pier, near Caldwell; 3. Johannis, b. July 25, 1800; m. in Cattaraugus county; 4. Jannetye, b. Sept. 13, 1802; d. young; 5. Gerret, b. Feb. 9, 1805; d. in inf.; 6. Cornelus, b. May 12, 1807; d. young; 7. Garret, b. July 31, 1810; d. young; 8. Peter, b. Aug. 26, 1812; d. unm.

VIII. Gerret. He went to Syracuse, N. Y., the home of his sister Tyne, but afterwards removed to Schenectady, where he m. Dolly (Dorothea) Hoffman, Dec. 2, 1793. Issue: 1. Mary, b. Dec. 23, 1795; 2. Gilbert, b. Nov. 9, 1796.

Sixth Generation.

Johannes-Johannes-Johannes-Johannes-Dirck Bensen and Maria Westervelt had children:

I. Johanis (John), b. July 9, 1786; m. Ruth Backman, Nov. 24, 1811; d. Aug. 18, 1862; she d. Jan. 6, 1839, in her 47th year. Her father was a Pennsylvania German; her mother was Margaret Backman, long a resident of Paterson. John studied medicine with Dr. Brower, of Greenwich street, New York, for seven years. He frequently walked back and forth between his home at Totowa and New York while pursuing his studies. Before completing the requisite eight years of his apprenticeship his health failed, and he gave up further study. He kept a general country store for a time, making a specialty of medicines. He then engaged in cotton spinning with John Rutan, the firm name being Rutan & Bensen. They began in the Harmony mill, about 1825, but soon after leased the old Post mill at Slooterdam, where they spun cotton three years, and afterwards occupied a fine new stone mill on Spruce street, where the Ivanhoe paper mill now is. In 1832 Bensen was in partnership with Caleb Munson Godwin. After the panic of 1837, when the cotton manufacture in Paterson was completely prostrated, he carried on a grocery store. Subsequently, and for many years prior to his death, he was a justice of the peace and scrivener, having his office under the Old Bank at one time; afterwards in Main street, between the bank and Market street, and also in Market street. He was universally known as "Squire" Van Houten. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian church, 1823-40, and all his children were baptized there. When the division in the Presbyterian denomination occurred, in 1837, his sympathies were with the New School wing, and he accordingly joined with others in organizing the Second Presbyterian church in 1840, remaining in that connection until his death. In his early days he was called John W. Beusen, and his name so appears in the record of his marriage.

II. Jacob, b. Jan. 21, 1790; m. Margaret Laroe. He was a builder in New York, where he died. Issue: 1. John; 2. Margaret; 3. Maria; 4. Ann.

III. Sofya, b. Oct. 20, 1795; m. Cornelius H. Van Ness; d. Aug. 26, 1886; he d. Dec. 20, 1851, aged 60 yrs., 3 mos., 22 days. He lived in Newark, where they both died, but are buried in the Pompton Plains church-yard.

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, K, 28, 593; M, 171.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, D, 622, 624; E, 1.

David--Johannes--Johannes--Johannes--Dirck Bensen and Elizabeth Van Houten had children:

I. Johannes, b. Dec. 27, 1795; m. Jane, dau. of Edo Merselis, of Preakness; she m. 2d, Cornelius Merselis, son of Edo Merselis, of the Little Falls road.

II. Derick (Richard), b. Oct. 28, 1797 (in the house on the northeast corner of Broadway and Mulberry street); m. Anna Zabriskie; d. Jan. 29, 1875; she d. Nov. 18, 1877. She was a daughter of Albert Zabriskie, who came from Kinderkamack, Bergen county, and bought from Daniel Bensen the grist-mill on Totowa. Richard Bensen lived for some years in Water street, near his father's home, and carried on blacksmithing there, 1824-32, and probably later. By deed, March 24, 1829, he bought from Jacob I. Berdan and Sarah Van Houten, administrators of John G. Van Houten, for \$1,700, a tract of 50.7 acres, southwest of Redwoods avenue and northwest of the Oldham brook, comprising a large part of the present Paterson city poor farm. By deed dated April 15, 1830, he bought from Albert A. Terhune and Jane his wife, for \$487.50, another tract of 16.25 acres adjoining the former. Terhune sold him, on June 25, 1833, another tract of 33.50 acres on the west side of the Oldham brook, adjoining the previous purchase.¹ He also bought from his father-in-law, Albert Zabriskie, Aug. 28, 1843, a large part of the farm formerly of Halmagh-Dirck Van Houten, near North Nineteenth street, where he lived thereafter. His will, dated Aug. 18, 1871, was proved Feb. 24, 1875.²

III. Molly (Mary), b. Feb. 24, 1800; m. Cornelius C. Blauvelt, jun., April 28, 1831; d. Jan. 16, 1861; he d. March 29, 1859, aged 54 yrs., 6 mos., 25 days. Issue: 1. John, m. Jane Bolton, of Hackensack; he lives at Passaic; 2. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 19, 1834; 3. William Henry, b. April 29, 1836; m. Mary, dau. of Frederick Gillmor, of Totowa avenue.

IV. Rebecca, b. Sept. 4, 1804; m. Cornelius-Hendrick Post, Dec. 3, 1825; d. Nov. 18, 1885; he d. July 27, 1882.³

Seventh Generation.

Johannes--Johannes--Johannes--Johannes--Dirck Bensen and Ruth Backman had children:

I. Maria, b. July 19, 1812; m. Captain George Griffith, Oct. 1, 1837, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. John Dubois, Bishop of New York; she d. when 81 years old, without issue. Captain Griffith was the son of Andrew Griffith, and was a tailor for many years in Market street, near Prospect. He was a man of great individuality and strength of character, being for many years prominent in military and political circles.

II. John, b. Jan. 16, 1815; m. Caroline Van Winkle, of Paterson. He learned his trade as machinist with Godwin and Clark, by whom he was afterwards employed for many years. They sent him to Mexico to set up some machinery and to superintend it for a year, but he ended his

days there, Dec. 30, 1859. Issue: 1. John W., m. 1st, Martha Lines; 2d, Kate Labaugh; 3d, Mary Bensen; he was for many years clerk in the cotton mill of E. Boudinot Colt; he was afterwards treasurer of the Passaic County Savings Bank, and Alderman from the Third ward, 1879-83; d. in New Orleans; 2. Gerret, m. 1st, Lea ———; 2d, Mary Emerson; d. Sept. —, 1895; 3. Maria; she went to Mexico with her mother to join her father, and there m. a Mexican gentleman, Don José Ituarte, and has two handsome daughters.

III. Margaret, b. March 12, 1817; m. John-Simeon Hart, Dec. 24, 1836; d. 1883. Issue: 1. Ruth; d. in inf.; 2. Isabel, bap. Oct. 5, 1859; d. in 1888, unm.

IV. Martha, b. July 4, 1819; m. Elmore Louw. Issue: 1. May; 2. Sophia; 3. Edward; 4. George; 5. Lulu; 6. Walter.

V. Sophiah, b. Oct. 22, 1822; m. 1st, John M. Satterlee, Nov. 1, 1840; he d. at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1853; she m. 2d, William Cundell, in 1855; he d. Aug. 10, 1879.¹ Issue (by her first husband): 1. Frances Isabella, d. in inf.; 2. Mary H., d. in inf.; 3. Charles Bensen, m. Mrs. Lillian Wagstaff Lawrence, Oct. 11, 1894; 4. Julia Stapleton; (by her second husband) 5. Carry, m. James H. Rogers, Dec. 7, 1876; 6. Mary Helen, d. in 1875, unm.

VI. Ruth, b. Dec. 3, 1823; d. at the age of six years.

VII. Elizabeth, b. March 22, 1826; unm.

VIII. Isabella, b. Dec. 2, 1828; m. the Rev. John R. Brock, pastor of the Reformed church of Spring Valley, for ten years. He d. in 1872, aged 47 yrs. Issue: Charles R., b. 1863; m. Fanny Lake Thrift, dau. of William Thrift.

Johannes--David--Johannes--Johannes--Dirck Bensen and Jane Merselis had child:

I. Ellen Maria, b. ———; m. John D. (son of Jacob-Albert) Berdan, of Upper Preakness, Oct. 4, 1848. Issue: 1. Jane Merselis, b. March 2, 1850; 2. Elizabeth, b. May 11, 1853; m. Harry M. (son of James-Jacob-Albert) Berdan, her cousin, of Upper Preakness; 3. Anna, b. Oct. 21, 1856; lives at Polify, N. J.; 4. Charles, b. June 6, 1858.

Richard-David-Johannes--Johannes--Dirck Bensen and Anna Zabriskie had children:

I. David, b. Oct. 7, 1823; m. Jane, dau. of Albert

¹ William Cundell was b. in Hungerford, Berkshire, England, July 20, 1804. He served an apprenticeship in London as a worker in all kinds of metals—gold, silver, iron, copper and tin, his master being paid £40 for the indentures. On completing his apprenticeship he came to America, about 1825. After a few months' stay in New York he came to Paterson, and went to work for Horatio Moses, in Van Houten street. In the course of a few years he set up for himself in the business of tin, sheet iron, copper, etc., and soon became one of the leading manufacturers in that line. In 1832 he employed ten hands in his shop on Van Houten street. For many years he had his shop on the east side of Main street, where Van Houten street now is; later, on the corner of Van Houten and Washington streets. He m. 1st, Sarah, dau. of Daniel F. Lockwood, of Paterson; she d. Sept. 10, 1851. Issue: 1. George B., m. Catharine Walker, dau. of Thomas and Sarah Walker, Sept. 12, 1852; ch., Minta, b. Sept. 20, 1855; m. Charles Copping; 2. Charles Henry, b. Aug. 5, 1833; m. Margaret, dau. of William Davidson; 3. Sarah Jane, b. 1835; m. William Berry; 4. Joseph, m. and lives at Atlanta, Ga.; 5. James, d' aged 18; 6. Daniel Lockwood, b. Oct. 14, 1844; m. Maggie, dau. of John H. Kiersted.

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, R, 224; S, 300; V, 53, 115. See p. 256.

² Passaic County Wills, E, 244.

³ See pp. 149-150.

Van Houten, of Broadway. He is a farmer, at Lower Preakness. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from Wayne township in 1871-72, and in that position exercised a constant and intelligent vigilance in looking after the interests of his constituents and the welfare of the county generally. He lived for many years in the small frame house on the northeast side of Redwoods avenue, directly opposite the almshouse. When his father sold his farm to the city, for the almshouse, David bought a farm at Lower Preakness, where he still resides. Issue:

i. Richard, m. Annie Helena, dau. of Albert Ackerman, from Rutherford, in 1872. Children—1. Nellie, m. Charles W. Winters; 2. Mabel.

ii. Albert, m. Catharine Vandelinda. Children—1. Minnie; 2. David; 3. Jessie; 4. William; 5. Albert.

iii. Ella.

iv. Cornelius, m. Jane, dau. of ———, of Preakness.

v. Charity A.

vi. Jane, d. young.

II. Rachel Ann, b. Jan. 17, 1827; m. Andrew Y. Thompson, March 6, 1851. Mr. Thompson taught school at Lower Preakness, and afterwards at Fairlawn. He removed to Mawhasket county, Iowa, where he purchased a large farm. He taught school there also until the beginning of the war, when he went into the army. He was quite disabled in the service, after which his sons carried on the farm for him. He d. about 1892; his wife d. many years before. Issue: 1. Richard; 2. Robert; 3. Annie; 4. Mary; 5. Jane; 6. Stella. Richard was born in this vicinity; the others were born in Iowa.

III. John, b. Oct. 30, 1829; d. March 22, 1836.

IV. Albert, b. Dec. 19, 1831; m. Sophia K. Stagg, of Preakness, March 20, 1862. Issue: 1. Annie, b. Aug. 26, 1862; m. William-John Hinchman, of Preakness; 2. John Albert, b. Jan. 4, 1865; m. Elizabeth Westervelt (children: 1. Elizabeth; 2. Richard, d. young); 3. Margret, b. Sept. 2, 1866; m. Albert Martin, of Preakness; 4. Richard; 5. Maggie, d. young.

V. James Richard, b. on his father's farm on Totowa avenue; m. Helena, dau. of Albert Terhune, who lived at Slooterdam, a short distance north of the Wesel bridge. After his father's death he removed to near Lodi; he subsequently sold his farm there, and it now forms a large part of the flourishing village of Garfield. He then removed to Paterson, where he still resides. Issue: 1. Helena; 2. Jane; 3. Lester.

VI. Mary Elizabeth, m. Abraham J. Westervelt, of Franklin, Bergen county, Oct. 16, 1859. They live on Water street, Paterson, on lands devised to her by her father. Issue: 1. Elizabeth; 2. Richard, d. young, unm.

VII. John, b. June 21, 1839; m. Jane, dau. of John Outwater, at Outwater's lane, near Slooterdam, Bergen county. He lives at No. 448 Totowa avenue, on lands bought by his father from Albert Zabriskie. Issue: 1. Anna; 2. John; 3 and 4. twins, one of whom was fatally burned by accident.

VIII. Cornelius, b. June 21, 1843; m. Margaretta, dau. of

John Doremus, of Totowa. He lives on Water street, Paterson. Issue: 1. John Doremus, b. Jan. 25, 1868; d. March 18, 1868; 2. Nettie; 3. Wessel; 4. Theodore; 5. Cornelius.

THE VAN SAUNS.

Somewhat toward the southwestern part of North Holland is the river Zaan, flowing from Knollendam southerly to the IJ, at Zaandam, a mile or two northwest of Amsterdam. The region intersected by this little river, which is but two or three miles long, is one of the most successful manufacturing districts in the Netherlands, having in 1874 no less than 107 saw-mills, 112 oil-mills, 44 peeling-mills, 16 paper-mills, 13 sail-cloth factories, 17 starch-factories, 19 white-lead mills, and numerous other smaller industries. Moreover, the same enterprising little stream has given its name to numerous towns and villages—as Zaandam, Zaan-dijk, East Zaan, West Zaan, or West Zaandam, with a history extending over four or five centuries. Zaandam is still noted for its ship-building industry, though it no longer has, as it once had, seventy ship-yards. It was here that Peter the Great learned the art and mystery of building ships. These various places are collectively known as *Zaanden*.¹ Still another village in the district is Ransdorp, a hamlet—and scarcely more—in the extreme southeast of the province of North Holland, near the river IJ, and only about a mile easterly from Amsterdam. From this latter village came Jacob Van Zanen (Van Zaanden), the ancestor of the Van Saun family of New Jersey. Settling in New York, he married a fair maiden of that town, Aug. 25, 1678, in the person of Jannetje Lucas, bap. Oct. 17, 1657, second dau. of Lucas Andriessen and Aefje Daurens, who were m. Nov. 20, 1655. It is quite likely that Jacob removed to Bergen county, and settled near Hackensack.

Second Generation.

Jacob Van Zanen and Jannetje Lucas had children, all bap. in New York:

I. Lucas, bap. Feb. 21, 1680.

II. Tryntie, bap. Dec. 3, 1681.

III. Jacob, bap. April 7, 1684; m. Rachel Bongaert, at Hackensack, Aug. 25, 1705; she was b. at Hackensack. His name is usually written Van Sane or Saen; the latter would be pronounced as the name is now written—Van Saun. He was called Jacob Van Saen, jun.

IV. Jannetie.

Third Generation.

Jacob-Jacob Van Zanen and Rachel Bongaert had children (all bap. at Hackensack):

I. Jacob, bap. Nov. 17, 1706; m. Jannetye Banta, Oct. 1, 1728; she was b. June 15, 1710, dau. of Epke Banta and Jannetie du Rye (Duryea); she and her sister Franscintie inherited their father's farm of 254 acres, extending from the Hackensack river to Sprout brook, the westerly half being allotted to Jannetye.² Jacob and his wife were both living in 1763.

¹ Terwen, 14, 100-105.

² Banta Genealogy, 36.

II. Jan, bap. Sept. 26, 1709; d. in inf.

III. Jan, bap. July 1, 1711.

IV. Jannetie, bap. Aug. 8, 1714; m. Guliaem Bogaert, Sept. 7, 1736. Issue: 1. Martha, bap. July 15, 1739; 2. Jacob, bap. May 16, 1742; 3. Albert, bap. Dec. 25, 1749; 4. Jan, b. Aug. 18, 1754.

V. Isack, bap. May 5, 1717; m. Maria (Marytjen) De Marest (b. and l. at Schraalenburgh), Sept. 20, 1739; she d. Sept. 21, 1789.

VI. Angenietie, bap. Aug. 2, 1719.

VII. Lucas, bap. Aug. 12, 1722.

VIII. ———, bap. March, 1725.

Fourth Generation.

Jacob-Jacob-Jacob Van Zanen and Jannetye Banta had children:

I. Jacob, bap. Aug. 2, 1729; m. Johanna Begon, April 13, 1754.

II. Jannetie, bap. Dec. 26, 1731; d. in inf.

III. Cornelius, bap. March 23, 1735; m. 1st, Geesie Berdan, July 2, 1761; 2d, Elizabeth Demarest, Jan. 13, 1765; she survived him in 1800.

IV. Rachel, bap. Feb. 24, 1740; m. 1st, Jacobus Ackerman; 2d, Hendrik Bogert.

V. Epke (Egbert), bap. Sept. 18, 1743; m. ———. Ch., Rachel, b. March 20, 1789.

VI. Isaac, bap. April 9, 1749; m. Jannetie Ackerman.

VII. Jannetie, bap. April 9, 1749 (twin with Isaac).

Isack-Jacob-Jacob Van Zanen and Maria De Marest had children:

I. Jacob, bap. May 4, 1740; m. Hester (Ester Magdalena) Goetschius, Dec. 14, 1760; his will, dated May 13, 1819, was proved Dec. 27, 1819.¹ Jacob bought from John Westervelt and Ann his wife, May 1, 1800, for \$179, a tract of 9.55 acres in the Wagra mountain, on the east side of the Deipe Vall,² on the road leading from the Goffle to the Ponds; and from Richard Degraw³ and Ann his wife, May 19, 1800, for \$467.19, a tract of 17.60 acres, part of the Goffle patent, near Francis Ryerson, Francis Van Winkle, and Garrabrant Garritson; also 7.68 acres near Francis Van Winkle's mill pond,⁴ these latter two tracts being at the Goffle. Jacob was evidently a miller, and made these purchases for the water-power.

II. Zyske, bap. Jan. 1, 1742.

III. Samuel, b. Dec. 11, 1743; m. 1st, Leya Zabriskie, July 25, 1765; d. April 5, 1809; she was bap. July 15, 1744, dau. of Albert Zabriskie and Anne Kip; d. March 8, 1796, in her 52d yr. He m. 2d, Mary ———, who survived him. Samuel Van Saen, being then of New Barbadoes, bought of Cornelius-John Doremus, of Preakness, Sept. 20, 1769, for £480, a tract of 150 acres of land at Lower Preakness, "beginning at a place called Singack, on the east side of the brook called by the Indians Singack at the place where a small run of water runneth into said brook,"⁵ etc.

¹ Bergen County Wills, B, 240. ² *Diepe-val*—Deep brook.

³ *DeGrauw*—DeGray, the Gray.

⁴ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, B, 180; C, 55.

⁵ Bergen County Deeds, C, 487.

This farm was near Sandford's racecourse, and included a valuable water-power, which Samuel utilized by carrying on a mill at that place. He bought additional lands in the same neighborhood from time to time.

IV. Lucas, bap. Aug. 17, 1746; m. Magdalena (Lena, Leentje) Berdan. He lived near Hackensack.

V. Siba, bap. May 26, 1751.

VI. Ragel, bap. July 27, 1755.

Fifth Generation.

Jacob-Jacob-Jacob-Jacob Van Zanen and Johanna Begon had children:

I. Jacob, bap. May 4, 1755; m. 1st, Rachel Banta (bap. July 17, 1763, dau. of Jan Banta and Anaetje Demarest); 2d, Polly ———. His will, dated Oct. 24, 1829, was proved Dec. 9, 1829. Issue: 1. Annatie, b. Oct. 16, 1783; d. young; 2. Rachel, b. Sept. 4, 1786; 3. Maria, b. June 27, 1787; d. young; 4. Jacob; 5. Jan, b. Jan. 7, 1792; 6. Margarieta, b. Nov. 1, 1800; m. John Glass; children—1. Mary, b. Oct. 7, 1826; 2. Robert, b. Sept. 9, 1828.

II. Johannes, b. Jan. 16, 1757.

III. Cornelius, bap. Sept. 19, 1759; m. Hester Brouwer, May 28, 1791. Issue: 1. Hannatie, b. Oct. 23, 1791; 2. Polly, b. Dec. 28, 1792; 3. Jannitie, b. Oct. 18, 1794; 4. Jan, b. Dec. 24, 1796; 5. Jacob, b. March 2, 1801.

IV. Albert, bap. Oct. —, 1761; m. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 31, 1765, dau. of Jacob-Isack Van Saen. Issue: 1. Annaatie, b. Aug. 29, 1785; 2. Hendrikus, b. April 6, 1787; 3. Jan, b. Aug. 7, 1789; 4. Hester, b. Oct. 15, 1791; 5. Caty, b. Aug. 18, 1794.

V. Epke, b. April 19, 1765; m. Jannetje Ackerman, Oct. 1, 1791; will dated April 20, 1808; proved in 1810. Issue: 1. Jannetje, b. March 11, 1793; 2. Rachel, b. Sept. 3, 1793; d. in inf.; 3. Grietje, b. Sept. 30, 1794; 4 and 5. John and Maria, b. Dec. 2, 1796; 6. Rachel, b. Feb. 15, 1798.

VI. Rachel, b. Aug. 12, 1767; m. Henry Bogert.

VII. Jannetje, b. Dec. 6, 1769.

VIII. Jacobus, b. Dec. 16, 1772.

Cornelius-Jacob-Jacob-Jacob Van Zanen had children:

By his first wife (Geesie Berdan):

I. Geesie, b. March 25, 1764.

By his second wife (Elizabeth Demarest):

II. Jacob, b. Feb. 4, 1767.

III. David, b. Oct. 5, 1769; m. Lea Brower, March 5, 1791.

IV. Isaac, b. Aug. 3, 1772.

V. John, b. July 19, 1774; prob. m. Sarah Huyler, May 4, 1799. Ch., Elizabeth, b. March 24, 1800.

Isaac-Jacob-Jacob-Jacob Van Zanen and Jannetie Ackerman had children:

I. Lydia, b. Feb. 17, 1772; m. Cornelius-Hendrick Banta, Oct. 1, 1791; d. Feb. 22, 1804; he was b. March 8, 1770, son of Hendrick Banta and Elisabeth Lake, of Spring Valley; he m. 2d, Agnes (Angenitie, b. Aug. 6, 1784), dau. of Jacob-Isack Van Saen and Hester Goetschius, Nov. 30, 1805; he d. Aug. 17, 1854. Issue: 1. Elisabeth, b. July 11, 1792; m. 1st, John Lucas Voorhees, Nov. 16, 1822 (he was

b. April 26, 1791, and d. Feb. 22, 1849); 2d, Benjamin Demarest; d. March 23, 1869; 2. Jane, b. July 25, 1795; m. Hermanus Vanderbeck, Oct. 9, 1814, at Paramus; d. Feb. 6, 1879; he d. April 10, 1875; 3. Hendrick, b. Jan. 12, 1799; m. Sally Timpson.

II. Jacob, b. Aug. 9, 1774; d. in inf.

III. Jannetje, b. March 28, 1778; m. John Banta (b. Dec. 22, 1771, son of Hendrick Banta and Elizabeth Lake), Oct. 11, 1795, at Acquackanonk; d. June 12, 1875; he d. June 29, 1855; they are buried at Spring Valley. Issue: 1. Hendrick, b. Sept. 15, 1796; d. in inf.; 2. Hendrick, b. Dec. 23, 1798; m. Catharine Low; 3. Jannetjen, b. Aug. 2, 1801; m. Abraham J. Demarest; 4. Isaac, b. Sept. 23, 1804; d. Sept. 19, 1819; 5. Elisabeth, b. April 7, 1807; m. 1st, David Vorhis; 2d, Simeon Ackerman; d. July 14, 1860; 6. Cornelius, b. Dec. 14, 1809; d. Dec. 19, 1813; 7. Lidia, b. Dec. 3, 1813; m. Cornelius Wortendyke.

IV. Jacob, b. March 20, 1779; m. Sarah Kool, Feb. 9, 1794.

V. ———, b. April 26, 1781.

Jacob-Isack-Jacob-Jacob Van Zanen and Hester Goetschius had children:

I. Maria, b. ———, 1761; m. Albert Westervelt, March 8, 1779. Issue: 1. Nensie, b. Sept. 14, 1785; 2. Jacob, b. April 1, 1789.

II. Ragel, b. Nov. 19, 1763; m. John Zabriskie. Ch., Hester, b. June 4, 1790.

III. Elisabeth, b. Dec. 31, 1765; m. Albert Van Saen.

IV. Sietsje, b. March 4, 1767; m. Cornelius Dederer. Issue: 1. Christyaen, b. April 19, 1787; 2. Jacob, b. May 17, 1789; d. in inf.; 3. Jacob, b. Sept. 17, 1790; 4. Joseph, b. Oct. 28, 1792.

V. Selly (Salome), b. April 25, 1770; m. Court Leek (Lake), Aug. 5, 1789.

VI. Isaak, b. Nov. 3, 1772; prob. d. young, as he is not mentioned in his father's will.

VII. Henderikus, b. Jan. 15, 1777; m. Maria Zabriskie, Nov. 2, 1799. His father conveyed to him, July 24, 1802, a tract of five acres on the Hackensack river, near "the $\frac{1}{2}$ road leading from the Old Bridge down to Hackensack."¹

VIII. Angnietye, b. May 18, 1779; d. in inf.

IX. Angenitie, b. Aug. 6, 1784; m. Cornelius-Hendrick Banta, of Spring Valley, Nov. 30, 1805; he d. Aug. 17, 1854.

X. Maria, b. June 27, 1788.

XI. Jan, b. Sept. 20, 1790.

Samuel-Isack-Jacob-Jacob Van Zanen and Leya Zabriskie had children:

I. Isac, b. Aug. 16, 1766; m. 1st, Cattelyntje, dau. of Edo Merselis, of Preakness; she d. July 26, 1818, aged 48 yrs. He m. 2d, Agnes ———; d. Jan. 2, 1833; she survived him. He was *Voorleser* in the Preakness church many years. Administration on his estate was granted, Feb. 9, 1833, to his three sons—Samuel, Edo and John. He bought various small tracts of land at Lower Preakness, on and near the Singack brook, between the years 1800 and

1808.¹ At his death, his real estate was partitioned by commissioners appointed by the court.

II. Albert, b. June 8, 1769; m. Jannetje (b. May 7, 1775, dau. of Adrian and Elisabeth) Van Houten,² Jan. 19, 1794; d. June 11, 1837.³ About 1795 Albert bought a large part of the farm formerly of Gerrit Van Houten, on Totowa, between Marion street and Redwoods avenue, and lived in a stone house on the northwest side of Totowa avenue. He began business in 1795, keeping a general country store, and doing carpenter and mill-wright work, building and jobbing of every kind, making coffins and coats, repairing dams and "briches," carrying "plaister" or passengers to or from New York, digging graves or cellars, and in general, as an examination of his account book⁴ shows, catering to the public wants in the greatest variety of ways imaginable. Moreover, on Sundays he was *Voorleser* in the old Dutch church, giving out the hymns and leading the singing. After the church was burned down, he connected himself with the First Presbyterian church, of which he was a trustee, 1831-34.

III. Maria, b. Aug. 30, 1771; m. Richard, son of John and Helena (Dey) Neafie; d. Jan. 20, 1792; he d. Feb. 2, 1816. Ch., John Richard, b. Jan. 3, 1792; m. Sarah, b. June 15, 1797, dau. of Thomas Doremus, jun., and Elizabeth Van Houten, June 24, 1814; d. Sept. 29, 1867; she d. Oct. 15, 1869.

IV. Annaetie, b. Aug. 15, 1775; d. Oct. 4, 1775.

V. Jan (John), b. Sept. 19, 1776; m. Rachel Van Gelder, of Pompton Plains, where he lived, Nov. 2, 1800; d. Sept. 28, 1831; she was b. Sept. 5, 1782; d. Aug. 10, 1876, aged 93 yrs., 11 mos., 5 days.

VI. Annaetie, b. June 9, 1779; m. David D. Demarest; d. May 3, 1838; he d. Feb. 20, 1836, in his 78th yr. Issue: 1. Leyeu, b. July 22, 1800; m. the Rev. John Berdan; 2. David, b. Aug. 7, 1802; m. Maria (b. Nov. 2, 1810), dau. of Peter Poulese and Jannetie Van Houten;⁵ 3. Hester, b. Sept. 28, 1804; d. in inf.; 4. Hester, b. Jan. 27, 1808; m. Peter Quackenbush; d. Jan. 30, 1862; 5. Samuel, b. April 26, 1814; m. Anna, dau. of William S. Hogencamp, of Preakness; she d. Oct. 3, 1895; 6. Maria, m. Peabody Howe.

VII. Ragel, b. Nov. 6, 1786; m. Jeremiah Ryerson. Issue: 1. Maria, m. Francis Doremus; 2. Elizabeth, m. Richard Berdan.

Lucas-Isack-Jacob-Jacob Van Zanen and Magdalena Berdan had children:

I. Isack, b. June 27, 1774. He was *Voorleser* in the Hackensack church, being succeeded by his son John, and the latter in turn by his son John.

II. ———, b. Nov. 7, 1778.

III. David, b. March 20, 1781.

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, B, 311; C, 32, 432, 437; D, 402, 404; F, 108.

² See p. 254.

³ The will of Jane, widow of Albert Van Saen, dated Nov. 10, 1854, was proved April 26, 1856, and recorded in Passaic County Wills, B, 102.

⁴ In the possession of his great-grandsons, the Muzzy Brothers.

⁵ See p. 254.

¹ Bergen County Deeds, T, 207.

IV. Maria, b. Dec. 4, 1784.

V. Christina, b. July 1, 1787.

VI. Johannes, b. July 16, 1793; m. Lena Van Voorhees (b. Aug. 27, 1793, dau. of Albert Van Voorhees, b. June 24, 1759, and Rachel Hopper). Administration on the estate of John L. Van Saan was granted March 22, 1822, to David L. Van Saan and Jacob Z. Terhune. Issue: 1. Albert, b. Feb. 5, 1814; m. Margaret Weaver; 2. Maria, b. Nov. 21, 1815; m. Jacob Bensen; 3. Lucas, b. July 29, 1818; d. unm.; 4. John, b. March 11, 1820; m. Sarah De Wolff.¹

Sixth Generation.

Isac-Samuel-Isack-Jacob-Jacob Van Zanen and Cattelyntje Merselis had children:

I. Samuel, b. Jan. 6, 1793; m. Lena (Elenor) Banta (b. at Acquackanonk, July 29, 1792, dau. of George Banta and Elizabeth Van Idenstynne), Feb. 14, 1813; d. Feb. 2, 1843; she d. May 10, 1844. He kept a general country store at Passaic, near Monroe street and Lexington avenue. His will, dated ——— 11, 1839, was proved Feb. 24, 1843.² Issue: 1. Caroline, b. Jan. 13, 1819; m. Samuel F. Colt; 2. Isaac, b. July 23, 1821; m. ——— (children—1. Fannie; 2. Ella; 3. Carrie; 4. John); 3. George, b. March 21, 1824; d. in inf.; 4. Eliza Ann, m. John Duryea, of Sicomac; 5. Maria, b. July 27, 1829; 6. George, b. Oct. 29, 1831.

II. Jennecke, b. Sept. 23, 1794; m. Christopher ("Stoffel") Van Riper, of Paterson; d. Dec. 22, 1850; he d. March 27, 1856.³

III. Leyeu, b. Feb. 17, 1797; m. Abraham J. Van Winckle; he kept tavern on the Bergen county side of the Passaic river, opposite the Broadway bridge, in the house now owned by William Barbour; d. Nov. 17, 1832. Issue:

i. Hannah Mariah, b. Sept. 20, 1821; m. J. B. Crooks, of New York, founder of one of the oldest establishments in New York for dealing in sporting goods.

ii. Jane, b. April 29, 1823; m. Palmer Lum.

iii. Agnes, b. Dec. 29, 1824; m. 1st, Skidmore Wright Johnson, of Brooklyn; 2d, Theodore Dunn; d. in Brooklyn. Issue (by her first husband): 1. Stephen Edgar, 2. Charles Albert;⁴ 3. Franklin Pierce; 4. Agnes Eugenie; 5. Rufus Putney.

iv. Isaac Van Saun, b. Feb. 19, 1827; m. ———; child—Willie.

v. Abraham, b. May 2, 1829; m. 1st, Maria Matson; 2d, Frances Thorn; 3d, Lucy Bouten; he lives at Ridgefield, Conn. Children: (by his first wife) 1. Eliza Ann, m. Joseph Van Arsdale, of Bloomfield; (by his second wife) 2. Adrienne; 3. Charlotte; 4. Charles.

¹ Van Voorhees Genealogy, 62x.

² Passaic County Wills, A, 150.

³ See p. 179.

⁴ Charles Albert Johnson is a banker in New York, especially interested in electric railways. He was the projector, financial supporter and first President of the company which built the electric railway from Paterson to Singack, and from Paterson to Hoboken, via Passaic and Rutherford.

vi. Jacob A., m. ———; d. in New York. vii. Samuel Van Saun, b. Aug. 25, 1832.

IV. Edo, m. 1st, Hannah Blauvelt; she d. Jan. 1, 1848; he m. 2d, Maria Traphagen, from New Hurley, Ulster county, N. Y.; she is still living (1895), in Michigan. He bought the share of his father's farm allotted to his sister, Jane Van Riper, by deed May 2, 1836, for \$1,500, comprising 43 acres in all. By various deeds, 1832-36, he conveyed six or eight tracts at and near Preakness.¹ His will, dated June 18, 1879, was proved July 5, 1812.²

V. Arreyeuntje (Harriet), b. Nov. 19, 1798; m. Cornelius Schoonmaker Van Wagoner; he d. Sept. 17, 1866. Issue: 1. Isaac, b. June 27, 1825; 2. Ellen Jane, b. Dec. 23, 1826; m. Dr. William T. Morton, and after his death removed to St. Louis; 3. Mary Sophia, b. June 8, 1833; m. Abraham A. Fonda.

VI. Marea, b. Feb. 11, 1801; m. 1st, Cornelius Merse-lis, who kept a grocery store on Hamburg avenue, near the river; 2d, Henry Yereance, at Rutherford; she d. without issue.

VII. John, m. Mary Ann ———; d. March 24, 1833, aged 25 yrs., 11 mos. His will, dated at Preakness, March 22, 1833, was proved April 6, 1833. Issue: 1. Isaac, d. June 15, 1849, aged 18 yrs., 6 mos., 15 days; 2. John, m. ———; his widow and children live in New York.

VIII. Ann, b. July 25, 1809; m. Garret I. Blauvelt,³ of Paterson, Nov. 28, 1834; he d. Aug. 11, 1882; she d. April 12, 1890.⁴

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, U, 112, 450; V, 210, 300; W, 309; Y, 81.

² Passaic County Wills, H, 324.

³ See p. 89.

⁴ THE BLAUVELT FAMILY.

The progenitor of the Blauvelt family of New Jersey, and of Rockland county, New York, was Gerrit Hendrickszen (Gerrit, son of Hendrick ———), who came from the important town of Deventer, in the southern part of Overijssel, a province lying west of the Zuyder Zee. Deventer is a large trading town, on the river IJssel, and but four or five miles north of Zutphen. He was probably the Gerrit Hendricksen, a lad, who declared, Nov. 25, 1644, that it was only by accident that he had hit Jacob Melyn in the eye with a piece of an earthen pot which he had shied at a stray cur.¹ On Dec. 6, 1646, a patent was granted to Gerrit Hendricks for a plot of 25 morgens of land on the Schout's Bowery, in New Amsterdam, for a term of years, which was converted into a fee, May 13, 1654.² In 1662 Gerrit Hendricksen was granted a renewal of his license of the revenue of the weigh-house for another year; it was extended, April 19, 1663.³ Contemporary with Gerrit was Harmen Hendricksen, probably his brother, who appears to have been one of the early settlers at the Esopus, where he was taken prisoner by the Indians, in 1659, hut escaped. In a collision between the people and the soldiers, at the Esopus, in 1661, Harmen was "wounded in his Legge." He received an Indian deed for lands in that neighborhood, Feb. 23, 1682.⁴ It will be seen that the name Harmen was perpetuated among the descendants of Gerrit Hendricksen. On June 20, 1662, Harmen Hendricksen, a soldier, from Deventer, was shot and killed by the Sheriff at New Amstel (now New Castle), on the Delaware river.⁴ Gerrit Hendrickszen, bachelor, from Deventer, m. Marie (Marritie) Lamberts, spinster, of New Netherland, May 7, 1646; she was a dau. of Lambert Moll, of Bushwick. He m. 2d, Josyntje Jans or Thomas, wid. of Pieter

¹ N. Y. Hist., MSS., I., 92.

² *Ib.*, 372.

³ *Ib.*, 235, 246.

⁴ N. Y. Col. Docs., XIII., 115, 195, 230, 402, 407.

⁵ *Ib.*, 158, 381, *et seq.*

Albert--Samuel--Isack--Jacob--Jacob Van Zanen and Jannetje Van Houten had children :

I. Maria, b. Sept. 19, 1794; m. Joseph-John Blauvelt; d. April 27, 1826.¹

II. Elesebeth, b. Jan. 24, 1797; m. Cornelius E. Merseis, Aug. 8, 1818. Issue: 1. Ellen, b. March 9, 1822;

¹ See p. 295.

Wesselszen, Oct. 22, 1679; she m. 3d, Anthony Sarley, widr. of Mayken Boudens, March 4, 1685; both the parties to this last marriage lived in N. Y. at the time.

Second Generation.

Gerrit Hendricksen and Marie Lamberts had children:

I. Hendrick, bap. Aug. 9, 1648, in N. Y.; d. in inf.

II. Gritie, bap. Oct. 9, 1650; d. in inf.

III. Lysbeth, bap. Dec. 8, 1652.

IV. Lambert, bap. Sept. 7, 1653.

V. Hendrick, bap. Sept. 30, 1654; m. Marritie Waldron, Aug. 9, 1673.

VI. Huybert, bap. May 13, 1657, in N. Y.; m. Willemte Ariaens, j. d., from Tbuyl, in Gelderland, April 15, 1679; both lived at Stuyvesant's Bowery, N. Y.

VII. Johannes, bap. April 9, 1659, in N. Y.; m. Katie Cornelis (Caetje Cornelisz, Katrina Spes or Speets).

VIII. Margrietie, bap. Sept. 25, 1661; m. Lammert Smidt. Issue: 1. Gerrit, m. Brechie Haringh (children—1. Lambert, b. Jan. 22, 1712; 2. Lammert, b. Jan. 30, 1714); 2. Kornelis, m. 1st, Seytie (Fytie) Minnelay; 2d, Vrouwetje Van Houten (children—1. Cornelis, bap. April 12, 1710; 2. Lammert, b. Oct. 12, 1717); 3. Arie, m. Jannetie Van Houten (children—1. Lammert, b. Oct. 14, 1712; 2. Albert, bap. Jan. 13, 1713; 3. Kornelis, b. Dec. 19, 1714; 4. Tuenis, b. Oct. 8, 1717).

IX. Abraham, bap. June 17, 1663, in N. Y.; m. Grietje Minne, wid. of Harmen Douwenszen, April 8, 1691; both lived at Tappan. (Harmen Douwenszen Taelman, bachelor, from Amsterdam, m. Grietie Minnens, spinster, from New Amersfoort, June 21, 1686, at Bergen; he lived at Tappan, and she at Haxstroot—Haverstraw.)

X. Isaacq, bap. Jan. 27, 1666, in N. Y.; m. Maria Pieters, June 2, 1693; he was b. in N. Y., but lived at Tappan; she was living in N. Y.

XI. Maria, bap. Jan. 28, 1668; d. in inf.

XII. Marritie, bap. March 26, 1670.

The children of Gerrit Hendricksen were known as Hendrick Gerritsen, Huybert Gerritsen, Johannes Gerritsen, etc., until about 1700, when they assumed the name Blauvelt, and were usually, but not always, called Hendrick Gerritsen Blaauwvelt, Huybert Gerritsen Blaauwvelt, etc. *Blaauwvelt* is the Dutch for Blue field. Why they were so called, instead of Van Deventer, after the town whence their father came, does not appear.

Third Generation.

Hendrick-Gerrit Hendricksen and Marritie Waldron had children:

I. Marritje, bap. Sept. 8, 1674; d. in inf.

II. Marritje, bap. Oct. 11, 1676; prob. m. Cozyn Haring, Jan. 19, 1697. Issue: 1. Geridt, bap. Jan. 19, 1697; 2. Grietje, bap. April 17, 1700; 3. Maria, bap. Jan. 17, 1705; 4. Brechie, bap. Jan. 14, 1707; 5. Sara, bap. Jan. 11, 1709.

III. Jan, bap. Jan. 22, 1679.

IV. Harmanus, bap. April 3, 1681; m. Sara De Puuw (Depew, Depue), April —, 1704.

V. Gerrit, bap. Jan. 10, 1683; m. Marritje (Pieters) Krom, Oct. 11, 1709, at Tappan.

VI. Annetje, bap. June 14, 1685.

VII. Joseph, bap. Nov. 20, 1687; m. Elisabeth Van Dalsen, Jan. 11, 1711, at Tappan.

VIII. Abraham, bap. March 2, 1690.

IX. Isaac, bap. April 24, 1692; m. Elisabeth (dau. of Isaac-Gerrit Hendricksen) Blauvelt. Issue: 1. Grietje, bap. April 15, 1725.

X. (prob.) Daniel, m. Dirckje Myer.

XI. Hendrick, m. Jannetje Akkerman. Ch., Henderick, b. Oct. 7, 1734.

m. Samuel Burhans; 2. Jane, b. May 4, 1824; m. Thomas Mandeville, of Pompton Plains; 3. Edo, b. Feb. 18, 1827.

III. Samuel, b. Aug. 22, 1802; m. 1st, Ann Wessels (b. Nov. 7, 1808, dau. of Casparus Wessels and Natia Van Houten), Oct. 20, 1825; she d. March 23, 1844; 2d, Abby, wid. of John S. Fayerweather, Oct. 1, 1857; d. April 19, 1884; she d. Nov. 7, 1891. He engaged in business in Pat-

Huybert-Gerrit Hendricksen and Willemte Ariaens had children:

I. Gerrit, m. Katrina Meyer, Jan. 12, 1704, at Tappan.

II. Maritie, m. Roelof Teunese Van Houten. Issue: 1. Katryn, b. Nov. 9, 1708; d. in inf.; 2. Johannes, b. Jan. 1, 1711; 3. Katryn, b. Oct. 28, 1712; 4. Willemtyntje, b. April 4, 1715; 5. Claes, b. April 23, 1717; 6. Gerrit, bap. Aug. 16, 1719.

III. Dircktie, m. Jan Lubbertse Westerveldt, May 28, 1709. Issue: 1. Hillena, bap. Oct. 29, 1710; d. in inf.; 2. Jacobus, bap. Sept. 7, 1712; 3. Elena, bap. Aug. 14, 1715; 4. Marritie, b. July 12, 1719; 5. Gerrit, bap. Jan. 7, 1722; d. in inf.; 6. Gerrit, bap. May 3, 1724; 7. Sara, b. Feb. 12, 1728.

IV. Isaac, m. Lybetje Myers. Ch., Catharina, b. Jan. 31, 1725.

Johannes-Gerrit Hendricksen and Katie Cornelis had children (bap. at Tappan):

I. Cornelis, bap. Oct. 25, 1694; m. Grietje Taalma (Taleman).

II. Abram, bap. Dec. 13, 1696; m. Grietje Flierboom.

III. Margrietje, bap. Feb. 5, 1699; m. Matthys Eeckeen. Issue: 1. Cornelis, b. June 7, 1721; 2. Johannes, b. Sept. 30, 1723.

IV. Johannes, bap. Oct. 15, 1700.

V. Jacobus, bap. April 14, 1703; m. Elisabeth Everett (Efferet).

VI. Lea, bap. Jan. 17, 1705; m. Willem Bell. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. —; 2. Wilhelmus, b. Oct. 7, 1732; 3. Catrina, b. Oct. 12, 1734; 4. and 5. Lea and Sara, b. Feb. 9, 1736; 6. Maria, b. May 28, 1738; 7. Jacobus, b. March 29, 1741; 8. Henderick, b. Feb. 14, 1743.

VII. Ragel, bap. Oct. 16, 1706; m. Cornelis Ekkerse [Ackerson]. Issue: 1. Catbrina, b. Aug. 11, 1729; 2. Marya, b. Oct. 11, 1730; 3. Johannes, b. March 17, 1732; 4. Margrithje, b. Nov. 9, 1733; 5. Abraham, b. Feb. 26, 1735; 6. Elisabeth, b. Dec. 7, 1736; 7. Jacob, b. Feb. 10, 1742; 8. David, b. Jan. 26, 1744; 9. Matthys, b. Jan. 21, 1746.

VIII. Katryna, b. Oct. 9, 1708.

IX. Elisabeth, b. July 27, 1710; prob. m. Jan Nagel. Issue: 1. Sara, b. Jan. 18, 1730; 2. Johannes, b. July 11, 1733; 3. Barendt, b. Nov. 2, 1734; 4. Cathrina, b. Aug. 16, 1736; 5. Maria, b. March 2, 1738; 6. Elisabeth, b. Oct. 11, 1739; 7. Henderick, b. Aug. 14, 1741; 8. Rebecca, b. June 17, 1743; 9. David, b. March 8, 1745; 10. Elisabeth, b. April 9, 1747; 11. David, b. Sept. 4, 1750.

X. David, b. March 10, 1712; m. Maria De Clerck.

XI. Sara, b. May 6, 1714; m. Theunis Haring. Issue: 1. Margrietie, b. Oct. 29, 1734; 2. Petrus, b. April 6, 1737.

XII. Marey, b. Feb. 25, 1716.

XIII. Jobannis, b. June 16, 1719.

Abraham-Gerrit Hendricksen and Grietje Minne had children (bap. at Tappan):

I. Ammareltie, bap. Oct. 25, 1694.

II. Jacob, m. Pieteretje Haring.

III. Isaac, m. Elisabeth Van Houten.

IV. Maritje, bap. Oct. 14, 1697; m. Teunis Cuyper. Issue: 1. Abraham, bap. June 6, 1725; 2 and 3. Altgen and Martgen, b. March 19, 1729; 4. Tunnis, b. July 3, 1733.

V. Johannes, bap. Jan. 14, 1700; m. Rachel Davidse Demarest, of Hackensack, Oct. 9, 1725.

VI. Rencie (Amerensje), m. John-Cornelis Haring. Issue: 1. Catlyntje, bap. Jan. 13, 1719; 2. Abraham, b. Sept. 30, 1720; 3. Cornelis, bap. July 31, 1722; 4. Gritie, b. Jan. 7, 1724; 5. Maria, b. Sept. 12, 1725; 6. Elisabeth, b. Dec. 31, 1729; 7. Jan, b. Dec. 7, 1735; 8. Fitie, b. Aug. 24, 1738.

VII. Abraham, m. 1st, Martyntje Demarest, Oct. 10, 1724; 2d, Rachel Demarest.

VIII. Elisabeth, bap. April 11, 1705; m. Petrus De Puu. Issue: 1. Abraham, b. Jan. 6, 1729; 2. Petrus, b. Dec. 17, 1732; 3. Isaac, b. March 25, 1740.

IX. Grietye, b. July 10, 1707; m. Tbeunis Helling, June 7, 1728.

erson in 1826, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Main street, and in 1847 built the brick building on the northeast corner of Main and Ellison streets, and there began dealing, on a large scale, in agricultural implements, seeds and mill supplies, which he carried on until 1874, when he was succeeded by his son, Albert Van Saun, and

X. Gerrit, bap. Oct. 10, 1709.

XI. Jannetie (twin with Gerrit), bap. Oct. 10, 1709.

Isaac-Gerrit Hendricksen and Maria Pieters had child Isaac, m. Saartje Van Schyven. Issue: 1. Gerrit; 2. Elizabeth, m. Isaac Blauvelt; 3. Isack, b. Nov. 28, 1724; d. in inf.; 4. Maria, b. Aug. 31, 1726; 5. Jacobus, b. March 17, 1728; 6. Brechie, b. Dec. 5, 1729; 7. Dievertie, b. Aug. 26, 1731; d. in inf.; 8. Dievertie, b. Jan. 7, 1733; 9. Isaac, b. March 24, 1735; 10. Marritie, b. Jan. 13, 1740.

Fourth Generation.

Harmanus-Hendrick-Gerrit Hendricksen and Sara De Puuw had children:

I. Marretje, b. Dec. 28, 1704; m. Jacob Springsteen. Issue: 1. Sara, b. Nov. 7, 1728; 2. Ritsser, b. May 28, 1730; 3. Henderick, b. Jan. 14, 1732; 4. Jannetie, b. March 5, 1734; 5. Harmannis, b. Jan. 8, 1736; 6. Heleena, b. Jan. 1, 1738; 7. Johannes, b. Feb. 20, 1744.

II. Frans, b. Oct. 11, 1706.

III. Annetie, b. Oct. 17, 1708; m. Douwe Talama [Tallman]. Issue: 1. Sara, b. March 8, 1733; 2. Theunis, b. Oct. 27, 1734; 3. Harme, b. Jan. 30, 1737; 4. Brichye, b. May 27, 1739; 5. Douwe, b. April 29, 1741; 6. Margrietye, b. Jan. 1, 1744; 7. Maria, b. Aug. 12, 1746; 8. Catharina, b. Oct. 9, 1748.

IV. Hendrick, b. Nov. 19, 1710.

V. Harmen, m. Cathrina Ecker (Eckersen). Issue: 1. Sara, b. Feb. 26, 1732; 2. Abraham, b. March 6, 1734; 3. Rachel, b. July 16, 1738.

VI. Johannes, b. Feb. 11, 1714; m. Jannetie Talama. Issue: 1. Harmannis, b. March 12, 1740; 2. Margrietye, b. April 16, 1744.

VII. Abraham, b. Feb. 3, 1716.

VIII. Isack, b. March 2, 1718; m. Margrietye Smith; d. April 20, 1742.

IX. Maria, b. April 4, 1721.

X. Geertie, bap. Jan. 4, 1724.

Gerrit-Hendrick-Gerrit-Hendricksen and Marritje Krom had children:

I. Hendrick, b. Nov. 11, 1711.

II. Helena, b. June 27, 1715; m. John Talama. Issue: 1. Theunis, b. May 22, 1737; 2. Gerrit, b. Nov. 23, 1740; 3. Brichye, b. Oct. 8, 1745.

III. Annaatie, b. Dec. 14, 1716.

IV. Isack, b. March 28, 1719; m. Maria Bogaert; d. May 24, 1794. Issue: 1. Maria, b. Dec. 18, 1741; 2. Johannes, b. July 15, 1743; 3. Catharina, b. Dec. 13, 1745.

V. Gerrit, bap. Feb. 6, 1726.

Joseph-Hendrick-Gerrit Hendricksen and Elisabeth Van Dalsen had children:

I. Marritie, b. June 22, 1712; m. Jacob De Clerck. Issue: 1. Annetje, b. July 9, 1740; 2. Joseph, b. Nov. 10, 1741; 3. Jacobus, b. Jan. 8, 1744; 4. Elisabeth, b. Dec. 19, 1745; 5. Daniel, b. May 17, 1748.

II. Johannes, b. Nov. 19, 1714; m. Margrietye Smidt. He was a farmer, on the lands bought by his father.

III. Annaatie, b. Dec. 14, 1716.

IV. Abram, b. Dec. 13, 1719.

V. Hendrick, b. Dec. 31, 1721; m. Helena Smidt. Issue: 1. Joseph, b. May 23, 1746.

VI. Aeltie, b. Aug. 22, 1726.

VII. Fridericus, b. Nov. 22, 1728.

VIII. Gerrit, b. Jan. 4, 1731.

IX. Elisabeth, b. Feb. 14, 1736.

Daniel-Hendrick-Gerrit-Hendricksen and Dirckje Meyers had children:

I. Marritie, b. Jan. 26, 1718. II. Annetie, b. March 15, 1720. III. Elisabeth, b. Jan. 22, 1723. IV. Johannes, b. July 2, 1725; d. in inf. V. Johannes, b. Nov. 7, 1727. VI. Abram, b. Jan. 27, 1729. VII. Hendrick, b. June 26, 1732.

his grandson, Samuel Van Saun Muzzy. He was elected a chosen freeholder in 1838, town collector in 1841, and the same year was elected to the Assembly, town committeeman in 1843, and subsequently was one of the Judges of the court of common pleas, serving 1838-43, 1849-54. Quiet and unassuming in his manners, and careless in his dress,

Gerrit-Huybert-Gerrit Hendricksen and Katrina Meyer had children:

I. Johannes, bap. Jan. 17, 1705; m. 1st, Marritje Flieboom; 2d, Antye Quackenbos. Issue (by his first wife): 1. Cathrina, b. Jan. 2, 1729; 2. Maria, b. March 9, 1733; 3. Gerrit, b. Aug. 19, 1736; 4. Margritie (twin with Gerrit), b. Aug. 19, 1736; (by his second wife) 5. Arie, b. Sept. 10, 1738; m. Aeltje Smidt; 6. Abraham, b. April 2, 1742; d. in inf.; 7. Abraham, b. Dec. 23, 1744; m. Margrietye Blauvelt; 8. John, b. April 14, 1745; 9. Elisabeth, b. Oct. 27, 1750.

II. Willemtie, bap. Oct. 16, 1706; m. Daniel Schuurman. Issue: 1. Annetje, b. June 21, 1727; 2. Gerrit, b. Jan. 27, 1731; d. in inf.; 3. Gerrit, b. Nov. 27, 1732; 4. Cathrina, b. Sept. 28, 1739.

III. Annetje, bap. Oct. 12, 1708; d. in inf.

IV. Arie, b. June 20, 1710; m. Jannetie Van Hoorin. Issue: 1. Gerrit, b. March 12, 1738; 2. Franscynje, b. April 20, 1740; 3. Cathrina, b. July 8, 1742; 4. Christiaan (twin with Cathrina), b. July 8, 1742; m. Cathalyntyte Haldron (ch., Arie, b. April 11, 1772); 5. Cornelis, b. Nov. 29, 1745.

V. Abram, b. April 18, 1712; m. 1st, Geertruy Slingerlant; 2d, Maria Maris. Issue (by his first wife): 1. Gerrit, b. Aug. 30, 1736; 2. Johannes, b. Feb. 18, 1739; (by his second wife) 3. Geertje, b. Sept. 20, 1741; 4. Johana, bap. Dec. 18, 1748; 5. Catharina, b. July 13, 1751; 6. Jan, b. Aug. 14, 1761.

VI. Elisabeth, b. April 18, 1712 (twin with Abram).

VII. Annetie, b. Jan. 6, 1715; m. Petrus Smidt. Issue: 1. Gerrit, b. June 15, 1743; 2. Isaac, b. Dec. 28, 1746; 3. Brichye, b. Aug. 11, 1753.

VIII. Huybart, b. Oct. 14, 1716; m. Alida Verveelen. Issue: 1. Gerrit, b. Jan. 30, 1735; 2. Fietje, b. Aug. 31, 1736; 3. Annetje, b. Aug. 24, 1738; 4. Daniel, b. June 13, 1740; 5. Johannes, b. April 10, 1742; m. Catharina Jansen; 6. Jannetie, b. Oct. 1, 1745; 7. Jannetie, b. Sept. 3, 1748; 8. Abraham, b. Nov. 30, 1750; 9. Elisabeth, b. June 18, 1753; 10. Sara, b. June 22, 1756.

IX. Isaack, b. June 17, 1719.

Abram-Johannes-Gerrit Hendricksen and Grietje Flierbom had children:

I. Catharina, b. Oct. 8, 1721.

II. Jacob, b. Oct. 3, 1723; m. Aeltje Blauvelt. Issue: 1. Margrietye, b. Oct. 17, 1746; 2. Catharina, b. Sept. 29, 1749; 3. Joseph, b. Feb. 17, 1752; 4. Abraham, b. May 18, 1754; 5. Anatie, b. July 15, 1756; 6. Harmen, b. May 9, 1761; 7. Fredericus, b. Sept. 16, 1764.

Jacobus-Johannes-Gerrit Hendricksen and Elisabeth Everett had children:

I. Johannes, b. Dec. 11, 1731. II. Cathrina, b. Nov. 21, 1733. III. Elisabeth, b. Dec. 29, 1735. IV. Margrietye, b. Aug. 12, 1738. V. Annetje, b. June 27, 1741. VI. Sara, b. July 8, 1743. VII. Maria, b. Oct. 29, 1745. VIII. Jacobus, b. July 27, 1748.

David-Johannes-Gerrit Hendricksen and Maria DeClerck had children:

I. Johannes, b. March 27, 1735. II. Jacobus, b. Dec. 12, 1736; d. in inf. III. Cathrina, b. Sept. 25, 1738. IV. Abraham, b. June 29, 1740. V. Jacobus, b. Sept. 22, 1742; prob. m. Catharina Smidt. VI. Cornelius, b. Jan. 9, 1745. VII. Theunis, b. Feb. 2, 1747; m. Cathrina De Baan. VIII. Maria, b. April 30, 1751. IX. Elisabeth, b. Jan. 16, 1757.

Cornelis-Johannes-Gerrit Hendricksen and Grietje Taelman had children:

I. Johannes, b. Sept. 12, 1718. II. Catharyna, b. March 14, 1721. III. Margrietye (twin with Catharyna), b. March 14, 1721. IV. Brechie, b. March 28, 1723. V. Ragel, bap. June 6, 1725. VI. Lea, b. Jan. 14, 1721; m. Gerrit Bogaert. Issue: 1. Grietye, b. Dec. 22, 1751; 2. Johannes, b. Aug. 30, 1755. VII. Maria, b. June 21, 1734. VIII. Elisabeth, b. Sept. 19, 1736. IX. David, b. Oct. 10, 1739.

Jacob-Abraham-Gerrit Hendricksen and Pieterje Haring had children:

strangers usually underestimated his abilities, and were surprised to find that he was a man of superior mentality, who conversed readily and most interestingly on a wide range of topics, and had a remarkable command of language, which he used with great nicety and correctness. His recollections of the early days in and about Paterson were an important

source of information to the writer, who found him, moreover, very accurate in his relations.

IV. John, m. Susan ———; he settled in New York city, and lives in Harlem.

V. Aaron, b. Oct 2, 1810; m. Catharine, dau. of Hessel Doremus, Oct. 15, 1829. Issue: 1. Maria Elisabeth, b.

I. Abram, b. June 14, 1716; m. Jannetje De Clerck. Issue: 1. Cornelia, b. Oct. 1, 1740; 2. Jacobus, b. April 17, 1743; m. Geertje Smith; 3. Annetie, h. Feb. 26, 1747; 5. Elisabeth, b. July 27, 1750; 6. Abraham, b. May 26, 1754.

II. Petrus, h. June 20, 1718; m. Maria Blauvelt. Issue: 1. Pietertje, b. July 24, 1741; m. Claes Van Houten; 2. Catharina, h. July 5, 1743; 3. Joannes, b. July 30, 1745; 4. Jacob, h. March 10, 1747; 5. Catrina, h. Feb. 3, 1749; m. Stephanus Steve; 6. Petrus, b. Jan. 14, 1751; m. Hillette Meyer; 7. Abraham, h. Dec. 15, 1752.

III. Isaac, h. July 2, 1721; m. Catharina (Cathalyntje) Haring. Issue: 1. Jacob, b. Aug. 15, 1746.

IV. Grittie, bap. Feb. 7, 1724.

V. Jacob, b. March 21, 1726; m. Marya Haring. Issue: 1. Margrietje, b. Feb. 26, 1749; 2. Rensye, b. Sept. 21, 1750; 3. Jan, b. July 22, 1752; 4. Jacob, b. March 23, 1757.

VI. Elisabeth, b. Feb. 16, 1729; m. Petrus Perrie. Issue: 1. Jacob, b. June 11, 1751; 2. Catharina, h. Aug. 5, 1754; 3. Petrus, b. Dec. 14, 1762.

VII. Cornelia, b. Dec. 1, 1731.

VIII. Johannis, b. March 20, 1735; m. Antye Blanch; ch., Jacob, b. March 31, 1737.

IX. Cornelius, b. March 8, 1739.

Isaac-Abraham-Gerrit Hendricksen and Elisabeth Van Houten had children:

I. Abraham, b. Dec. 3, 1719; m. Aeltje Kuyper. Issue: 1. Theunis, b. Nov. 2, 1751; 2. Martyntje, b. Jan. 11, 1755.

II. Catharyna, h. March 25, 1721; d. in inf.

III. Theunisse, b. Oct. 9, 1722; m. Jannetje Turneur. Issue: 1. Abraham, b. July 29, 1746; 2. Jacobus, b. June 5, 1749; m. Sara Haring; 3. Catharina, b. Sept. 14, 1752; 4. Isaac, b. Dec. 15, 1753; 5. Catharina, b. Feb. 25, 1758; 6. Jacomyntje, b. Nov. 25, 1760; 7. Elisabeth, h. Sept. 6, 1763; 8. Hendrickus, b. Nov. 19, 1766.

IV. Gerrit, m. Rebecca Westkeet. Issue: 1. Isaac, b. Sept. 18, 1747; 2. Jan, b. Dec. 29, 1749; 3. Elisabeth, b. Jan. 27, 1752; 4. Gerrit, h. May 8, 1757; 5. Jacobus, b. May 17, 1764.

V. Catharina, b. Jan. 15, 1728.

VI. Elisabeth, b. June 24, 1740.

Johannes-Abraham-Gerrit Hendricksen and Rachel Davidse Demarest had children:

I. Grietie, b. Oct. 4, 1726; prob. m. Johannis Haring. Issue: 1. Isaac, b. March 18, 1752; 2. Jan, b. April 25, 1755.

II. Sara, b. Sept. 5, 1728; m. Jeremias Meehie. Issue: 1. Racbel, b. Aug. 13, 1752; 2. Cathlyntje, b. June 7, 1755.

III. Abraham, b. Nov. 15, 1730. IV. Abraham, b. Dec. 5, 1733. V. David, b. June 25, 1738. VI. Elisabeth, b. March 5, 1741. VII. Jacobus, h. Nov. 10, 1745.

Abraham-Abraham-Gerrit Hendricksen had children:

By his first wife (Martyntje Du Maree):

I. Abraham, b. April 24, 1726; m. Maria De Clerck.

II. Sara, hap. Aug. 3, 1729; m. Abraham Kuyper (ch., Martyntje, b. Aug. 2, 1751).

By his second wife (Rachel Demarest):

III. Daniel, b. Nov. 18, 1733; m. Elisabeth Demarest, May 23, 1762. Issue: 1. David, bap. March 6, 1768; 2. Abraham, hap. April 13, 1777.

IV. Martina, b. Sept. 28, 1735. V. David, b. June 21, 1739. VI. Grietie, h. March 1, 1747. VII. Johannis, b. July 7, 1751.

Isaac-Johannes-Gerrit Hendricksen and Elizabeth Meyer had children:

I. Johannes, b. July 22, 1714; m. Heleena Pulen (Poullen); d. May 24, 1794, at Clarkstown. II. Annetie, b. Aug. 29, 1717. III. Gerrit, b. Dec. 20, 1719. IV. Jannetje, b. July 16, 1722. V. Catharina, hap. Jan. 31, 1726. VI. Cornelis, b. March 1, 1727. VII. Abraham, b. Aug. 15,

1729. VIII. Daniel, b. May 3, 1732. IX. Marritie, b. Sept. 9, 1734. X. Elisabeth, b. June 8, 1737. XI. Isaac, h. March 5, 1740.

Fifth Generation.

Isack-Hermanus-Hendrick-Gerrit Hendricksen and Margrietje Smith had child:

I. Harmanus, b. April 16, 1741; m. Rachel Van Orden; d. Feb. 28, 1833. Issue: eight children, the youngest being Brechie (Bridget), h. March 16, 1780; m. Abraham G. Serven, in 1805; d. in Paterson, May 10, 1857; he was b. Sept. 9, 1781, son of Judge Gerret Serven (b. Jan. 10, 1756, son of Abraham Serven and Bregbje Smith) and Elisabeth, dau. of Petrus Van Houten and Marretje Nagel. Abraham G. Serven came to Paterson with his wife and family about 1820; on Feb. 17, 1824, for \$270, he bought from the Rev. Dr. Samuel Fisher a lot on the south side of Market street, directly opposite Church street, 33 ft. 4 in. front by 250 ft. deep, and erected thereon a small frame dwelling. The property was sold, Sept. 30, 1831, to Elias L'Hommiedieu, who conveyed it, May 1, 1833, for \$1,000, subject to a mortgage for \$1,500, to Charles Danforth, who occupied it for many years. Serven ran a line of stages for some time between Paterson and Port Jervis. He d. in Paterson, in 1866. Issue: 1. Elisabeth, m. David A. Cole, of N. Y.; 2. Racbel, m. James Sears, of Cold Spring, N. Y., about 1847; 3. Margaret, m. James Inglis, of Paterson; d. 1890, aged 80 yrs.; 4. Gerrit, d. young; 5. Leah, m. Henry Hawkey, of N. Y.; 6. Ann, m. Edwin P. Parke, of Paterson, and for many years kept a boarding house in Clark street; she d. Oct. 16, 1894, aged 78 yrs.; 7. Isaac, m. Sophia Goodbeart; 8. Charity, d. aged about 20 yrs., unm.

Johannes-Joseph-Hendrick-Gerrit Hendricksen and Margrietje Smidt had children:

I. Joseph, b. Sept. 17, 1740; m. Jobanna Demarest, who was b. Aug. 11, 1749; he d. March 15, 1789; she d. Oct. 7, 1817.

II. Catharina, h. May 14, 1743; m. Harmanis Talama.

III. Elisabeth, b. March 26, 1745; m. Jan Talaman.

IV. Maria, b. Nov. 10, 1747.

V. Anatyte, b. July 22, 1752.

VI. Cornelius, b. March 1, 1750; m. Rebecca Nagel; he lived at Clarkstown, N. Y.

VII. Margrietje, b. Aug. 20, 1754.

VIII. Jobannis, b. May 13, 1758.

IX. Vrouwtje, h. July 3, 1762.

Johannes-Isaac-Johannes-Gerrit Hendricksen and Helena Pulen had children:

I. Elisabeth, b. July 11, 1744.

II. Thomas, b. March 22, 1746; m. Annetje De Clark, b. Feb. 22, 1751, dau. of Daniel De Clark and Marregret Smith; d. Sept. 19, 1827; she d. April 29, 1835. He was a justice of the peace at Clarkstown, Rockland county, N. Y. On Dec. 2, 1796, while still a resident of Clarkstown, he bought from Major Adrian Post, of Pompton, a tract of 147 acres, on both sides of the Wynockie river, and there carried on a grist mill for many years, near the present Pompton station on the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad. He sold the mill-seat, 14½ acres, on May 3, 1824, to his son, Daniel.

III. Isaac, b. Aug. 31, 1750. IV. Jobannis, b. March 6, 1752. V. Cornelis, b. July 17, 1756. VI. Tbemotius, h. April 5, 1762. VII. Abraham, b. May 8, 1764.

Sixth Generation.

Joseph-Johannes-Joseph-Hendrick-Gerrit Hendricksen and Johanna Demarest had children:

I. John, b. May 8, 1770; m. 1st, Racbel Van Orden; she was b. Feb. 18, 1774; d. May 5, 1835; he m. 2d, Sarah, wid. of Isaac Blauvelt, of Paramus, Nov. 29, 1837; d. Nov. 29, 1855. John Joseph Blauvelt, as he was called, came from Hempstead, Rockland county, N. Y., and on

Nov. 27, 1830; m. Jacob Crouter; 2. Catharine Ann, b. June 24, 1834; m. John Bogert, Aug. 9, 1855; 3. Albert, b. Nov. 14, 1835.

VI. Ellen, m. Cornelius A. Bogert. Issue: 1. Leah Ann, b. June 20, 1828.

Jan. 29, 1810, for \$8,250, bought from Halmagh Van Winkle and Ann his wife a tract of 280 acres, derived by the Van Winkles from Jacob Van Houten, on Totowa, immediately southwest of the Paterson city line, and opposite the Lincoln bridge. He carried on farming there until April 3, 1835, when he divided up his extensive farm among his children.¹ He and his first wife are buried in the rear of their former residence, which is now occupied by St. Mary's orphan asylum.

II. Nicholas, b. June 4, 1772; m. Catharine Youry; d. April 19, 1856. Issue: 1. Joseph; 2. Cornelia, m. Peter Johnson; 3. Hannah, m. James Blauvelt; 4. Martha, m. Abraham Serven; 5. Cornelius, m. Maria Haring; 6. William.

III. Cornelius, b. June 12, 1775; m. Bridget, dau. of John Tallman, Nov. 24, 1796; d. June 12, 1858. Issue: 1. Joseph, b. Nov. 8, 1798; m. Rebecca, dau. of Isaac Remsen; d. 1884; 2. John, b. Aug. 21, 1801; m. Margaret, dau. of Jacob De Clark; 3. Cornelius, b. Aug. 20, 1808; m. Sara, dau. of Aaron Demarest; d. 1858; 4. Abraham, b. Jan. 16, 1812; m. Susannah Slaughter; d. 1873; 5. Nicholas, b. July 22, 1814; 6. Tunis, b. March 19, 1817; removed to Wisconsin, where he left descendants.

IV. Daniel, b. Dec. 16, 1782; m. Christina Demarest, Sept. 25, 1806; d. May 12, 1871; she d. Oct. 22, 1846. Issue: 1. Johanna, b. June 1, 1808; m. Christian A. Debaun; d. Dec. 17, 1846; 2. James, b. June 11, 1811; m. Emeline Vanderbelt, Jan. 1, 1837; 3. Rachel.

Cornelius-Johannes-Joseph-Hendrick-Gerrit Hendricksen and Rebecca Nagel had children:

I. Johannes, b. Feb. 7, 1774.

II. Willem, b. June 23, 1780.

III. Cornelis, b. Nov. 19, 1782; m. Martha Sarven, May 21, 1802; d. March 26, 1865; she was b. Feb. 14, 1785; d. March 8, 1873. He served in the Quartermaster's department in the War of 1812. About 1829 he removed to Paterson, residing in Broadway, north side, near Mulberry street. Afterwards, and until the time of his death, he lived at No. 146 Water street. He was employed in the county clerk's office for fifteen years, about 1840-55, and was a Judge of the common pleas, 1837-47.

Thomas-Johannes-Isaac-Johannes-Gerrit Hendricksen and Annettye De Clerck had children:

I. Helena (Elenor), b. March 12, 1771; m. Rem Onderdonk; d. Aug. 6, 1795, at Paterson, and was buried in the old Dutch church burying ground in Ryle avenue.

II. Daniel, b. May 9, 1773; m. Brechye (Bridget), b. Sept. 22, 1775, dau. of Isaac Blauvelt and Bricbye Serven, Oct. 24, 1794, at Tappan; d. Feb. 6, 1831; she d. Feb. 17, 1855. Daniel carried on the grist-mill which had been owned by his father.

III. Johannes, b. Oct. 15, 1776.

IV. Margrietye, b. Nov. 8, 1778.

V. Thomas, b. Feb. 7, 1781.

VI. Annettye, b. June 4, 1783; m. William Berry, of Pompton.

VII. Elisabeth, b. Sept. 5, 1785.

VIII. Timothy (Themotius), b. Jan. 10, 1788. He went out hunting one day, near Paterson, with a man named Burhans. At night the latter returned, with Timothy's watch and gun, saying Timothy had given them to him to deliver to his relatives, as he was going away. The missing man was never heard of again.

IX. Isaac, b. April 19, 1790.

X. Breghye, b. May 17, 1795; d. Jan. 27, 1828.

Seventh Generation.

John-Joseph-Johannes-Joseph-Hendrick-Gerrit Hendricksen and Rachel Van Orden had children:

I. Joseph, m. Maria Van Saun; she d. April 27, 1826, aged 32 yrs., 7 mos., 9 days. His father bought from Abraham Van Houten a plot, 50x125 feet, on the northwest corner of Main and Van Houten streets, to set up Joseph in business. Here Joseph erected a small one-story frame

Jan.-Samuel-Isack-Jacob-Jacob Van Zanen and Rachel Van Gelder had children:

I. Catharine, b. July 12, 1801.

II. Samuel, b. March 16, 1803; m. 1st, Ellen (b. June 21, 1805, dau. of Halmagh—"Rooe Hap"—) Van Houten,

building, painted red, about fifty feet west of Main street, where he kept a general country store, the grocery being in a wing toward Main street. After the war of 1812, business was at a standstill, and John Joseph sold the property, store and all, to James and Brant Van Blarcom, for \$850, and bought his son a farm of 100 acres, for \$2,100, on the Little Falls road, and there Joseph Blauvelt carried on farming. This place is now known as Ryle park. Issue: 1. Rachel, b. Feb. 3, 1816; m. Abraham Garrison, of Newark, Oct. 4, 1836; 2. Jane, b. May 9, 1818; prob. d. in inf.; 3. John, b. Sept. 9, 1821; 4. Eliza, b. Sept. 24, 1824; d. July 21, 1825.

II. John, b. March 19, 1804; m. 1st, Ann Mandeville, from Pompton Plains; she d. May 6, 1839, aged 28 yrs., 9 mos.; be m. 2d, Ann, dau. of William Berry (captain in the War of 1812) and Annettye Blauvelt, of Pompton; d. June 18, 1860. He kept a dry-goods store many years at or near the northwest corner of Main and Van Houten streets. Issue:

By his first wife:

1. Thomas Adrian, b. Sept. 6, 1832; d. April 17, 1857, in Cuba, unm.; he was a clerk in the dry goods store of Blauvelt & Mandeville (his father and his uncle, Thomas Mandeville), on Main street; be afterwards carried on business on his own account.

2. Matilda, b. Oct. 4, 1834; d. April 21, 1892. She was a most self-sacrificing worker in various benevolent and religious lines, and in her later years was especially zealous in behalf of the Y. M. C. A.

3. John Joseph, b. March 3, 1837; m. Lavinia Mandeville; she d. Oct. 5, 1886. He is a successful merchant in New York, and devotes his leisure to the gathering of paintings, of which he has a small but choice collection. The house in which he was born, in Ryle avenue, but thoroughly modernized and enlarged, is his residence.

By his second wife:

4. William Henry, b. Jan. 19, 1841; in business at Richfield Springs, N. Y.; 5. James Van Orden, b. July 9, 1842; d. Oct. 12, 1843; 6. Garret Edwin, b. Nov. 19, 1844; is a manufacturer of woollens, near Amsterdam, N. Y.; 7. Martin, b. Oct. 29, 1846; lives at Yonkers, N. Y.; 8. James, b. Nov. 24, 1847; d. June 11, 1848; 9. Anna Maria, b. Aug. 17, 1849; m. Horace E. Walter, of Richfield Springs, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1875; 10. Emily, b. Dec. 10, 1851; d. May 10, 1854.

III. Jacobus (Jacob, James), m. 1st, Hannah (Jobanna) Blauvelt; she d. Aug. 26, 1834, aged 35 yrs., 9 mos., 23 days; 2d, Maria Demarest, dau. of the Rev. James Demarest, of Tappan; d. 1855; she d. Aug. 12, 1880. He lived on the Totowa road opposite the Laurel Grove cemetery. He was known as James I., or Jacobus J. Blauvelt. His will, dated Jan. 17, 1861, was proved Feb. 20, 1862.¹ Issue:

By his first wife (Hannah Blauvelt):

1. Rachel, b. Jan. 14, 1823; m. William M. Bland, May 23, 1850; 2. Nicholas, b. Aug. 18, 1824; d. Nov. 2, 1824; 3. James Van Orden, d. June 16, 1827; 4. Catharine, d. Oct. 31, 1831, aged 10 mos., 14 days; 5. James V. O., d. Jan. 21, 1834, aged 1 yr., 8 mos., 19 days.

By his second wife (Maria Demarest):

6. John Thomas, b. Dec. 19, 1837.

7. Sarah Ann, b. Dec. 9, 1839; m. George Andruss, of Newark, April 20, 1890.

8. James; he was a promising young law student, when death cut him off in his early manhood.

IV. Gerrit, b. March 18, 1807, in Rockland county, N. Y.; m. Ann Van Saun, Nov. 28, 1833; d. August 11, 1882. He received from his father the rear portion of his farm on Totowa. He sold this in 1855, and removed to Paterson, investing in Main street property (the Old Bank), which subsequently rose greatly in value. Having no children of his own, Mr. Blauvelt "adopted" the Paterson orphan asylum as his special care. It was the constant recipient of his bounty while he lived, and at his death it received from him a bequest of \$9,000.

V. Annaetie (Ann), b. July 31, 1810, on Totowa; m. Edo Van

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, F, 536; W, 460, etc.

¹ Passaic County Wills, B, 351.

Dec. 28, 1826; she d. Aug. 21, 1849; he m. 2d, Sarah A. Stevens (b. Dec. 6, 1825), of Chester, N. Y., March 3, 1853; d. Feb. 2, 1873; his widow is still living (October, 1895). He was known as Samuel J. Van Saun. He was a stair-builder by trade. He was at Acquackanonk some years, but removed to New York early in 1831, where he followed his trade as a builder, for thirty years. In 1861 he went to Warwick, N. Y., where he died.¹ He was an elder in the Reformed church, corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, for some years, and subsequently in the Warwick church, up to the time of his death. He and his wife sang in the choir in the Bleecker street church. Issue: Samuel, b. March 13, 1849; m. Sarah A. Welling (b. April 6, 1851), of Warwick, N. Y., May 8, 1872; he keeps a drug store in that town. Children—1. Clara, b. Sept. 1, 1874; 2. Samuel Welling, b. Jan. 7, 1880.

¹ See p. 259.

Saun. For her children, see above.

VI. Cornelius, b. Sept. 28, 1812, on Totowa; m. 1st, Elizabeth Mandeville; 2d, Anna De Groote; 3d, Maria Risley, who survived him. He studied for the ministry, in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1842, and was pastor at Schraalenburgh, 1842-48; Blue Mountain, 1859-62; Woodstock, 1864-65; Closter City, 1866-75; Linlithgo, N. Y., where he d. in 1881. Issue: 1. Eliza; 2. Rachel Van Orden, b. Jan. 16, 1836; m. George Andruss, of Newark; d. March 4, 1885; 3. Mandeville; 4. Annette; 5. Arthur; 6. Jennie M.; 7. Irving G.

VII. Thomas Ackerman, b. May 14, 1815, on Totowa; m. Polly Hopper, of Small Lots, July 16, 1835; d. Feb. 25, 1838; she m. 2d, Abraham Haring, of Tappan, March 3, 1842. Issue: Rachel, b. July 25, 1836.

Cornelis-Cornelius-Johannes-Joseph-Hendrick-Gerrit Hendricksen and Martha Sarven had children:

I. Cornelius, b. Sept. 7, 1804; m. Mary Bensen,¹ April 28, 1831; d. March 29, 1859; she d. March 29, 1859. He was a foreman or mill-boss in the Phoenix mill, many years. He was called Cornelius C. Blauvelt, jun. Issue: 1. John, m. Jane Bolton; 2. Elisabeth, b. Feb. 19, 1834; 3. William Henry, b. April 29, 1836; m. Mary, dau. of Frederick Gillmor.

II. John, b. Dec. 25, 1805; d. about 1834, unm.

III. Rebecca, b. April 12, 1807; m. Jacob Frederick, and removed to Rockland county. Issue: 1. Cornelius, b. Dec. 30, 1836; 2. Jacob Henry, b. Sept. 20, 1838.

IV. James, b. Aug. 27, 1808; m. Maria Van Riper, and removed to Lafayette, Hudson county. Issue: 1. Mary Catharine, h. Oct. 19, 1834; 2. Martha Ann, b. July —, 1839; 3. James.

V. Joseph, b. April 28, 1810; m. ———. Ch., George, m. Maria J., dau. of Jacob Zabriskie, of Haledon avenue; she m. 2d, John C. Roe.

VI. William Youry, b. Nov. 4, 1812; m. Sarah Ann Stagg; d. Oct. 8, 1852; she d. before him. Issue:

i. Elisabeth, b. July 15, 1835.

ii. Joseph, b. Feb. 20, 1838; m. Lydia M., dau. of William Doughty, Dec. 29, 1859. He has been a valued employe at the Paterson Iron Works for many years. Children—1. William D., cashier of the Second National Bank; 2. Nellie.

iii. Jane, b. Sept. 24, 1849.

VII. Tunis, b. April 13, 1814; d. about 1837, unm.

VIII. Henry Sarven, b. Nov. 3, 1815; m. Susan Post; he was a painter by trade.

IX. Jacob Tallman, h. Feb. 13, 1822; m. Evelene, dau. of Thomas Scott, who came from Ramapo to Paterson; d. Aug. 24, 1890; she d. Jan. 13, 1890. He learned his trade as machinist with Godwin, Clark & Co., and was with that concern, and its successors—Danforth, Cooke & Co., the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company, and the Cooke Locomotive and Machine Company—during a period of forty-four years, being superintendent of the establishment for many years before his death. He had the faculty of getting the best out of the men under

III. Ewout Van Gelder, b. 1805.

IV. Maria, m. Richard Voorhis; d. Aug. 15, 1887, in her 81st year.

V. John, b. Dec. 1, 1812; d. Jan. 3, 1846, at Pompton Plains.

Seventh Generation.

Edo-Isac-Samuel-Isack-Jacob-Jacob Van Zanen and Hannah Blauvelt had children:

I. Rachel Ann, m. Ira Ryerson, of Totowa, April 4, 1867.

II. Caroline, m. John P. Quackenbush, Nov. 26, 1851. Issue: Annie Blauvelt, m. Thomas (son of George) Smith; she d. Dec. 11, 1873; he lives in Gibson City, Ills. Ch., Anna Mae, m. Francis K. Mason, Oct. 16, 1895.

III. Maria Elisabeth, b. May 1, 1833; m. Jacob R. Berdan. Issue: 1. Libbie, m. John Merselis, of Preakness; 2. Mary.

bim, for they all felt that they had in him a just, discriminating superintendent, and a sympathizing friend. He had an unfailing fund of humor, a dry wit, and loved a joke. Issue:

i. Jacob H., b. Aug. 28, 1845; m. Amelia B., dau. of Isaac Schoonmaker, Aug. 23, 1867. Mr. Blauvelt went into the county clerk's office as a copyist, in 1860, and in the course of time proved so valuable an assistant that he was made deputy county clerk. In 1871 he was elected county clerk, and was re-elected in 1876, filling the office for ten years, to the utmost satisfaction of the public, who always found in him a most competent and obliging officer. The knowledge acquired by him in his twenty years' connection with the office has been since utilized by him in searching titles, which he makes a specialty, in connection with his business of conveyancer and insurance agent. He was elected a member of the Board of Education from the Second ward in 1868, and was re-elected in 1870. He has been an officer of the Paterson Mutual Building and Loan Association since 1878, having been President for several years past.

X. Erastus, b. July 13, 1823; m. Ellen Jones, of Utica, N. Y., where he has resided since his marriage.

Daniel-Thomas-Johannes-Isaac-Johannes-Gerrit Hendricksen and Brechye Blauvelt had children:

I. Thomas, h. Nov. 8, 1795; d. Dec. 2, 1867, unm.; he was a mute.

II. Isaac, b. Aug. 22, 1802; m. Isabella, dau. of Christopher Paterson and Polly Doland; d. at Pompton, Jan. 29, 1829; she m. 2d, John Drew, of Pompton. Isaac was a shoemaker, and plied his trade some years in Newark. Issue:

i. A son, d. in inf.

ii. Isaac D., b. Sept. 6, 1827; m. 1st, Abigail, dau. of John and Jane Winans, of Paterson, Sept. 22, 1849; she d. 1866; 2d, Elizabeth Flitcroft, 1868. He was elected to the Assembly in 1864, and was re-elected in 1865. For many years he has carried on the business of carriage builder, in Paterson street. Issue: (by his first wife) 1. Emma, d. at birth; 2. William Parkinson, b. 1851; d. 1855; 3. Isabella, b. 1853; d. 1867; 4. John Davenport, b. 1855; d. 1856; (by his second wife) 5. Daniel; 6. Nettie.

III. Daniel, b. July 26, 1813; m. Eliza Berry, of Pompton; d. Feb. 6, 1878. He succeeded his father and grandfather in the operation of the old grist-mill, on the Wanaque river, just above the Pompton station on the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad. His will, dated June 16, 1870, was proved March 13, 1878.¹ Issue:

i. Daniel, m. Cornelia, dau. of Dr. Lowry, of Newark; he was a captain in the late war, and was killed in the battles before Richmond, May 31, 1864. Children—1. Frank Van Pelt, d. Aug. 16, 1875; drowned at sea, in a storm; 2. Charles Lowry, d. Feb. 25, 1864; 3. Mary Elida, m. Dr. Edward Frost, of Elizabeth.

ii. Peter, m. Ellen Mead, of Bloomingdale; lives in Newark.

iii. Thomas, lives in Paterson, unm.

iv. Samuel, lives in Paterson, unm.

¹ See p. 287.

¹ Passaic County Wills, F, 422.

IV. John Blauvelt, b. Jan. 4, 1836; m. Adaline Jacobus. Issue: i. Joseph P.; m. Sophie Haring, Aug. 17, 1886; 2. Edwin.

Samuel-Albert-Samuel-Isack-Jacob-Jacob Van Zanen and Ann Wessels had issue:

I. Elizabeth Van Houten, b. Sept. 26, 1828; m. Henry Muzzy, Dec. 30, 1851; d. July 15, 1872; he d. Jan. 30, 1886. He came from Waverley, N. Y., to Paterson, in 1849, and carried on the lumber business for twenty years or more. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian church, 1855-1886, a trustee, 1853-60, superintendent of the Sunday School for several years, and a teacher in the school for forty years. Children:

i. Samuel A. (he has been always called Samuel Van Saun), b. Oct. 2, 1852; m. Lucy, dau. of William and Mary (Thompson) Halstead, Jan. 11, 1876. He entered his grandfather's store at an early age, and proved himself so efficient a business man that when Mr. Van Saun retired, in 1874, he transferred his establishment to his son and this grandson. Subsequently Mr. Muzzy formed a partnership with his brothers, Henry and Edward, who deal in agricultural implements, seeds, mill supplies and many other goods, at Nos. 189-191 Main street. Mr. Muzzy was a trustee of the First Presbyterian church, 1878-87, an elder, 1887-92, and superintendent of the Sunday school, 1886-92, filling each position with great fidelity and most acceptably. Since May, 1894, he has been superintendent of the Sunday school of the Church of the Redeemer. He has taken an active part in public affairs, being particularly prominent in military circles, rising from the ranks to the grade of Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey National Guard. It has been very largely through his untiring zeal that the Paterson militia have attained a degree of excellency unsurpassed in New Jersey, and that they have at last one of the finest armories in the State.

ii. Edmund Hamilton, b. Jan. 6, 1854; d. in inf.

iii. Richard Wessels, b. Feb. 20, 1856; d. in inf.

iv. Henry, b. Aug. 19, 1857; m. Harriet Schuyler, dau. of William Goodspeed, Feb. 5, 1885. He is in business with his brothers Samuel and Edward. He has been very popular in military circles, attaining the rank of Major of the Second Regiment.

v. Edward Hamilton, b. Sept. 15, 1859; m. Hattie Boreham, dau. of Alfred and Annie (Sigler) Thorne, Sept. 1, 1886. He is in business with his brothers Samuel and Henry.

vi. Albert Van Saun, b. Dec. 28, 1862; d. in inf.

vii. Ann Elizabeth, b. Nov. 27, 1864.

viii. Mary Williams, b. Jan. 16, 1869.

II. Mary Louisa, b. April 3, 1832; m. Henry A. Williams, May 10, 1855; he d. Nov. 8, 1888. He was a leading lawyer of Paterson for many years; was Mayor of the city, 1861-64, 1867; Senator, 1871-73, and filled a large place in public affairs. Some account of him will be found in the chapter relating to the Bench and Bar.

III. Jane Amelia, b. March 27, 1835; m. William Williams, of Hackensack, June 3, 1862; for many years he was the leading civil engineer in that town.

IV. Julia Sophia Duryea, b. Oct. 23, 1841; d. July 31, 1842.

V. Albert, b. June 7, 1843; m. Isabella, dau. of Ferdinand Ilsley, of Newark. Mr. Van Saun built Apollo Hall, with a view to supplying a first-class place for holding musical entertainments in Paterson. Ch., Anna Isabel, b. March 12, 1877.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGARAW AND THE GOFFLE.

THE SETTLEMENT AND THE SETTLERS.

Where are the graves where dead men slept,

A hundred years ago?

Who, when they were living, wept

A hundred years ago?

By other men

That knew not them,

Their lands are tilled,

Their graves are filled.

Yet nature then was just as gay,

And bright the sun shone as to-day,

A hundred years ago.

The settlement of the Saddle River patent on the one hand, and of Totowa on the other, left a large and fertile tract between, inviting the sturdy pioneer to make his home in this virgin region. The first purchaser of these vacant lands was Marian Campbell, widow of John Campbell,¹ of Perth Amboy, who acquired from the East Jersey Proprietors a tract, described thus: "Being on Passaic river, Beginning by the said River, sixtie-two chaines below the Mouth of Wachra brook And runing North & by west fourtie chaines thence west Ninetie five chaines thence Sowthwest & one degree fiteene minutes more Sowtherly fiftie-one chaines, thence Sowth East & by Sowth to the sayd Passaik River, And thence downe the Streame thereof to where it began, containing after allowances for barrenes, etc., six hundred Acres."² This tract embraced all that portion of Manchester township fronting on the river, from the Wagaraw or Goffle brook nearly to Cherry lane, and extending northwesterly from the river about half a mile. Mrs. Campbell conveyed her purchase (which she probably never saw)

¹ John Campbell, son of John Campbell, having been proscribed, with all the rest of the house of the Earl of Argyle, on account of the religious wars of the time, left Scotland and came to America in 1684, with his wife, three children and eleven servitors. He settled at Perth Amboy, where he died in 1690. His will, dated Dec. 25, 1689, was proved Aug. 2, 1690, and recorded in E. J. Deeds (not Wills), Liber D, f. 223. He devised all his property to his wife, with full power of disposal, and appointed her executrix.

² The patent for this tract is dated Dec. 10, 1696, and is recorded in E. J. Deeds, Liber F, f. 212. The warrant for the survey is dated Feb. 16, 1692, and the survey is recorded in E. J. Surveys, Liber O, f. 160.

to Blandina Bayard, of New York, merchant, by deed dated April 3, 1697. Nine years later—Nov. 11, 1706—Mrs. Bayard conveyed the same tract to George Ryerson, of Pompton, Ryer Ryersen, of New York, yeoman, and Frans Ryerson, also of New York, yeoman. By deed dated April 18, 1707, Ryer Ryersen, yeoman, and Rebecca his wife, of Hackensack, conveyed to Jurian Westerfelt, also of Hackensack, and a yeoman likewise, "all that the full equal and lawful third part and proportion of the above tract,"¹ for the tempting consideration of £46, 13s., 4d., or about \$150, being at the rate of something like seventy cents an acre. It is not probable that the owners of this tract took any steps toward effecting a settlement thereon until more than two years after the deed just mentioned. Then they found some Indians still in possession, and had to deal with them. This Indian title was amicably extinguished, as appears by the following deed:²

To all people and Nations to whome this Instrument shall or may Come, We, Picca Chica, Cancheris Mochsan, Thetochkalm, Mendse-lom, Hachpunc, Inenoch, Gwachpachtan, Amesathawapan, of those Indians Inhabiting the north part of what the English Calls the East New Jersey, native prepietor in Company with Several others of our Relations of Several tracts of Land Lying within the Same Send Greeting, Be it known that we above named have Sold Granted Bargained assigned made over Conveyed and assured, and hy these presents doe Clearly freely and absolutely, give, Grant, Bargain assign, make over Convey and assure and Sell unto George Ryerson of pechqueneck in the province of New Jersey Yeoman and Francis Ryerson of the City of New York Yeoman, and Jurya Westervelt of hackensack³ in the County of Essex in the province of New-Jersey Yeoman their Heirs and assigns for ever All that a Certain tract of Land Lying and heing in the County of Essex in the province of New Jersey afors⁴: on Passaik River, beginning hy the said River and Runing along Jacob Corlion⁴ Line, Backwards tell it Comes to the great Stone⁵ and thence Runing up west north West Line⁶ till it Comes to the first hill and then Runing along to the foot of the Second hill tell it Comes half the hill then Runing along the same Second [hill] tell it Comes to meet a Small Branch or Gully, and then Runing along untell it Comes over the Road of Pamtan, and So along the hill untill it Comes to a thip⁷ Gully of Water Runing were the hill turns a Little West and from thence down to passaik River, where that Little Island is, (onely excepted Schichamack) Together with all and Singular and every the Right, Libertys, Previledges Imuneties Easements, Profitts and Comodities to the Same Belonging or in any wise appertaining and all the Estate Right Title Interest Reversion Remainder Claim and demand whatsoever of us above named Picca Chica, Cancherin, Mochsan, Thetochkalim, Mandschom, Nachpungk, Anenogh, Gwachpachtan, Amesathawapan, or any other Indian or our posterity of in or to

the same helonging or appertaining To have and to hold the afore Mentioned Tract of Land and premises together with all and every its appurtenances unto the above Named George Ryersa Francis Ryersa and Jurya Westervelt, their Heirs and assigns forever, to the sole and only proper use benefit and behoof of the said George Reyerson Francis Ryerson and Jurya Westervelt their Heirs and assigns forever and we above named Picca Chica Cancherin Mochsan, Tetochkalin Mandscham, Wachpunc, Anenoch, Gwachpagtan, Amestatwapan, for our selves and our Successors and posterity Doe promiss Covenant and Grant and agree to and with the above named George Reyerson Francis Reyerson and Jurya Westervelt, their Heirs and assigns, that wee are the true absolute and Lawful owners of the aforesaid granted and hereby to be Granted and hargained tract of Land and premises with its Appurtenances which hath been possessed by our Progenetors and predissessors, Time out of mind, and So from the Said Natural proprietors, from Generation to Generation Successively devolveth to us above Named, and that the above hargained and hereby to hee Granted tract of Land and premises with its appurtenances are free and Clearly acquitted and Discharged of and from all former deeds, Grants Bargains, Sales, Mortgages and of and from all other incumbrances whatsoever had made Comited, Suffered or done hy us as above named and mentioned or any other Indian or Indians whatsoever, and the Same and every part thereof unto the above named George Reyerson Francis Reyerson & Jurya Westervelt their Heirs and assigns shall and will Warrant and forever hy these presents defend, not at all questioning the Most Gracious Concurrence and assistance of her most Sacred Majesty the Glorious Queen of Great Britain, Under the Shadow of whose wings we humbly expect to be protected and preserved against all those who shall Invade our Just Rights therein &c &c, In Testemony whereof we above named have Set our mark and seal this Sixteenth day of Septemher in the year of English count one thousand seven hundred and nine.

Signed Sealed and delivered

in the presence of

John Michael Sperling
Albert Sorkisko als
Interpenter

Picca	his	[L. S.]
mark	Chica	
Cancherin	his	[L. S.]
mark		
Mochsan	his	[L. S.]
mark		
Thetochkolin	his	[L. S.]
mark		
Noschegawas	his	[L. S.]
mark		
Sokiemie	his	[L. S.]
mark		
of Waghach	true mark	[L. S.]
mark	Schenck	
Tephgan	his	[L. S.]
mark		
Seawhan	his	[L. S.]
mark		
Sampgha	his	[L. S.]
mark		
Nengro	his	[L. S.]
mark		
Perawagkeek	his	[L. S.]
mark		
Wegpachtan	his	[L. S.]

Messrs. George Ryerson, Frans Ryerson and Jurian Westervelt soon after secured a deed or patent for "all that tract of land lying in the county of Bergen, beginning upon Passaic river, at the mouth of Bass brook, thence running north north-east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 1.

² This is given from what appears to be a contemporaneous copy of the original. This copy doubtless belonged to Frans Ryersen, one of the grantees named in the Indian deed. From him it passed to his son, Martin, and from Martin to his daughter, Jane, who married James McCurdy. Dr. William Ellison was McCurdy's executor. The document was found among Dr. Ellison's papers by his nephew, William Dickey, who presented it to John Jacob Zahriskie, of Hohokus, in 1849. From him, or his widow, it came into the possession of Mrs. William K. Newton, of Paterson, the present owner.

³ Hackensack was then in Essex county.

⁴ Jacques Cortelyou's line—the line of the Saddle River patent, about where Cherry Lane now is.

⁵ The Big Rock, as it is still called.

⁶ The North West line of the Ramapo patent.

⁷ This would be pronounced *Teep* by the Dutch scrivener. The reference doubtless is to the *Diepval*, or Deep brook that comes down the Goffle hill into the Wagaraw brook, at the Goffle.

Awachra brook, thence down Awachra brook 34 chains upon a straight line, thence east 43 chains south by east to Passaic river, bounding on the west by" the former tract. They caused both these tracts to be surveyed by James Alexander, Surveyor General of East Jersey, with the assistance of Powles Vanderbeck and Andrus Van Buskirk, sworn chain-bearers, who made a map thereof, dividing the same into parcels between the several owners, this survey bearing date June 7, 1721.¹

By deed dated March 16, 1723, George Ryerson of Pack-quanack, and Jurian Westervelt, of Hackensack, released to Frans Ryerson, of the city of New York, two tracts described as follows:

All that lot of land beginning at Passaic river, at the mouth of Pase [Bass] brook, and from thence running north, northeast 80 chains, thence west 25½ chains, south, southwest to Passaic river, thence down the stream thereof to the beginning.

Also lot beginning at a walnut tree upon Passaic river about 38 chains upon a straight line above the mouth of Awachra brook, thence running north 87 degrees west one chain 15 links to a stake; thence north 27 degrees 45 minutes west 76 chains more or less to the back line of the first tract of land above described; thence south 43 degrees 45 minutes west to the most westerly corner of the same tract; thence down along the most westerly line of the same, southeast by south to Passaic river; thence down the stream thereof to the beginning.²

The other owners executed similar releases, whereby the lands were partitioned among the several owners. Notwithstanding the recent survey, a dispute arose between Frans Ryerson and Jurian Westervelt regarding their lines, and on April 25, 1723, they agreed to refer their differences to David Provost and Edmund Kingsland.³

The deed last above mentioned shows that so late as 1723 none of the owners of the Wagaraw tract yet resided on these lands. Indeed, George Ryerson, one of the owners, never lived at Wagaraw, but always at Pacquanac (near the present Mountain View), and died there. By will dated July 26, 1744, proved March 29, 1749, he devised to his son John, his "plantation at Waggrow." John Ryerson took up his residence at Wagaraw, and lived on the Goffle road, about two miles east of the present Paterson city line. By will, dated December 4, 1779, he devised unto his son Hessel the most southerly equal two-thirds parts of his two lots of land, whereon he dwelt, and unto his grandson, John G. Ryerson, eldest son of his son George Ryerson, the most northerly equal third of the said two lots. This tract was partitioned between Hessel and John G. Ryerson by a map made by Abraham Willis, dated February 27, 1796, and in accordance therewith, Hessel Ryerson quit-claimed, March 30, 1796, to John G. Ryerson, three lots, the first containing 77.60 acres, the second 12 acres, and the third 50.26 acres.⁴

Jurrie Westervelt probably removed to Wagaraw about 1730, and took up his residence on the farm allotted to him,

¹ Recitals in deed May 5, 1769, John Ryerse and John Frans Ryerse to John Westervelt, all of Wagaraw. The original deed was formerly in the possession of the late Gerrebrant Ryerson, of Paterson.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 574.

³ Original agreement, formerly in the possession of the late Gerrebrant Ryerson.

⁴ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 477.

a short distance west of the Wagaraw brook, and near the Passaic river.

The share allotted to Frans Ryerson was occupied by his sons—Martin, Theunis, Joris, Derrick and Johannes. The last-named appears to have acquired the greater part of the farm, together with other lands, some of them adjacent to the former, and others more remote. By deed dated May 5, 1769, John Ryerse (son of George), and John Frans Ryerse, both of Wagaraw, quit-claimed to John Westervelt, of Wagaraw, "a lot or parcel of land adjoining Westervelt's homestead, as it was allowed to Jurrian Westervelt, deceased, and run out by James Alexander, being in breadth in the northernmost line 26¾ chains, said survey bearing date June 7, 1721; also another small lot of land, being the third part of all that slip or gore of land lying between John Ryerson's land and Wagre brook, being the middlemost lot of said slip, lying between John Ryerse and John Frans Ryerse, containing 11 acres, bounded south and east by John Ryerson's land, and west and east by Wagare brook, and north by said John Frans Ryerson's land." This deed recites that the three parties named therein "own a tract on Bass brook and Passaic river, containing 387.16 acres, sold them by David Ogden and Richard Morris, executors of Robert Hunter Morris, by deed dated December 12, 1764, recorded in Book AB 5, page 354; also by virtue of a return bearing date June 21, 1765, recorded in Book S 5 at Perth Amboy, f. 252.¹

John F. Ryerson, Gerrebrant Gerritsen, Gerrit Gerritsen, Jurrie Westervelt and John Westervelt agreed, June 11, 1770, in order to settle disputes and controversies lately arisen between them concerning the lands that they held at Wagaraw, "that a fixed line is now settled and agreed upon which said line is to begin at the Great Rock and run from thence to the bend of the Bass brook, commonly so called, and from thence westerly, along the said brook to the King's Road as the same now lyes in their possession."²

John F. Ryerson having joined the British during the Revolution, his lands were confiscated in 1779, and on November 5, 1779, Hendricus Kuyper and James Board, commissioners of forfeited estates, conveyed to John Van Allen, a tract of Ryerson's lands, described as follows:

Beginning at a nut saplin in the line of Cornelius Westervelt, and thence along his land S. 63½ degrees W. one chain, thence N. 83 degs. W. 3.50 chains to the land of the Widow Ryerson, thence along her land 30 degs. E. 29.25 chains, thence W. 5.70 chains, thence N. 12 degs. E. 30 chains, thence W. 25.60 chains to the land of Cornelius Westervelt,

¹ Original unrecorded deed, formerly in possession of the late Gerrebrant Ryerson. The survey describes the tract thus: "Beginning at the meeting of Bass Brook with Pissack River and running from thence N. 20½° E. 81½ chains; S. 87° 44' W. 90 ch.; S. 34° W. 5 ch.; S. 55° W. 6 ch.; S. 4° W. 20 ch.; N. 87½° E. 43 ch.; S. 13° E. 43 ch.; N. 75° E. 6 ch.; S. 62° E. 13½ ch. to the beginning, containing 387.16 acres," but deducting allowances, 368.72 acres net.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 130. John Ryerson and Cornelius Gerritsen had surveyed to them, May 2, 1753, a tract of 218.2 acres on "Krakealvall, on the east of the high mountain on a point of land on the meeting of a small run called 'Great Gullie' run with said Krakealvall brook," by virtue of a deed from Thomas Bartow, dated March 29, 1753, recorded in E. J. Deeds, Liber A B 3, f. 264; also a tract of 100 acres north of that just described.—*E. J. Surveys*, S 3, f. 310.

thence along said land N. 18 degs. E. 41.60 chains to the land of said Widow Ryerson, thence along said land, S. 54 degs. E. 25.82 chains, thence N. 35 degs. E. 28.42 chains, thence N. 51 degs. W. 25.82 chains, thence N. 18 degs. E. 12.70 chains, to the Ramapo patent, thence along said patent S. 51 degs. E. 28.60 chains, to the rock called the Station Rock, thence from said rock, 121 chains to the place of beginning. Bounded west by the land of the Widow Ryerson and Cornelius Westervelt; north by the Ramapo patent, east by the Sloomterdam patent, and south by Passaic river, containing 262 acres more or less.¹

By deed dated the same day, John Van Allen bought from Hendricus Kuyper and Gerret Lydecker, commissioners of forfeited estates, another farm of John F. Ryerson's which had been confiscated in like manner, and which included the homestead, etc.:

Beginning at the Passaic river and along the east line of Cornelius Westervelt, thence along said line, N. 18 degrees E. 40 chains, to the line of the Widow Ryerson, thence along said land, N. 87 degrees E. 12.86 chains, thence S. 18 degrees W. 47 chains to the Passaic river, thence along said river N. 81½ degrees W. 4 chains, thence 10.50 chains to the beginning. Bounded south by Passaic river, north by land of Cornelius Westervelt, and north and east by land of the Widow Ryerson, containing 40 acres.

By deed dated January 16, 1787, Cornelius Haring, agent of forfeited estates, conveyed to Benjamin Shotwell, still another farm of John F. Ryerson, which had been confiscated in 1779. This is described as a "tract at Wagaraw and adjoining with one end thereof to the north part of a tract of 131 acres formerly surveyed and returned to the said John Frans Ryerson and Derrick Ryerson, beginning at the north corner of said tract," etc., etc., containing 60.98 acres.²

By deed dated March 8, 1787, Cornelius Haring, agent of forfeited estates, conveyed to John Stevens, jun., of Hoboken, two other tracts of land of John F. Ryerson, which had been confiscated; one of these contained 54.93 acres, and another contained 20 acres, on the southeast of High Mountain, adjoining the north side of a tract of land belonging to John Ryerson and Cornelius Gerretsen, which contained 229.14 acres. Stevens conveyed these two tracts, December 1, 1792, to Richard Degray.³

Hessel Ryerson conveyed to John Westervelt, May 5, 1789, for £81, a tract of 15 acres on the Passaic river, adjoining Cornelius Westervelt, and on Feb. 10, 1797, for £1,620, he conveyed to Laurence Van Buskirk,⁴ of Harrington, Bergen county, a tract of 158 acres, adjoining Passaic river and the Wagaraw brook.⁵ John Westervelt conveyed to Richard Degray, May 1, 1800, for \$3,525, a tract of 141.14 acres, on the Passaic river and Wagaraw brook.⁶ John Van Allen sold 96 acres adjoining lands formerly of Cornelius Westervelt, on June 10, 1782, to Jacob Ackerman, for £245.⁷ Ackerman bought other lands on the Passaic river and on Wagaraw brook, and carried on extensive milling operations for a number of years.

The land in the northern part of the township, along the

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 224.

² *Ib.*, A, 235.

³ *Ib.*, A, 377, 380.

⁴ It is said that Van Buskirk went to Nova Scotia. He had two grandsons—Lawrence and Inglis—who came from Nova Scotia to visit their relatives at the Goffle, in 1836.

⁵ *Ib.*, B, 68, 250.

⁶ *Ib.*, B, 113.

⁷ *Ib.*, D, 450.

Wagaraw or Goffle brook, was taken up about 1730 by the Gerritsens, as mentioned on a previous page. From the Gerritsens, the title to a large portion of this tract passed to the Van Winkles, in whom it still remains.

The ancestry of the Westervelt family, who figure so largely in the land titles of the Wagaraw patent, and its subdivisions, is detailed on previous pages. Some account will now be given of

THE RYERSONS.

In 1646 Adriaen Reyersen and Martin Reyersen (so they wrote their names) emigrated from Amsterdam to New Netherland. Both were unmarried, and probably were but lads. It has been conjectured that perhaps they were sons of Reyer Elbertsen, who came from Utrecht, and settled at Albany,¹ but there seems to be little or no ground for this supposition.² Adriaen and Marten settled at Flatlands, L. I., soon after their arrival, and in the course of time acquired property and position in the new country.

Adriaen Reyersen m. Annetje Martense Schenck, of Flatlands, July 29, 1659. Removing to Flatbush, he was a magistrate there in 1677-78-79; was on the assessment rolls of 1675 and 1698, and took the oath of allegiance to the English in 1687. He d. Nov. 24, 1710.³

Marten Reyersen took up his residence in Brooklyn, where he m. Annetje (b. Feb. 8, 1646), dau. of Joris Jansen Rapalje,⁴ May 14, 1663; she m. 2d, Joost Fransz, widr. of Geertje Auke, Jan. 30, 1692. In 1676 Martin Reyersen was assessed in Brooklyn for 4 horses, 11 cows, 2 hogs and 31½ morgens of upland and meadow, the whole valued at £180, 10s.; in 1683, for only £122, 10s.; he was a member of the Brooklyn church in 1677; in 1679 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and in 1682 received the office of constable.⁵ No record of his death has been found.

Second Generation.

Adriaen Reyersen and Annetje Martense Schenck had children:

I. Jannetje, b. July 25, 1660; prob. m. Jacobus Hege-man, Oct. 14, 1683.

II. Elbert, b. Aug. 14, 1663; m. Catalina, dau. of Rem Janse Vanderbeck, April 18, 1689; lived in New Lotts. He

¹ Riker's Hist. of Harlem, 173; Pearson's First Settlers of Albany.

² The baptismal name Elbert appears but once in the Reyersen Genealogy.

³ Bergen's Kings County Settlers, 240.

⁴ Joris Jansen de Rapalié, a Huguenot, from Rochelle, France, came to New Netherland with other colonists in 1623, in the *Unity*, a ship of the West India Company, and settled at Fort Orange (now Albany), where he continued three years. In 1626 he removed to New Amsterdam. On June 16, 1637, he bought from the Indians a tract of 325 acres, called *Rennegaconck*, now in the city of Brooklyn, and there he spent the remainder of his life, dying about 1670. He m. Catalyntie, dau. of Joris Frico; she was b. in Paris, and d. Sept. 11, 1689, aged 84 yrs. Their child Sara, b. June 9, 1625, is said to have been the first white child born in New Netherland, in recognition whereof the Dutch authorities granted her a tract of land in the Wallebocht.—*Riker's Annals of New-town*, 267. The descendants of this early Huguenot immigrant generally write the name Rapelye.

⁵ Bergen's Kings County Settlers, 241; N. Y. Doc. Hist., III., 275, 292.

signed his name "Elbert Adriaensen." His descendants followed his example, and took the name Adriance.

III. Marten, b. March 9, 1668; m. Sarah, dau. of Rem Janse Vanderbeck; d. Oct. 30, 1754, at Flatbush, L. I. He was known as "Martin the Boer," or farmer. He wrote his name "Martin Adriaens," but his children were known as Martense, which name has been retained by his descendants. Issue: 1. Rem, b. Dec. 12, 1695; 2. Gerret, b. Dec. 24, 1698; 3. Jannatje, b. Jan. 31, 1702; m. Peter Stryker, May 18, 1720; 4. Antje, b. Nov. 5, 1705; 5. Adrian, b. Oct. 24, 1707.

IV. Grietje, b. March 28, 1670.

V. Sarah, b. June 9, 1672; d. young.

VI. Reyer, b. May 28, 1673; d. young.

VII. Neeltje, b. Dec. 7, 1675.

VIII. Reyer, b. March 31, 1678; d. young.

IX. Abraham, b. Nov. 21, 1680; m. Femmetje Van Cleef.

X. Sarah, b. Nov. 21, 1680.

XI. Reyer, b. May 6, 1683.

XII. Gosen, bap. April 29, 1686; m. Femmetje Vanderbilt. Ch., Adrian, b. 1715; m. Hester Dubois; d. Dec. 12, 1779. Adrian lived on Staten Island, where he left issue: 1. Lewis, b. Dec. 4, 1754; d. April 13, 1806; 2. Arie; 3. Gozen, whose will was proved Jan. 13, 1802.

Martin Reyersen and Annetje Joris Rapelje had children:

I. Marritie, bap. Nov. 16, 1664; m. Paulus Turck, jun. (bap. July 13, 1664, son of Paulus Turck and Aeltje Barents), April 27, 1688. Issue: 1. Paulus, bap. July 24, 1689; 2. Sara, bap. March 29, 1691; d. in inf.; 3. Sara, bap. April 27, 1692; 4. Johanna, bap. Feb. 24, 1695; 5. Marten, bap. Dec. 19, 1697; 6. Jacob, bap. July 21, 1700; 7. Maritje, bap. Nov. 14, 1703.

II. Joris, bap. Sept. 19, 1666; m. Anneken Schouten, widow of Theunis Dey, Aug. 11, 1691; he d. about 1749-50; she was b. March 17, 1656; d. March 17, 1743. Joris lived at the Walle Bocht, and she in New York, at the time of their marriage. In 1695 he joined with Major Anthony Brockholst, Captain Arent Schuyler and others, in the purchase of several extensive tracts of land, embracing the western part of the present Wayne township, and most of the northern part, extending to and including the Falls of Pompton. Also an extensive tract of land in Pequannock township, Morris county. He settled at Pacquanac, near the present Mountain View, about 1710. He was a deacon in the Hackensack church in 1716. He was appointed captain of the foot company in the precinct of Saddle River, under command of John Johnston, August 17, 1715, and on Dec. 1, 1739, he was appointed a justice of the peace for Bergen county, and Judge, March 28, 1749, some days after his death. In 1719 a road was laid out across his lands, which passed "through seven of his fences, taking fourteen trees of his orchard, his cellar and his well." He protested so effectively against this invasion that the Governor's Council requested his Excellency to reprimand the surveyors of the highways who had laid

out the road.¹ His residence was the most prominent in his region for many years,² as he was himself the leading citizen. His will, dated July 21, 1744, witnessed by Joseph Bartram, Jacob Mead and Henry Mandeville, was proved March 29, 1749. To this instrument he affixed the name *Yores reyerse*. He gave his eldest son, John, twenty shillings; to his daughters, Mary Reading and Blandina Hall, £450; to each of the eight children of his deceased daughter, Anna Wessels, £18, 15s. To son John "all my plantation or farm on which him my said son John now liveth situate lying and being at a place called or known by the name of Waggrow, excepting the benefit of a certain brook or run of water that runs through said plantation and two Acres of Land and a half at the West Side of the said brook and half an acre of Land at the east side of said brook at the most convenient place for Building or Erecting of a Mill." To sons George and Luke "all that two lots or parcels of land on which I now live at Pacquanac commonly called or known by the name of the Home lots to be equally divided between them the south part adjoining Margaret Mead's lots to be my son George's and the north part adjoining Henry Brockholst to be Luke's." To George and Luke "all my two lots of land in Pequannock, Morris county, one of them on a brook called Beaver dam. . . . Another tract of land which I have in partnership with Derick Dey in Pequannock, Morris county, at the upper end of the Plains shall be sold to pay my debts."³

III. Reyer, m. Rebecca Van der Scheuren, May 22, 1696, he being of the Walebocht and she of N. Y. at the time. He probably removed to Hackensack or vicinity, about 1708, as his wife joined the Hackensack church in October of that year. He bought from George Willocks, Andrew Johnston and Mary Johnston, of Perth Amboy, by deed dated May 19, 1727, a tract of 614 acres, between the Ponds and Pompton, and took up his residence there, farming, and probably running a mill. On Oct. 1, 1746, he conveyed 179½ acres of his farm to his son Jacobus, who devised the same to his children, and they conveyed to John Westervelt, Oct. 30, 1797. The rest of the estate was held by Reyer's other children, for nearly a century. Reyer was appointed a justice of the peace for Bergen county, Dec. 1, 1739, and Major of the Bergen regiment of militia, three days later. He d. intestate, and letters of administration were granted on his estate, Dec. 15, 1783, probably some years after his decease.

IV. Catalyntie (Catryn Martens), bap. Jan. 3, 1671; m. 1st, Samuel Berry (b. in Vlissingen-Flushing-Holland), ⁴ Feb. 18, 1690; 2d, Pauwelis Vander Beeck, y. m. (b. at

¹ N. J. Archives, XIV., 137, 141, 142; XV., 191; XVI., 90.

² According to tradition his house stood on the west side of the Mountain View road, at Pacquanac, about halfway between the residences formerly of the late Sheriff Alfred Ryerson and George J. Ryerson.

³ E. J. Wills, E, 283.

⁴ This Samuel Berry, native of Flushing, in Holland, was the ancestor of the Berry family of Pompton Plains. Capt. John Berry, an Englishman, of New Barbadoes Neck, was the ancestor of the Berry family of Passaic and Bergen counties. It is not easy always to distinguish between the descendants of Samuel and John.

Gouwanes), June 12, 1703. She lived for some years on Long Island, then at Pacquanac, and finally on Pompton Plains. Issue (by her first husband): 1. Debora, bap. July 28, 1691; d. about 1776, unm.; 2. Martin, m. Maria Roome, April 15, 1720; 3. Johanna, bap. Dec. 22, 1695; m. Peter P. Roome; 4. Samuel, bap. April 10, 1698; m. Jemima Van Duyn; 5. Paulus, m. Annetje Suydam; 6. Sarah, d. unm.; (by her second husband) 7. Catalyna, b. Oct. 25, 1704; m. Johannis Van Gelder; 8. Maria, b. Feb. 21, 1706; m. Garret Debow, Aug. 23, 1727; 9. Sarah, b. Dec. 31, 1708; d. young, unm.; 10. Elizabeth, b. April 7, 1711; m. David Van Gelder, Oct. 21, 1728.

V. Sara, bap. May 30, 1673; m. Gerret Burger (bap. Jan. 3, 1671, son of Jan Borger and Lysbeth Claes), Dec. 6, 1692. Issue: 1. Lysbeth, bap. Feb. 11, 1694; 2. Johannes, bap. April 28, 1695; 3. Johanna, bap. Aug. 15, 1697; 4. Elisabeth, bap. Jan. 21, 1700; 5. Johannis, bap. May 24, 1702; 6. Marte, bap. Sept. 17, 1704; 7. Sara, bap. Oct. 20, 1706; 8. Pieter, bap. Dec. 16, 1711; 9. Eva, bap. Nov. 1, 1713.

VI. Geertje, m. Abraham Van Duyn (from Swol, son of Gerret Cornelisse and Jacomyntie Jacob Swarts), April 3, 1696. He lived at New Utrecht and she at New York. Issue: 1. Marten, bap. 1698; 2. Abraham, bap. 1699; 3. Isaac, bap. 1706; 4. Geertje, bap. 1710. In 1706 the family removed to Cecil county, Md.

VII. Jakobus, bap. Dec. 27, 1677; m. Styntje ——. In 1698 he was a constable at Flatbush, L. I.

VIII. Helena, m. Johan Okey Van Nuys (son of Jan Janszen Van Nuys and Eva ——), Sept. 11, 1703. Issue: 1. Johanna, bap. Feb. 20, 1706; 2. Isaack, bap. March 9, 1708; 3. Maria, bap. March 8, 1710; 4. Catlyntje, bap. March 19, 1718; 5. Jakobus (?), bap. Oct. 17, 1725.

IX. Lyntje (Leentje, Lena), bap. April 2, 1682.

X. Cornelis, m. Sara Jorisse; he lived at or near Jamaica, L. I.

XI. Frans, bap. Aug. 2, 1685; m. Jenneken Dey (bap. Nov. 24, 1685, dau. of Theunis Dircksen Dey and Anneken Schouten); d. prior to Oct. 29, 1748; she d. about 1763. Frans lived in New York until about 1723, when he removed to Wagaraw.

Third Generation.

Joris-Marten Reyersens and Anneken Schouten had children:

I. Johanna (Annatie), bap. June 15, 1692; m. Evert Wessels,¹ Sept. 7, 1715; he m. 2d, Rachel Post (wid., b. at Tappan), in 1738.

¹ The Wessels family in this neighborhood doubtless descend from Wessel Evertsen, who probably came from Wessem, a village of 850 inhabitants, on the river Maas, in the diocese of Munster, near the centre of the Duchy of Limburg, in the southeastern part of Holland. His wife was Geertie Boute or Bouten. He received a grant of land in New Amsterdam, July 2, 1646.

Second Generation.

Wessel Evertsen and Geertie Boute had children:

I. Wessel, b. in Wessem; m. Marritje ten Eyck, from Amsterdam, Dec. 17, 1670, in N. Y. He was called Wessel Wesselszen.

II. Grietje, bap. March 28, 1644, in N. Y.

III. Jan, bap. July 16, 1656, in N. Y.

II. Marten, bap. Sept. 17, 1693; d. in inf.

III. Johannes, bap. Aug. 8, 1694; m. 1st, Maritje Janse

IV. Evert, b. in N. Y.; m. Jannetje Claes Stavast, from Kuynder, in Overijssel, Nov. 12, 1671; she m. 2d, Pieter Lakeman, of Staten Island, May 6, 1698. Evert was called Evert Wessels, or Wesselszen.

Third Generation.

Wessel-Wessel Evertsen and Marritje ten Eyck had children:

I. Wessel, m. Maria Tenyk, May 12, 1706, in N. Y. By a curious coincidence, father and son, each of the same name, had each a wife of the same name.

II. Grietje, m. Enoch-Michielsen Vreeland, Aug. 23, 1691; d. Nov. 20, 1697.

Evert-Wessel Evertsen and Jannetje Claes Stavast had children:

I. Wessel, m. Susan Tienhoven; he was called Wessel Evertsen.

II. Grietje, bap. May 6, 1682; m. Johannes Reyerse.

III. Evert, bap. July 13, 1684; d. in inf.

IV. Jannetje, bap. Oct. 28, 1685.

V. Evert, bap. March 2, 1688; prob. m. Hillegont Jacobse. Ch., Evert, b. Feb. 12, 1708.

Fourth Generation.

Wessel-Evert-Wessel Evertsen and Susan Tienhoven had children:

I. Evert, bap. Dec. 25, 1692; m. Annatie Reyerse; he was called Evert Wesselse or Wesselszen. He m. 2d, Rachel Post, wid., b. at Tappan, and l. at Acquackanonk, in 1738.

II. Lucas, bap. Feb. 16, 1696.

III. ———, b. Oct. 10, 1700.

Fifth Generation.

Evert-Wessel-Evert-Wessel Evertsen and Annatie Reyerse had children (who were all called by the patronymic Wessels):

I. Jannetye, b. May 19, 1716, on Long Island; m. Michiel Van der Voort, Dec. 20, 1734; she was of Acquackanonk at the time.

II. Lena, b. May 20, 1718, at Acquackanonk; m. Hessel Brouwer (b. at Bergen, son of Uldrick Brouwer), Jan. 20, 1739.

III. Wessel, b. Oct. 28, 1720; m. Sarah Post.

IV. Antje, b. Jan. 24, 1724.

V. Joris, b. Jan. 24, 1724 (twin with Antje); m. Lea Spier, May 10, 1747; she was b. at Acquackanonk, and l. at Weezel. (See p. 189.)

VI. Lucas, b. Oct. 21, 1727; m. 1st, Annathje Van Driessen, Nov. 19, 1752; she was a dau. of the Rev. Johannes Van Driessen, pastor of the Acquackanonk church; he m. 2d, Peggy (Margrita) Booth, m. 1, Feb. 4, 1785. Lucas bought Lot No. 14, in the Gotham subdivision, near the present Monroe street, Passaic, and carried on the business of tanner and currier, on the Simmons brook, just east of the present Main avenue.

VII. (prob.) Rachel, m. 1st, ———; 2d, Hendrick Veltman, widr., Jan. 9, 1754.

VIII. Maria, b. Oct. 12, 1729; m. Johannis Reyerse.

Sixth Generation.

Wessel-Evert-Wessel-Evert-Wessel Evertsen and Sarah Post had children:

I. Adriaen, b. Nov. 21, 1756.

II. Annaatje, bap. Jan. 22, 1764; m. Johannes Ryke (Ryker). Issue: 1. Adriaen, b. Jan. 3, 1777; 2. Abraham, b. Sept. 9, 1782; 3. Joannes, b. Sept. 11, 1786.

III. Catharina, b. March 23, 1768.

Joris-Evert-Wessel-Evert-Wessel Evertsen and Lea Spier had children:

I. Annetje, bap. May 10, 1749; m. Abraham Van Houten; d. Aug. 7, 1822. (See p. 246.)

II. Hendrick, m. Jannetje Degrauw, Nov. 15, 1778.

Lucas-Evert-Wessel-Evert-Wessel Evertsen had children:

By his first wife (Annathje Van Driessen):

I. Johannis, b. Sept. 6, 1754; d. young.

II. Annaatje, m. Dirck Stagg, m. 1. Feb. 24, 1776.

By his second wife (Peggy Booth):

III. John, b. Nov. 24, 1785; he was called John L. Wessels; he d. at Pompton. His dau. Rebecca m. Dr. William Washington Colfax, of Pompton, and d. Jan. 20, 1849.

Spier (b. and l. at Acquackanonk), Oct. 27, 1716;¹ 2d, Geertje Hessels. He lived at the Goffle, on the farm devised to him by his father. He was appointed a justice of the peace for Bergen county, March 28, 1749, Feb. 16, 1762, and Sept. 8, 1770. He was called Johannes Reyerse, or John G. Ryerson. His will, dated Dec. 4, 1779, was proved May 14, 1782. It was witnessed by Adrian Van Houten, John Westervelt and Richard Van Houten. He devised to his grandson, John Ryerson, eldest son of his son George, the "equal third part of my estate I now dwell upon excepting twenty acres heretofore conveyed by deed of gift unto my sons George and Hessel;" to son Hessel, two-thirds of "the tract I dwell on, beginning at Passaic river," etc.; to eldest son John, ten shillings; Hessel "to maintain my son John during life."²

IV. Marritje, b. Aug. 29, 1696; d. in inf.

V. Marten, bap. Oct. 9, 1698; m. Catharine Cox; she was probably a dau. of Thomas Cox, one of the early settlers of Monmouth county, from Long Island, and who was one of the Proprietors of East Jersey. Marten settled at Readington, Hunterdon county, and joined the Reformed church there on confession in 1726. He was a surveyor, and as such was designated one of the assistants to run the line between East and West Jersey in 1743. He was appointed, April 18, 1740, one of the commissioners to enlist men for the prosecution of the war against Spain. On Dec. 1, 1739, he was appointed Judge of the Hunterdon common pleas, and again March 28, 1749. In 1748 he was one of the managers of the lottery to raise money for finishing the Presbyterian church and buying a parsonage at Amwell. He acquired, from time to time, large tracts of land in West Jersey. Perhaps his real estate investments proved disastrous, for on Dec. 13, 1771, a petition was presented to the Governor's Council, from Thomas Atkinson and twenty-six others, setting forth the good character and distressed circumstances of Martin Ryerson, and praying that he might be relieved by the Legislature. The desired relief, however, was not afforded him. Administration on his estate was granted Sept. 2, 1790.

VI. Marritje, bap. July 29, 1699; m. John Reading, of Readington, Hunterdon county, in 1720, and joined the Reformed church there by certificate in 1721; d. April 17, 1774; he d. Nov. 7, 1767, aged 81 years. They are buried in the Presbyterian church yard at Amwell. He was born in 1686, son of John Reading. He was a member of the Governor's Council, 1719-67, and being President of the Council, be-

came acting Governor in 1746 and in 1757-58. He was one of the Deputy Surveyors for West Jersey. Issue: 1. John, b. 1722; m. Isabella, dau. of William Montgomery, of Ayre, Scotland; 2. George, b. 1725; elected a member of the Assembly in 1761; d. 1792; 3. Daniel, b. 1727; m. Euphemia, dau. of Col. John Reid, of Monmouth county; d. 1768; 4. Joseph, b. 1728; m. Amy Pierson; he was a captain of militia, and a judge in 1776; his will is dated 1806; 5. Richard, b. 1732; m. Catharine —; removed to Long Island, and d. about 1781; 6. Thomas, b. 1734; 7. Ann, m. the Rev. Charles Beatty, in 1746; she d. at Greenock, Scotland, whither she had gone for her health; 8. Mary, m. the Rev. William Mills, of Jamaica, L. I.; 9. Elizabeth, m. John Hackett, of Hackettstown; 10. Samuel, b. 1741; d. 1749.

VII. Helena, bap. Feb. 2, 1701; d. young.

VIII. Jores, bap. Jan. 5, 1703; m. Maria (Polly) Du Bois (dau. of Abraham Du Bois, of Sourland), June 6, 1744; d. April 23, 1792; she d. April 8, 1792, in her 81st year. He was appointed a Judge of the Bergen common pleas, Feb. 16, 1762, again on April 21, 1768, and Sept. 8, 1770. He lived on part of his father's farm at Pacquanac.

IX. Luykas, bap. April 9, 1704; m. 1st, Elisabeth, dau. of David Howell, of Hunterdon county; 2d, Susanna Van der Linden, y. d., June 12, 1745; he was of Pompton, and she of Hackensack. He lived at Pacquanac, on part of the old homestead, except for a few years, about 1749-53, when he resided in Hunterdon county. His will, dated Dec. 6, 1763, was proved March 17, 1764.¹ It was witnessed by Thomas Jones, Caleb Worden and Roelf Jacobes. He gave his eldest son, Luke, ten shillings; to son George "the farm I live on on the east side of Pequannock river laying between George Ryerse on the south and Nicholas Jones on the north as I hold the same by virtue of the last will and testament of my father; also 240 acres on the road from Pacquanac to Pompton . . . £100 to my daughters, Mary Brown, Ann Ryerse and Elizabeth Ryerse; to daughter, Mary Brown, a lot of eight acres on the road from Pacquanac to Pompton, for life, with remainder to her heirs of her body; to Johanna Vanderhoff my cupboard and weaver's loom, and eight acres of land; also the lot of land above Barent Francisco, on the road that leads from Newfoundland on the south side of Pequannock river . . . to son Luke two tracts of land at Pompton which he conveyed to me May 4, 1762." Executors—"my two cousins, Martin Francis Ryerson, Jacobus Bargo, and my son George Ryerson."

X. Blandina, bap. May 8, 1706; m. George Hall, jun. (bap. Sept. 3, 1704, son of George Hall, or Joris Haal, of Kingston, who removed about 1707 to the vicinity of Somerville, N. J.). Issue: 1. Anne, bap. April 14, 1734; 2. George, bap. March 28, 1736; 3. Maritje, bap. Jan. 9, 1738; 4. Joseph, bap. Aug. 8, 1741; d. in inf.; 5. Joseph, bap. Oct. 3, 1747.

XI. Elizabeth, m. her cousin, William Ryerson, son of Ryer Ryersen, July 26, 1735.

Ryer-Marten Reyersen and Rebecca Van der Scheuren had children:

Seventh Generation.

Hendrick-Joris-Evert-Wessel-Evert-Wessel Evertsen and Jannetje Degraauw had children:

I. Lea, b. Feb. 25, 1779; m. Jacob Gerreson, of Acquackanonk. Issue: 1. John, b. Aug. 27, 1803; 2. Annahtye, b. July 4, 1805; 3. Gerterau, b. Sept. 28, 1807; 4. Abraham, b. March 11, 1810.

II. Casparus, b. Jan. 9, 1781; m. Neesje Van Houten, Oct. 2, 1808. (See p. 254.) Issue: 1. Ann, b. Nov. 7, 1808; m. Samuel A. Van Saun, Oct. 20, 1825; d. March 23, 1844; 2. Richard, b. Nov. 25, 1810; m. Hannah, dau. of Cornelius G. Garrison; both are dec., without issue; 3. Jane, b. Feb. 15, 1814; m. Garret A. Hopper, who was a prominent politician of Paterson for many years.

¹ See page 187.

² E. J. Wills, M, 52.

¹ E. J. Wills, H, 417.

I. Margareta, *bap.* Jan. 10, 1697; *m.* Pieter Tibout, of Ackinsack, March 3, 1716. She joined the Hackensack church upon confession, July 1, 1720. Issue: 1. Willemtie, *bap.* Dec. 26, 1716; *d. in inf.*; 2. Andries, *bap.* April 6, 1718; 3. Rebecka, *bap.* Aug. 2, 1719; 4. Willemtie, *bap.* April 10, 1721; 5. Annatie, *bap.* Dec. 16, 1722; 6. Reyer, *bap.* March 15, 1724; 7. Marytje, *bap.* March 6, 1726; 8. Elisabeth, *bap.* Oct. 1, 1727; 9. Catrina, *b.* March 1, 1729; 10. Rachel, *bap.* April 2, 1738.

II. Annetje, *bap.* Oct. 16, 1698; *m.* Corynus Bertholf (b. at Acquackanonk), Aug. 30, 1718. She joined the Hackensack church on confession, July 6, 1718. Issue: 1. Martina, *bap.* July 19, 1719; 2. Johannes, *bap.* Sept. 11, 1720; 3. Guiliaem, *bap.* Feb. 4, 1722; 4. Rebecka, *bap.* March 15, 1724; 5. Elisabeth, *bap.* July 10, 1726; 6. Jacobus, *bap.* Sept. 27, 1728.

III. Marten, *bap.* Nov. 3, 1700; *d. in inf.*

IV. Marten, *bap.* Feb. 27, 1702; *m.* Elizabeth Laroe (b. and l. at Hackensack), Oct. 4, 1734. She joined the Hackensack church upon confession, Nov. 10, 1734.

V. Sara, *bap.* Dec. 31, 1704; *m.* Cornelius Van Blerkum, Feb. 4, 1727.¹

VI. Jacobus, *bap.* Oct. 27, 1706; *m.* Marytje Van Blarcom (b. and l. at Per-E-mus),² Oct. 19, 1739.

VII. Elena, *bap.* Jan. 29, 1709; *d. in inf.*

VIII. Lena, *bap.* April 13, 1712.

IX. Willem, *bap.* May 30, 1714; *m.* Elizabeth Ryerse, July 26, 1735.

X. Johannes, *bap.* Nov. 11, 1716; *m.* Cathlyna Berrie (b. July 15, 1721, dau. of Martin Berry and Maria Roome), Jan. 13, 1741.

Jakobus-Marten Reyersen and Styntje ——— had children:

I. Jacob, *m.* Antje Voorhees, and lived at the Wallebocht, L. I. Issue: 1. Martin, *m.* Breghe Ryerson; *d.* Aug. 12, 1778; 2. Geertje; 3. John; 4. Antje; 5. Jannetje; 6. Styntje. This family lived at the Wallebocht, L. I.

II. Annatie, *bap.* July 16, 1702.

III. Marten, *b.* Oct. 7, 1704; *m.* Elisabeth Remsen; *d.* Aug. 12, 1778; she *d.* May 23, 1760.

IV. Geertje, *bap.* May 22, 1706; *m.* Hendrick Suydam (b. Dec. 2, 1706; son of Hendrick Suydam), a farmer and blacksmith at Bedford, L. I.; *d.* Dec. 7, 1770; he *d.* July 16, 1768. Issue: 1. Hendrick; 2. Jacob; 3. Lambert, *b.* Aug. 30, 1743; *m.* 1st, Sarah, dau. of Joseph Hegeman, April 10, 1766; she *d.* July 28, 1784, in her 40th yr.; he *m.* 2d, Anna, wid. of Barent Johnson, of the Wallabout, Sept. 20, 1786; she *d.* Oct. 26, 1793; he *d.* April 1, 1833; 4. Christiana, *d. unm.*

V. Jan, *bap.* Oct. 9, 1709; *d. in inf.*

VI. Jan, *bap.* Dec. 11, 1715; *prob. m.* Antje Voorhees, Oct. 3, 1743.

VII. Jannetje, *bap.* Feb. 29, 1721; *m.* Pieter Loisa.

VIII. Styntje, *bap.* Sept. 22, 1723; *m.* Constyn Golneck. Frans-Marten Reyersen and Jenneken Dey had children (all but the last three *bap.* in New York):

I. Marten, *b.* March 7, 1708; *m.* Antje Van Ryphen (b. Nov. 4, 1716, at Tappan, l. at Acquackanonk, dau. of Jurriaan Thomasse Van Rype and Aeltje Van Winkle), —, 1737; he *d.* June 8, 1787, intestate; she *d.* Jan. 5, 1784. He was a mason and builder by trade, and was engaged in the erection of the old Dutch church at Totowa, in the walls of which he placed a stone wherein was cut a heart, with his initials, M. R., inscribed within; on another stone was cut a diamond, enclosing his wife's initials, A. V. R. He lived on his father's farm, on the Goffle road, near the Wagaraw brook. He was one of the purchasers of Lot No. 3, of the Totowa Patent, in 1768, and for some years occupied the Doremus homestead. It is probable that in his later years he built and lived in a roomy, old-fashioned house on the river bank, at the foot of Clinton street. Being small of stature, he was called "Klein Mart," or Little Martin. He bought from Robert Hunter Morris, June 3, 1750, and Jan. 8, 1752, a tract of 105 acres, near Haledon, which was surveyed Feb. 12, 1752, as follows: "A tract at Krackeelvall¹ beginning at Williams brook in the westernmost line of a tract called Wegraw tract thence S. 42° W. 76 chains; N. 48° W. 13.82 chains; N. 42° E. 76 chains; S. 48° E. 13.82 chains to the beginning, containing 105 acres strict measure."² He seems to have owned, also, a large tract next east of Haledon avenue, extending from the river to the old road on the top of the hill, leading to Morrow's Mills and the Goffle. Upon the partition of his estate, after his death, among his three daughters, these two tracts appear to have come into the possession of his daughter Rachel, wife of Isaac Vanderbeck, jun., and his daughter Mary, widow of Theunis Ryerson. Vanderbeck and wife conveyed to Henry Storm, Dec. 5, 1795, a tract of sixty acres, fronting on the river; Storm and Elizabeth, his wife, conveyed the same to Peter J. Van Allen, May 1, 1797,³ and Van Allen subsequently conveyed to Daniel Holsman. This is that part of the First Ward lying east of Haledon avenue and North Straight street. Martin Ryerson and his wife were interred in a family burying ground on their farm, near McCurdy's pond.⁴ Subsequently, when this farm was sold, they were removed to the old burying ground in Ryle avenue, where their antique, box-shaped tombs of white marble were conspicuous objects for two or three generations. About 1876 they were again removed, this time to Cedar Lawn.

II. Theunis, *bap.* March 13, 1709; *d. in inf.*

III. Theunis, *b.* July 15, 1711; *m.* Margaret ———. He was a weaver by trade.

IV. Joris, *b.* April 5, 1713; *m.* Mary White; *d.* April 1, 1789. He lived at Wanaque. His will, dated at Wanaque, Nov. 19, 1770, was proved Oct. 19, 1789.⁵

¹ *Krackeelval*.

² E. J. Surveys, S₃, f. 226.

³ Unrecorded deed, printed in the Van Houten Manuscripts, p. 85.

⁴ The writer was informed by the late Mrs. Ralph Doremus, about 1870, that Martin Ryerson and wife were first buried in the rear of the Doremus homestead, where they doubtless died. It is probable that when that place was sold by their daughter Rachel, the remains were removed to the vicinity of McCurdy's pond.

⁵ E. J. Wills, Liber 30, f. 235.

¹ See page 214.

² See page 215.

In this instrument the testator declares that "being sick and weak in Body but of a perfect mind and memory thanks be to God," he provides that "my loving Wife Mary shall enjoy all my estate both real and personal during she remains to be my Widow but if in case she shall compleat a second marriage she shall then have the sum of Twenty five pounds current money. Item I give unto my eldest son George Reyerse one of my Guns as being my eldest son and heir at law Item I give and devise unto my three sons George Reyerse Richard and Martin Reyerse all my real estate whatsoever and wheresoever in the County of Bergen to be equally divided . . . Item I give and devise unto my two youngest sons John and Theunis Reyerse all my real estate or lotts I have in the City of New York to be equally divided both in quantity and quality between them . . . Item I give and bequeath unto my four daughters namely Gaine, Mary, Ann and Hester each of them the sum of One hundred pounds current lawful money of the province of New York to be paid by my five sons after the youngest Son shall arrive to the full age of twenty one year." Executors—his brother John Reyerse, Gerrebrant Van Houten and Philip Ar. Schuyler. Witnesses—Arent Schuyler, Robert Clark, John Neafie. The executors either predeceased the testator, or renounced, and letters of administration were issued to Martin I. Ryerson and Adonijah Schuyler, Oct. 19, 1789. George F. Ryerson bought from Robert Hunter Morris, Sept. 12, 1744, a tract of 247.02 acres, which was surveyed to him "about four mile above Pompton," May 5, 1748.¹ This was a short distance west of Wanaque, on one of the streams tributary to the Wanaque river, and affording an excellent water power, which was utilized by his descendants, if not by himself. He bought from Robert Hunter Morris, Nov. 24, 1758, another tract of 84.08 acres, which was surveyed for him June 4, 1759, "to the southwestward of his plantation."² He also bought other lands from time to time, either alone, or in company with his brother John and his friend Gerrebrant Van Houten. He was evidently an important man in his neighborhood, wielding a large influence.

V. Antje, b. Nov. 10, 1714, in New York; m. Andries Ten Eyck, June 11, 1745; they lived in Somerset county at the time of their marriage.

VI. Saartje, b. June 24, 1716; m. Cornelius Doremus, March 30, 1741; both lived at Prekenis. (See Doremus Genealogy.)

VII. Johannes, bap. April 27, 1718; d. in inf.

VIII. Jenneke, b. Aug. 19, 1720; m. Johannes Simeon Van Winkle (b. 1723, at Acquackanonk), Dec. 5, 1746; d. at the Goffle, Nov. 21, 1796; he d. Jan. 24, 1816, at Preakness, whither he had gone to live, after his wife's death, with their son John.³ Issue :

i. Johannes, b. July 15, 1747; m. 1st, Cattlelyntje Ryerson, Feb. 1, 1772; she d. Dec. 5, 1777; he m. 2d, Elizabeth Ryerson; she d. at Preakness about 1831. Issue : (by his first wife) 1. Cattlelyntje, b. Nov. 5, 1777; m. Yost Dearman, and had one child, Caty, who d. unm.; (by his

second wife) 2. Maria De Boos, b. April 5, 1793; d. young; 3. Johannes Jores Ryerson (John G. R.), b. Nov. 1, 1795; 4. Marten.

ii. Simeon, b. Dec. 12, 1749; m. Claesje (b. April 13, 1755, dau. of Cornelis) Gerritse, July 26, 1778; d. Nov. 4, 1828; she d. Nov. 22, 1803.¹ Children—1. Elizabeth, b. July 7, 1781; m. John Adrian Post, of Slooderdam; d. June 13, 1801; 2. John, b. Nov. 12, 1784; m. Jannetje Kip, March 24, 1805; he and his wife were murdered, Jan. 9, 1850.²

iii. Jane, b. Sept. 26, 1751; m. Jacob Van Winkle, of Acquackanonk, and d. at Stone House Plains.

iv. Printye, d. about 1822, unmarried.³

v. Frans, m. Isabella Archibald; he was living in 1825. Children—1. John, d. before his father; 2. David, m. Brache Decker, of Macopin; removed to New York, but returned to the Goffle about 1831, and d. aged 85 years; 3. Jane, m. Garret Zabriskie; 4. Lenew (Lena, Elinor), b. March 14, 1797; m. Richard Myers; 5. Betsey, m. John Myers.⁴

vi. Petrus, bap. Sept. 22, 1756, as appears by the records of the Ramapo Lutheran church.

IX. Dirk (Dereck), b. Sept. 11, 1722; m. Helena (Lena), dau. of Johannes Ryerson. His will, dated November 6, 1766, was proved Jan. 26, 1767. In it he described himself as of Wagaraw. The will was witnessed by Cornelius Westervelt, George I. Ryerson and Hessel Ryerson.⁵ He devised his whole estate to his wife during widowhood. To his eldest son, John, the equal half west part of the homestead, the south half of a lot lying by the homestead lot, and the south half of that lot lying between John Ryerson's lands; to his son Francis, the rest of the real estate. Executors—his brothers, George Fr. Ryerson and John Fr. Ryerson.

X. Johannes, b. April 1, 1724; m. 1st, Maria Wessels (b. Oct. 12, 1729, dau. of Evert Wessels and Annatie Reyerse);⁶ 2d, (prob.) Metje Van Houten (dau. of Jacob Van Houten and Jenneke Van Rype⁷). He inherited a large estate at Wagaraw and the Goffle from his father, and doubtless bought the interest of his brother George, who removed to Wanaque. By deed (unrecorded) dated Jan. 24, 1767, "John frs Reyerse of Wagrau" conveyed to "Gerrebrant van houten of totowa and George fran Reyerse of wanaque," for £87, his one-third interest in a tract of 63 acres, in the Burnt Meadows (in the Wanaque valley). In company with John Ryerson, Esq., and John Westervelt, he bought from the executors of Robert Hunter Morris a tract of 31.28 acres at the Big Rock, which was surveyed to the purchasers, Oct. 14, 1768.⁸ As already stated,⁹ he joined the army of the King of Great Britain in 1778, in consequence of which his property was confiscated at the March term of the Bergen county common pleas, 1779, and was subsequently sold by the commissioners

¹ See p. 99.

² See p. 103.

³ See History of the Old Dutch Church of Totowa, pp. 64, 89.

⁴ See pp. 99, 100, 105.

⁵ E. J. Wills, I, 88.

⁶ See p. 302.

⁷ See p. 248.

⁸ Perth Amboy Surveys, S6, f. 38.

⁹ See pp. 299-300.

¹ Perth Amboy Surveys, S2, f. 238. ² Ib., f. 442. ³ See page 97.
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of forfeited estates.¹ He went to Nova Scotia in 1783, but returned in 1789, and settled near Hohokus.

XI. Maritje (Polley), b. Nov. 21, 1726; m. Anthony Van Blarcom (b. at Hackensack), Dec. 6, 1745.²

XII. (prob.) Adrian; m. 1st, Lena ———; 2d, Pietertje ———.

XIII. Helena (Lena, Elenor), b. Aug. 20, 1730; m. Jan De Graeuw (John De Gray), y. m., of Hackensack, June 9, 1748; she was of Wegrav. Issue: 1. Jan, bap. Sept. 24, 1752; m. Marytje Berry; 2. Dirrick, b. Aug. 19, 1755; m. Annaatje Schuyler; he was still living in 1833, at Wagaraw (children—1. Jan, b. Feb. 10, 1787; m. Mary Garrison; 2. Rebecke, b. July 26, 1790; m. Joseph Baldwin).

Fourth Generation.

Johannes-Joris-Marten Reyersen had children:

I. Geertje, m. Johannes Gerritse. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. Nov. 12, 1769; 2. Antje, b. Aug. 20, 1772; 3. Gerret, b. Feb. 18, 1780.

II. Blandina, m. Dr. Jacobus Van Buren, who was a physician in Paterson about 1795, dying in 1797.³ Issue: 1. Jacob (James), b. May 14, 1764; 2. Engelbert Kamme-naar, b. May 7, 1766; 3. Johannis, b. Aug. 13, 1768; 4. Pieter, b. March 9, 1771; 5. Mykel, bap. May 9, 1773; 6. Sylvester; 7. Mary, m. ——— Heaton; 8. Maggie, prob. d. soon after her father.

III. Joris (George), m. 1st, Antje Hennion, m. 1., June 21, 1760; 2d, Tammesyn (Francyn) Van Boskerck.

IV. Elizabeth, bap. April 6, 1728; m. Johannis Joralemon, Oct. 30, 1749. Issue: 1. Joris, b. April 7, 1753; 2. Geertje, b. Feb. 23, 1755; 3. Blandina, b. Dec. 31, 1758; 4. Teunis, b. Sept. 2, 1760; 5. Nicholaas, bap. Sept. 5, 1762; 6. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 3, 1764.

V. Helena, b. Nov. 25, 1730 (dau. of Geertje Hesselse); m. Dirck Ryerson.

VI. Jane, m. Michael Vreeland.⁴

VII. Hessel, m. 1st, Doretje Earl, m. 1., Dec. 11, 1771; 2d, Catrien Van Veghter; 3d, Catharina Van Alen, m. 1., Nov. 20, 1787. About 1785 he removed to New Vernon, Sussex county.

¹ In addition to his lands at Wagaraw and the Goffle, Cornelius Harding, commissioner, also sold, Sept. 15, 1787, to Isaac Nicoll, of Hackensack, for £169, a tract of 52.26 acres "west of the Winachye clove;" also "a tract to the westward of Winachye being between Peter Fisher and Wiambems," 10 acres, and 41.47 acres adjoining the first tract.—*Bergen County Transcribed Deeds*, A, 230.

² See pp. 215, 217.

³ His will, dated Feb. 20, 1797, witnessed by Beekman Van Buren, John El. Vreeland and Thomas Post, was proved Sept. 25, 1797. He gave his beloved wife "Blandinah one bed and bedstead with everything thereunto belonging complete as it now stands in my dwelling room . . . also all her wearing apparel which has been made for her." The real and personal estate was to be sold within six months after his decease, £25 paid to his son, Kammener, and the rest invested, and the interest paid to his wife during life, and at her death the principal to be divided between all his children, as above. Executors—Michael Vreeland and Henry Garritse.—*E. J. Wills, Liber* 36, f. 464. See also the Van Houten Manuscripts, 110-13, 138-9, where are given the "vendue book," receipts of the heirs, May 28, 1803, for \$113.12 each, etc.

⁴ Probably Michiel-Michiel-Elias-Michiel Jansen. See p. 119.

VIII. Antia (Johanna), m. James Hall, and survived him.

IX. John, m. Elsie Lesier. He lived at Wagraw, and was called John J. Ryerson, or John Ryerson, Esq. His will, dated July 30, 1791, was proved Sept. 3, 1791. The witnesses were Francis Van Winckle, Andrew Hooper [? Hopper], and David Archbold. He provides that "my dear son John shall have for his premagenature or Birth right my two year old Mare Colt and my Gun;" his wife to have the whole estate for ten years, after which it was to be divided into eight equal parts, two to son John, two to son Cornelius and one each to his four daughters.¹

A twelve-acre lot was divided by commissioners, Aug. 2, 1797, among the foregoing nine children of Johannes Reyersen.²

Marten-Joris-Marten Reyersen and Catharine Cox had children (bap. at Readington):

I. George, b. Jan. 1, 1736.

II. Mary, b. March 25, 1738; m. Abraham Gouverneur.

III. Eleanor, b. April 11, 1741; m. Jasper Smith, of Hopewell; d. Nov. 22, 1766; he d. 1813.

IV. Ann, b. Nov. 29, 1743; m. Gerardus Hardenberg.

V. Catharine, b. Dec. 17, 1745.

VI. Marten, b. Aug. 28, 1748; m. Rhoda (b. Nov. 24, 1757), dau. of Benjamin Hull; d. Nov. 3, 1820, aged 72 yrs., 2 mos., 6 days; she d. Sept. 16, 1823. He lived near Flemington, Hunterdon county, on the South Branch of the Raritan; he was one of the deputy surveyors for East Jersey and West Jersey. About 1772 he and his brothers John and William A., with their widowed mother, removed to Sussex county. He settled near Hamburg, where he and his wife are buried.

VII. John, b. Aug. 3, 1751; m. Mary Slight, m. 1., Feb. 2, 1774; both were of Readington.

VIII. Thomas, b. Nov. 12, 1753; m. Mary, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Turner; d. in Philadelphia, in 1835.

IX. William A., b. Nov. 12, 1755; m. Elizabeth Hull. About 1772 he settled at Augusta, Frankford township, Sussex county, with his wife and family, and carried on farming and tanning. His son James was a surveyor, who settled at Hampton, in the same county.

Jores--Joris--Martin Reyersen and Maria Du Bois had children:

I. Joris, b. April 25, 1745; d. May 10, 1746.

II. Mary, b. April 25, 1746; m. George Lukas Ryerson, Nov. 9, 1766; d. July 11, 1809.

III. Joris, b. March 21, 1749; d. June 21, 1755.

IV. Nicholas, b. March 30, 1751; d. May 22, 1755.

V. Antje (Annaetie), b. March 2, 1753; m. Hendrick Cook, of Beavertown. Issue: 1. John; 2. Sara, b. Oct. 10, 1792.

VI. Margaret Elisabeth, b. Nov. 5, 1755; m. Johannis Van Winkle, of Lower Preakness. Issue: 1. Johannis, bap. Nov. 1, 1795; 2. Martin, b. Oct. 14, 1797; m. Elma Jacobus, of Te Weghous.

¹ E. J. Wills, Liber No. 32, f. 528.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, B, 19.

VII. Abraham, b. Jan. 23, 1762; m. Sarah, dau. of Peter Mandeville, m. l., Nov. 22, 1782; d. Sept. 3, 1810; she d. Feb. 14, 1831, in her 66th year. He was a surveyor, was appointed coroner, Oct. 17, 1795, and subsequently a Judge of the common pleas. He lived on the old homestead, at Pacquanac.

VIII. Martin; he was in the Revolutionary war, and d. Feb. —, 1780, while in service in South Carolina.

IX. John, b. Feb. 22, 1765; d. about 1813, unm.

Luykas-Joris-Marten Reyersen had children :

By his first wife (Elizabeth Howell):

I. Mary, b. Nov. 12, 1737; m. David Brown. Ch., John, m. Elizabeth ———; he and his wife sold to his uncle, George L. Ryerson, March 13, 1797, for \$100, the tract devised to his mother by her father, on the road leading from Pacquanac to Pompton.¹

II. Lucas, b. Jan. 9, 1739; m. 1st, Abigail Ellery; 2d, Sarah Combs (b. Dec. 14, 1766), Aug. 26, 1792. About 1765 he removed to New Gloucester, Me. Luke was a "vintner" at Pegkwo-neck, and "intending by Gods permission on a certain trading voyage and costing," he borrowed, May 1, 1761, from his neighbor, Jacob Mead, £40 (about \$100), and to secure him gave him a mortgage on "a certain messuage or lot of land in the precinct of Paquanack in Morris county . . . containing 102 acres known as lot number one in the chart of lands lately released from George Ryerse Esq which release was made unto the said Luke Ryerse jun. from said George Ryerse May 18, 1761."² This mortgage was acknowledged Sept. 15, 1761, indicating that perhaps the negotiations for the loan had been pending since the previous May—the deliberation being commensurate with the magnitude of the financial transaction involved. It is not unlikely that this "trading voyage and costing," took Luke to Maine, where he found a wife who induced him to settle at New Gloucester. Issue,³ all born in Maine, and mostly residing at New Gloucester, Paris or Sumner: (By his first wife) 1. Abigail, b. Feb. 15, 1769; d. young; 2. William, b. Aug. 4, 1770; 3. Lucas, b. Aug. 25, 1771; 4. Betsey, b. June 19, 1773; 5. George, b. April 16, 1775; 6. Polly, b. Jan. 2, 1777; 7. John, b. Oct. 10, 1779; 8. Joseph, b. Oct. 10, 1781; d. young; 9. Samuel, b. May 17, 1782; 10. Benjamin, b. Dec. 11, 1784; 11. Susanna, b. June 17, 1787; 12. Annie; m. ——— Pulsifer; d. about 1854; 13. Abigail, b. Dec. 13, 1791; (by his second wife) 14. Sarah, b. June 16, 1793; m. John Cole, and removed to Poland, Me.; 15. Joseph, b. Oct. 7, 1794; m. 1st, Abigail Walker, Feb. 1, 1816; 2d, ——— McGally, of Albany; 16. Howell, b. March 6, 1796; m. Susanna Roberts; 17. Nancy, b. March 9, 1798; m. Jonathan Pulsifer, of Sumner, Me.; 18. Nehemiah, b. July 9, 1799; lived at Poland, Me.; 19. Esther, b. March 6, 1801; m. John Moore, of Sumner, Me.;

20. Reading, b. Aug. 20, 1802; m. Anna Livermore, and lived at Jay, Me.; 21. Osgood, b. Sept. 25, 1803; 22. Christina, b. Nov. 20, 1804; m. Amos Roberts, Jan. 22, 1822; 23. Simeon, b. Nov. 28, 1805; m. Miranda Walker, at Paris, Me.; 24. Ebenezer, b. Aug. 20, 1807; m. Polly B. Barrows; d. May 7, 1876; she d. Nov. 15, 1879.

III. George, b. Dec. 22, 1742; m. Mary (b. April 25, 1746, dau. of Jores) Ryerson, Nov. 9, 1766; d. Sept. 22, 1842, aged 99 yrs., 9 mos.; she d. July 11, 1809, aged 62 yrs., 2 mos., 16 days. They are buried at Pacquanac. He lived where the Laffin & Rand powder works are now, at Pacquanac. He acquired a very extensive estate during his long life.

IV. Ann; m. 1st, John Parrott; 2d, ——— Colyer.

V. Elizabeth.

VI. Geesjin, bap. March 15, 1747.

By his third wife (Johanna Vanderhoff):

VII. Samuel, m. 1st, ———; 2d, Sarah ———, of New York; d. June —, 1812, at Port Ryerse, Ontario, about 100 miles beyond Niagara, aged 60 yrs. He and his children wrote their name *Ryerse*. Port Ryerse and Ryerse creek, in Ontario, took their name from him. He was born and brought up on his father's farm at Pacquanac, and doubtless married his first wife in that neighborhood. He joined the British during the Revolution, and appears on the roster of the Fourth Battalion of New Jersey Loyalists, March 25, 1777, as Captain, retaining that rank in the same Battalion (which became the Third, in 1782) until the close of the War, in 1783. He was wounded at the battle of King's Mountain, South Carolina, Oct. 7, 1780,¹ and was taken prisoner, being confined for a time in Charleston. He was paroled and exchanged in February, 1781. An extremely interesting narrative of his life was written about 1860 by his daughter, Mrs. Amelia Harris, of London, Ontario, from which the following passages are gleaned:

When the rebellion commenced in 1776, and the British Government was anxious to raise provincial troops, they offered commissions to any young gentlemen who could enlist a certain number of young men; sixty, I think, entitled them to a captaincy. My father, Captain Ryerse, being popular in his neighborhood,² found no difficulty in enlisting double the number required, and on presenting himself and men at headquarters, New York, was gazetted captain in the 4th Battalion New Jersey Volunteers, in which regiment he served with distinction during the seven years' war. After the acknowledgment of American Independence by England, and the British troops were about to be disbanded, the British government offered them a free transport to New Brunswick, and a

¹ "The New Jersey Volunteers" (Loyalists), in the Revolutionary War, by Adjutant General William S. Stryker, Trenton, 1887; Sabine's Loyalists, II., 250. Numerous references to Capt. Samuel Ryerson may be found in Lyman C. Draper's "King's Mountain and its Heroes," etc., Cincinnati, 1881.

² A pleasing incident is related of him, showing his kindly feeling toward his quondam neighbors and friends. He was once sent from New York with a company of soldiers, to capture or kill a company of American patriot troops encamped at Parsippany, Morris county. While on his way, northwest of Bloomfield, he captured an old friend on horseback, going toward Newark, whom he confidentially warned of his intended destination, and permitted him to escape to warn the Parsippany camp, who thus got out of the way. Nevertheless, his property was confiscated, and advertised to be sold, March 30, 1779.—*History of Morris County*, 1882, 36, 276.

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, B, 515.

² Bergen County Transcribed Mortgages, A, 86.

³ These details of the issue of this Lucas Ryerson are from the MS. History of Pompton Plains, by the late Rev. Dr. Garret C. Schenck, in the Library of the New Jersey Historical Society. Dr. Schenck also gives additional particulars of the later descendants of this branch of the family.

grant of land.¹ When there, little choice was left to those who had sacrificed all for connection with the mother country. On my father's arrival in New Brunswick he obtained a lot of land in or near Fredericton, the present seat of government; and there he met my mother, who was a refugee also, and they were married. After remaining there several years his friends entreated him to return to New York, holding out great inducements if he would consent to do so. He accepted the offer of his friends and returned, but he soon discovered that the rancorous, bitter feelings which had arisen during the war were not extinct, and that it was too soon for a British subject to seek a home in the United States.² My mother loved her native city, and might not have been induced again to leave it had it not been for domestic affliction. She brought from the healthy climate of New Brunswick four fine children, all of whom she buried in New York in eight weeks. She gave birth to four more; three of those died also, and she felt sure if she stayed there she would lose the only remaining one. Therefore she readily consented to my father's proposal to come to Canada, where his old friend, General Simcoe, was at that time governor. In the summer of 1794 my father and a friend started for Canada. The journey was then a most formidable one, and before commencing it wills were made and farewells given, as if a return was more than doubtful. . . . It would be much easier for a family to go from Canada to China now than it was to come from New York to Canada then. He had to purchase a hoat large enough to hold his family and goods, with supplies of groceries for two or three years, with farming utensils, tools, pots, boilers, etc., and yet the hoat must not be too large to get over the portage from the Hudson to the Mohawk. My father found it a weary journey, and was months in accomplishing it. . . . He received a grant for two lots at Ryerse Creek [3,000 acres] on condition that he would build both a flour and a saw mill, which he did.³ . . . On my father's arrival in the country, he had been sworn in as justice of the peace for the London and Western districts—a very extensive jurisdiction over wild lands with few inhabitants. . . . About 1800, my father was appointed lieutenant-colonel of militia and lieutenant of the county. . . . and about 1805 was commissioned Judge of the District Court and Judge of the Surrogate Court. . . . In 1810 he showed signs of failing health. A life of hardship and great exertion was telling upon a naturally strong constitution. He decided upon resigning all his offices, and his resignation was accepted upon this assurance, that from ill health he could no longer fulfill the duties they involved.⁴

Col. Samuel Ryerse had issue: (by his first wife) 1. Edward Mason, b. 1780; d. March 25, 1832; (by his second wife) 2. George J., b. about 1794; d. about 1874, at Port Ryerse; he was a clergyman of some prominence, in Ontario.

VIII. John, b. about 1754; removed to near Easton, Penn.

IX. Hillette; removed to Pennsylvania.

X. Elisabeth.

XI. Sarah; removed to Pennsylvania.

XII. Joseph, b. Feb. 28, 1761, at Pacquanac; m. Mehetabel Stickney, of the Province of New Brunswick (b. Oct. 7, 1766), Nov. 18, 1784; d. at his residence near Vittoria, Norfolk county, Ontario, Aug. 9, 1854, in his 94th year; she d. June 10, 1850.

¹ See Foot-Prints; or, Incidents in Early History of New Brunswick, by J. W. Lawrence, Saint John, N. B., 1883, 1-2.

² He returned to his native place (not New York); and bought land at Beavertown, Morris county, but owing to hostile public sentiment remained only a few years, and then, perhaps, removed to New York.

³ See also The Centennial of the Settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists, 1784-1884; Toronto, 1885, p. 247.

⁴ The Loyalists of America and their Times: From 1620 to 1816. By Egerton Ryerson, D. D., LL. D., Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada from 1844 to 1876; Toronto, 1880; II., 229-256.

He entered the British service May 6, 1776, as a cadet, when he was only fifteen years of age. He was too small and weak to handle a musket, and received a light fowling piece, with which he learned the military exercise in a few days. In the course of a few months an order was received to embody a portion of the New Jersey Volunteers into a corps of Light Infantry, to go to the South to besiege Charleston. Joseph Ryerson was one of the 550 volunteers for this campaign. When Colonel Ennis (the Inspector-General of the troops at New York) came to Joseph Ryerson, he said, "You are too young and too small to go." The lad replied, "Oh! Sir, I am growing older and stouter every day." The colonel laughed heartily, and said, "Well, you shall go then." . . . About eighteen months after leaving New York, and before he was seventeen years of age, Mr. Ryerson received an ensign's commission, and he was, in the course of a year, promoted to a lieutenancy in the Prince of Wales' Regiment. His first commission was given him as the immediate reward of the courage and skill he displayed as the hearer of special despatches from Charleston, 196 miles into the interior, in the course of which he experienced several hair-breadth escapes. He was promoted to his lieutenancy for the manner in which he acquitted himself as the hearer of special despatches by sea to the north, having eluded the enemy in successive attacks and pursuits. He was in six battles, besides several skirmishes, and was once wounded. At the close of the war in 1783, he, with his brother Samuel, and many other Loyalists, and discharged half-pay officers and soldiers, went to New Brunswick, where he married in 1784, and settled and resided in Majorville, on the River St. John, near Fredericton. In 1799 he removed to Upper Canada, and settled in Charlotteville, near his brother—they both having drawn land from the Government for their services. . . . While in New Brunswick he was appointed captain of militia; on his arrival in Canada he was appointed major, and a few years afterwards colonel. On the organization of London district in 1800 he was appointed high sheriff—an office which he resigned after a few years, in favour of his son-in-law, the late Colonel Bostwick, of Port Stanley. During the war of 1812, with the United States, Col. Ryerson and his three sons took an active part in the defence of their country. He was for many years a magistrate, and chairman of the Quarter Sessions. Peter Redner, one of the old comrades (in the Revolution), says: "He was a man of daring intrepidity, and a great favorite in his company."¹

Marten-Ryer-Marten Reyersen and Elisabeth Laroe had children:

I. Ryer, bap. July 15, 1736; prob. d. young, as he is not mentioned in his father's will.

II. Christinetje, bap. Oct. 8, 1738; m. Casparus Schuyler (b. Dec. 16, 1735, son of Philip Schuyler and Hester Kingsland), and lived in a small frame house on the northeast side of the Paterson and Hamburg turnpike road, near the corner of what is known as Wanaque avenue, in the present Borough of Pompton Lakes. Her father, by his will, dated June 25, 1785, devised to her "the Lott of Land I purchased from Abraham Garritse containing two hundred acres lying and being on Hardins plains for and dureing her Natural life and after her decease if She Should leave a Child or Children then I give devise and bequeath the equal half part or moiety of said tract of Land to be taken off the North side thereof, to such Child or Children after they attain the age of twenty one and to their heirs and assigns for ever." In a codicil, dated Nov. 2, 1785,² he recites that his daughter Christinetie is dead, and devises said moiety to his granddaughter, Esther Colfax, in fee. Issue: Hester (Esther), m. Capt. William Col-

¹ *Ih.*, 257-9.

² This will was witnessed by James Christie, Cornelius Hennion and William Drummond. The codicil was witnessed by Arent Schuyler, Clemens McKim and Adonijah Schuyler. Proved June 4, 1790.—*E. J. Wills*, Liber No. 31, f. 531.

fax, of Washington's Life Guard, m. l., Sept. 1, 1783.

III. Rebecca, bap. May 2, 1741; m. Philip Schuyler. Issue: 1. Peter; 2. Arent; 3. Anna. Rebecca's father, Marten-Ryer-Marten Reyersen, devised to his grandson, Peter Schuyler, "all my homestead or plantation on which I now live lying and being at Pompton," containing 230 acres; to his grandson, Arent Schuyler, "All that certain Lott of land containing about twenty acres which I bought of Nicholas Slingerland," at Crooked pond.

IV. George, bap. Jan. 5, 1743; m. Deborah ———. Ch., Peter, bap. May 8, 1778.

V. Lysbeth, bap. March 22, 1747; m. Crines Van Houten. Issue: 1. Ryer; 2. Martin; 3. Martyntje; 4. Mary.¹

Jacobus-Ryer-Marten Reyersen and Marytje Van Blerkum had children:

I. Rebecca, b. Oct. 28, 1740; m. Jacob Berdan.

II. Marytje, bap. July 26, 1747; m. Timothy Lewis.

III. Jannetje, bap. Feb. 25, 1750; m. Pieter Remse (prob. bap. Aug. 16, 1751, son of William Remse). Ch., Piter, b. Jan. 11, 1785.

IV. John, m. Margaret Ryerson; in 1797 he was living on Long Island.

V. Teunis, bap. Feb. 17, 1754.

VI. Lena, bap. June 19, 1758; m. Henry Edtsler.

The will of Jacobus-Ryer-Marten Reyersen (he was called Jacob Ryerse, and signed his name with an X), of Pompton, is dated May 29, 1769, witnessed by Richard Stanton, Mary Reyerse and Martin Reyerse, jun^r, and proved Jan. 16, 1783. Executors—his two sons-in-law, Jacob Berdan and Timothy Lewis.² He devises all his estate to his wife Mary during widowhood, and then the homestead, his interest in a "Certain Ceader Swamp lying by the Pond and also about two acres of Meadow land Lying in the Mountains unto my younger son Theunis Reyerse." To "eldest son John Reyerse the sum of fifteen pounds Current Lawful money of the Province of New York, to be paid by my said Younger son Thunis Reyerse two years after he shall come to the Age of Twenty one Years." To daughter Jannetye "Two Cows one Sheep a feather Bed with a Bedstead. I Also Give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Leana Two Cows one sheep a feather bed with a bedstead and a Gum Cobbert. If in case they have not had them before my wife's Death or Marriage."

Willem-Ryer-Marten Reyersen and Elizabeth Ryerse had children:

I. Willem, m. Ann ———. He lived at the Two Bridges, near Pacquanac. His will, dated Sept. 19, 1791, was witnessed by Abm. Ryerson, Yellis Mead and Peter

Vanhouten, and was proved Feb. 13, 1792.¹ He devised to his son William the homestead, and the southernmost half of a tract of land lying between the lands of the Rev. Harmanus Meyer and Derrick Dey, and the other half to his daughter Lena. Executors—his son William Ryerson, and George L. Ryerson. This instrument was subscribed in a trembling hand, W R, in the form of a monogram. He and his wife, being both of Pecquaneck, conveyed to Martin fr. Ryerse, of Wagraw, April 20, 1772, for £80, a tract of 40 acres on the east side of Singac brook, near Lower Preakness or Singack.²

II. Lena; prob. m. Hendrick Jacobusse. Ch., Sara, b. April 20, 1779.

Johannes-Ryer-Marten Reyersen and Cathalyne Berrie had children:³

I. Cathalyne, b. May 14, 1742; m. Johannes Van Winkle (b. July 15, 1747, son of Johannes Van Winkle and Jenneke Ryerson), Feb. 1, 1772; she d. Dec. 5, 1777, and is buried on the Rogers farm, near Pompton. Issue: 1. Cattelyntje, b. Nov. 5, 1777; m. Yost Dearman. Ch., Catharina, d. unm.

II. Reyer, b. Oct. 2, 1743; m. Elizabeth Bertholf; d. Sept. 24, 1817. He lived between Pompton and the Ponds.

III. Maria, b. July 21, 1745.

IV. Rebecca, b. Feb. 17, 1747; m. John Demarest; d. Oct. 27, 1807; he d. 1815. Both are buried on the Rogers farm, near Pompton. Issue:

i. Vrouwetje (Sophronia), bap. Feb. 7, 1768; m. Anthony C. Beam; she d. Jan. 8, 1824. Children:

1. John, b. Aug. 11, 1788.

2. Margaret, b. Sept. 26, 1789.

3. Rebecca, b. Feb. 8, 1791; m. Josiah Beam, Nov. 19, 1808. Issue: 1. Anthony, b. Aug. 5, 1811; m. Louisa Luck; 2. James Bertholf, b. Oct. 14, 1814; m. 1st, Sarah Swan; 2d, Mrs. Mary Perry Spencer.

4. Peter Mead, b. March 7, 1792; m. Sophronia Hen-nion, June 3, 1816; he d. Sept. 24, 1864. Issue: 1. Sophronia H., b. Sept. 7, 1819; m. John J. Beam; 2. Margaret Ann, m. Charles Sigler; 3. Jane, m. Moses T. Sigler.

5. John Demaray, b. March 11, 1794; m. Sarah Beam, Aug. 20, 1816. Issue: 1. James Bertholf, b. Nov. 11, 1817; d. July 14, 1819; 2. Isaiah Beam, b. Dec. 16, 1819; m. Emma Morrison; 3. Peter Mead, b. Dec. 24, 1820; m. Louisa Dolbeer; 4. Rebecca, b. Feb. 22, 1822; d. June 14, 1843; 5. Anthony C., b. May 24, 1823; m. Elisabeth B. Dolbeer; 6. John Edwards, b. July 5, 1825; m. Sarah E. Swallow; 7. Sarah, b. Dec. 14, 1826; m. John Cross; 8. Simon D., b. Dec. 27, 1828; d. Dec. 18, 1846; 9. Benjamin C., b. Nov. 18, 1831; m. Anna Mead; 10. Abraham, d. April 26, 1835; 11. Daniel A. (twin with Abraham), m. Martha B. English.

6. Conerad, b. Dec. 7, 1796; m. Ann Ryerson (b. at

¹ E. J. Wills, Liber No. 34, f. 14.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, D, 59.

³ Most of the details regarding the descendants of Ryer-Marten Reyersen, especially in the female lines, have been gleaned from the Roome Genealogy, by Peter B. Warner, verified by a comparison with Dr. Schenck's History of the Ryerson Family, and the author's original researches.

² E. J. Wills, Liber No. 25, f. 261.

Wanaque, Jan. 19, 1804, dau. of Theunis Ryerson and Eleanor Van Houten). Issue: 1. Peter Mead, b. April 15, 1822; m. Mary E. Van Orden; 2. George; m. Hester Ryerson; 3. ———, d. at birth; 4. John, b. July 29, 1832; d. 1853, unm.; 5. William H.; 6. Charles B.; 7. Emma A., b. March 24, 1845.

7. James Bertholf, b. April 3, 1799; d. unm.

8. Maria Garrison, b. Aug. 14, 1801; m. Peter A. Lines, May 23, 1821; she d. April 1, 1879. Issue: 1. Rebecca; m. Thomas V. Forster; 2. Sophronia Catharine, b. Dec. 6, 1824; d. Nov. 13, 1847, unm.; 3. Abraham, b. May 3, 1827; d. Aug. 22, 1829; 4. Abraham P., b. April 2, 1829; d. July 17, 1845; 5. Sarah Beam, b. April 8, 1831; m. John F. Haviland; 6. Simon D. B., m. Harriet Merrell; 7. James A., m. Mary E. Bullock; 8. Annie; 9. Caroline M., b. April 15, 1839; d. May 12, 1859; 10. Martha, b. Nov. 14, 1841; m. John W. Bensen.¹

9. Martin Ryerson, b. Aug. 6, 1803; m. 1st, Johanna Kingsland; 2d, Rachel Bertholf; 3d, Susan Kreps; 4th, Maria Styles. Issue (by his first wife): 1. Nathaniel B., m. Jennie Buchanan; 2. Selina, m. Robert Milliken; (by his second wife) 3. James B., m. Elizabeth Kreps; 4. Anthony C., d. in inf; 5. Anthony Conrad, m. Julia Tuthill; 6. Sophronia, m. James R. Dyke; 7. Rachel, m. 1st, William Hogencamp; 2d, James Steel; 8. Mary E., m. Charles H. Cochran.

10. Simon Demaray, b. Feb. 7, 1808; m. Catharine A. Lyons, Jan. 7, 1839; he d. March 4, 1850. Issue: 1. Sophronia, b. June 1, 1839; m. Warren Fellows; 2. Simon Demaray, b. Feb. 9, 1841; m. Catharine Brown; 3. Anthony C., b. March 26, 1843; d. May 15, 1863.

11. Margaret M. M., b. Feb. 18, 1810; m. George Ackerson, March 26, 1831. Issue: 1. Edward Peter, b. Dec. 26, 1831; d. Feb. 5, 1833; 2. George Edward, b. Sept. 5, 1833; d. April 4, 1838; 3. Euphrasia F., b. May 11, 1835; m. George F. Williams; 4. Lorenzo Lorton, m. Ordellia A. Foster; 5. Judson N., b. Dec. 30, 1839; d. April 6, 1862; 6. George E. DeF.; 7. Foresti Wickliffe, b. Dec. 29, 1843; d. Feb. 8, 1849; 8. Georgie, m. David T. Hegeman.

12. Sophronia, b. Jan. 13, 1812; d. unm.

ii. Johannes, bap. Sept. 24, 1769.

iii. Symon, b. March 7, 1772; m. Cornelia Buskirk, 1793; d. Feb. 7, 1837. Issue:

1. Rebecca, b. March 13, 1794; m. Thomas Van Buskirk, June 5, 1813. Issue: 1. Peter, b. May 12, 1814; 2. Anna Maria, b. Sept. 21, 1816; d. March 6, 1840; 3. Sarah, b. Jan. 21, 1819; 4. Cornelia, b. Feb. 18, 1821; 5. John, b. Aug. 10, 1823; 6. Leah, b. June 14, 1825; d. Sept. 23, 1865, unm.; 7. Simon, b. Jan. 7, 1828; 8. Elizabeth, b. 1830; 9. James, b. April 3, 1833; 10. Catharine, b. Oct. 16, 1835.

2. Mary, b. Jan. —, 1797; m. John Forshay. Issue: 1. Simon; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Abraham.

iv. John, d. 1812, unm.

v. Uriah, b. Dec. 16, 1777; m. Rachel Willis, April 28, 1801; d. Oct. 23, 1826. Issue:

1. John, b. July 17, 1802; m. Sarah Ann Combs, Dec.

25, 1824; d. Aug. 6, 1843. Issue: 1. Sarah E., b. Dec. 5, 1826; m. Horatio N. Pierce; 2. George W., b. March 14, 1831; m. Mary A. Hazlett; 3. Frances A., b. Dec. 13, 1834; m. Henry Tilbe; 4. Martin, b. Oct. 9, 1837; d. same day; 5. Maria Louisa, b. Sept. 28, 1840; m. Charles Arnold; 6. John Wesley, b. Nov. 13, 1843; d. July 11, 1864; 7. Simon, b. Jan. 23, 1804; d. Jan. 21, 1838.

2. Simon, b. Jan. 23, 1804; d. Jan. 21, 1838.

3. Abraham, b. April 1, 1806; m. Phoebe Springsteen, Nov. 11, 1829. Issue: 1. John, b. Aug. 21, 1830; m. Jennie M. Wilber; 2. Sarah E., b. March 11, 1833; m. John Ackerman; 3. Phoebe Ann; 4. Aaron P., b. March 20, 1844; d. Sept. 21, 1857.

4. Martin, b. March 1, 1808; m. Ann Maria Berry, July 17, 1832. Issue: 1. Isaac B., m. Charlotte Burthill; 2. Maria E., m. Clayton B. Blackwell.

5. Rebecca, b. Dec. 10, 1810; m. Solon Culver. Issue: 1. Pamela Ann, m. John C. Ryan; 2. Edwin A., b. July 18, 1839; d. Jan. 9, 1840; 3. Flora, m. Charles Girand; 4. Clara, b. Oct. 10, 1844; d. Nov. 1, 1857.

6. Michael, b. March 21, 1813.

7. Anthony B., b. June 4, 1817.

8. Rachel, b. Aug. 1, 1819; m. Reuben B. Anderson, May 24, 1838; d. April 12, 1855. Issue: 1. Jeremiah; 2. Daniel A.; 3. Nathan B., b. June 21, 1843; d. Feb. 3, 1853; 4. Miriam; 5. Rachel B.

vi. Martin, b. Sept. 14, 1787; m. Jemima Hennion, April 25, 1810; d. July 21, 1830. Issue:

1. Rebecca, b. Feb. 9, 1811; m. Jacob H. Hopper, Oct. 3, 1829; d. Dec. 8, 1879. Issue: 1. Henry J., m. Margaret S. Mount; 2. Jemima; 3. Silas.

2. David M., b. Feb. 21, 1813; m. 1st, Margaret D. Brinkerhoff, June 11, 1840; 2d, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Peck, Feb. —, 1853. Issue: (by his first wife) 1. John Jacob, b. Oct. 10, 1841; m. Margaret D. Acker; 2. Hartman V., b. June 9, 1843; d. Sept. 30, 1864; 3. Henry Martin, m. Ida T. Demarest; 4. Charles Edgar, b. April 22, 1850; d. July 8, 1850; 5. Willie.

3. John M., born March 7, 1816; m. Frances A. Robitaille, Dec. 14, 1843; d. Sept. —, 1880, in New Orleans, La. Issue: 1. Francis Louis, b. June 19, 1845; d. Feb. 6, 1848; 2. Edward Judson, m. Victoria C. Bredow; 3. John Walter, b. Aug. 25, 1852; d. Sept. 25, 1862; 4. Ida Theresa, m. Henry M. Demarest; 5. Ada Giffin; 6. Walter John.

4. Martin Ryerson, b. March 13, 1818; m. Hester Van Houten, Nov. 11, 1838; d. 1867. Issue: 1. Martin, m. Lizzie F. Fountain; 2. David M.

5. Henry, b. Feb. 24, 1820; m. Margaret Anderson, July 22, 1846. Issue: 1. Cornelius V. W., born Nov. 4, 1863; d. Feb. 26, 1877.

6. Sophronia, b. May 16, 1822; m. Nicholas H. Joralemon, Nov. 1, 1848. Issue: 1. Henrietta, m. Lamont B. Smith; 2. Charles; 3. Margaret D.; 4. Frederick William.

7. Peter M., b. July 23, 1824; m. Phoebe V. Coles, Dec. 31, 1847. Issue: 1. Henry H., b. Aug. 11, 1849; d. March 19, 1850; 2. Alice, m. Frank A. Church; 3. So-

¹ See p. 287.

phronia; 4. Mary Demarest; 5. David M.; 6. Albert Wright.

8. Ann, b. March 18, 1827; d. Dec. 2, 1829.

V. Martin, b. Nov. 14, 1751; m. Vrutje (Sophronia) Van Winkle (bap. Oct. 30, 1757, dau. of Jacob-Simeon-Symon-Jacob Van Winkel),¹ Aug. 16, 1778; d. Aug. 19, 1839. He was called Martin I. (Martin-John) Ryerson. He was a man of great enterprise. Turning his attention to the mineral wealth in the upper part of what is now Passaic county, he began buying the mines and forges and furnaces in that region, until he had acquired most of the mining region in Pompton and West Milford, with forges, furnaces, stores, mountain land, woodland, water-rights, etc. He erected a handsome house at the turn of the road at Pompton, from the Wanaque road, and there he dispensed a lavish hospitality. His prudent wife stood aghast at the extent of his purchases, but he laughed at her prudence, and went on adding to his acres and his mines, until he was by far the largest individual land owner in the county. He was appointed a justice of the peace, Nov. 8, 1797, and held other local offices from time to time. Portraits of Martin and his wife are in the possession of his descendants, at Bloomingdale.

Marten-Frans-Marten Reyersen and Antje Van Rypen had children:

I. Jane, m. 1st, Richard Stanton; 2d, James McCurdy, Aug. 2, 1798. Jane was bedridden for many years, with a cancer; she lived on the river bank, at the foot of Clinton street. McCurdy was a tailor, and also operated a quarry on his wife's lands, at the Goffle. He is said to have been quite susceptible to the charms of the other sex, and was wont to remark, philosophically, "Love is a hard thing"—meaning that the little god was a tyrannical master.

II. Mary, b. June, 1744; m. Theunis Ryerson; d. April 11, 1810, aged 65 yrs. and 10 mos.; he d. May 15, 1792, in his 52d year. She received from her father's estate Lot No. 5, in the subdivision of Lot No. 3, of the Totowa Patent; also part of the tract on the east side of Haledon avenue, and part of the lands at or near Oldham.

III. Rachel, b. May 13, 1751; m. Isaac Vanderbeek, jun. (b. at Hackensack, Oct. 29, 1743, son of Isaac Vanderbeek and Annaetjen Vander Boog), Nov. 24, 1767; she and her husband joined the Schraalenburgh church, Nov. 20, 1799. She d. Feb. 23, 1825, and was buried at Paterson; he d. May 27, 1833, and was buried at Hackensack. Issue:

i. Honnate (Ann), b. Sept. 2, 1769; m. 1st, James Walker (b. at Taunton, Mass., May 8, 1762, son of James Walker and Mary Pitt), March 10, 1786; he d. Nov. 4, 1806; she m. 2d, Thomas Demarest, Aug. 22, 1812; he d. April 28, 1829; she d. May 20, 1835. Children (by her first husband): 1. James Marten Ryerson, b. Oct. 26, 1791; d. May 21, 1843, in N. Y., unm.; 2. Rachel Ann, b. Jan. 2, 1794; m. Gilbert Ogden Fowler (b. Dec. 10, 1788, at Newburgh, N. Y.), Dec. 21, 1812; 3. Isaac, b. Dec. 15, 1795; d. Sept. 11, 1813; 4. Washington, b. Jan. 28,

1797; m. Eleanor Brush; he d. March 18, 1845; 5. Mary, b. Dec. 18, 1800; m. Azel S. Roe (son of Rev. Azel Roe), Aug. 16, 1819; she d. Aug. 27, 1824; 6. Jane, b. April 30, 1805; m. Azel S. Roe, widower of her sister; d. Jan. 22, 1826. Azel Stevens Roe was b. in N. Y. city, Aug. 16, 1798; d. in East Windsor Hill, Conn., Jan. 1, 1886. He published a dozen novels, 1850-71.

ii. Marten, b. Dec. 15, 1772; d. Sept. 10, 1773.

Theunis--Frans--Marten Reyersen and Margaret ——— had children:

I. Theunis, b. about 1740; m. his cousin, Mary Ryerson (b. June, 1744, dau. of Marten-Frans-Marten Reyersen and Antje Van Rype); d. May 15, 1792, in his 52d yr.; she d. April 11, 1810, aged 65 yrs., 10 mos. They were buried in the old church yard formerly on Ryle avenue. He was called Theunis Ryerson, jun. He carried on farming in a small way at Lower Preakness, or nearer Singack, probably on the farm sold to his father-in-law by William Ryerse, April 20, 1772. His widow was appointed administratrix of his estate, June 12, 1792.¹ She afterwards lived at Totowa.

Joris--Frans--Marten Reyersen and Mary White had children:

I. Jane, b. May 20, 1752; m. Diederick Tysen (Tice). Issue: 1. Mary, bap. at Pompton, Nov. 30, 1773; 2. Marten, b. —; 3. Ann, b. —; 4. Agnietje, b. Dec. 27, 1788; 5. Jannetje, bap. at Pompton, July 18, 1775; 6. Ebbe (Abigail), bap. at Pompton, May 22, 1777; 7. Joris, b. June 19, 1780; 8. Esther, b. Sept. 18, 1787.

II. George, jun., b. Sept. 26, 1753; m. Abigail Post (dau. of Major Peter Post, of Pompton, and Elizabeth Van Voorhees), m. l., Dec. 17, 1773; he d. in New York city; she d. at Wanaque.

III. Dirrick, b. May 26, 1755; m. Martha Vreeland. He lived at Greenwood Lake.

IV. Mary, b. May 8, 1757; m. Major Garret Post; d. at Rome, N. Y. Issue: 1. Mary, m. Stephen Ward (children —1. Charles; 2. Gerard); 2. Peter P. (Capt.), m. Mary Ryerson, dau. of Francis Ryerson and Gulielma Doty (children —1. Mary, m. David Bayard; 2. John, m. Jennie Cheney; 3. Louise, m. — Bailey; 4. Caroline, m. John Creighton; 5. Henry; 6. Susan, m. Charles Tucker; 7. Ann, m. Ebenezer Welch).

V. Marte, bap. Sept. 23, 1759; m. Agnes Lynes (Lines). He was called Martin G. Ryerson. He kept tavern at Pompton in 1812; d. at Pompton, Dec. 10, 1820; she d. at Wanaque, Nov. 16, 1823, aged 63 yrs., 5 mos., 18 days, without issue; Martin and his wife are both buried at Pompton.

VI. John, b. July 12, 1763; m. Neeltie (Eleanor) Vreeland. Both d. at Wanaque.

VII. Ann, b. Sept. 16, 1764; m. Abraham Luke. Both d. at Wanaque. Issue:

i. John, m. Elizabeth Taylor; removed to Antwerp, O.

¹ E. J. Wills, Liber No. 34, f. 17. His father appears to have outlived him, as letters of administration were granted on his estate to Mary Ryerson and Richard G. Ryerson, Oct. 20, 1794.—*Ib.*, Liber No. 35, f. 70.

- ii. Martin, m. Peggy Monks; removed to Antwerp, O.
- iii. George, m. Mary Poole. Children—I. Abraham, m. Rachel Chrystie, removed to Kansas; 2. Jane, b. Aug. 8, 1813, m. Henry Terheun Romaine (b. May 29, 1812, son of Abraham Romaine and Hannah Terheun, of Pompton), Aug. 1, 1832 (children—I. Mary Louisa, b. May 20, 1833; m. Edward Huyler; 2. William Henry, b. Sept. 1, 1834; m. Caroline McEwing, Feb. 4, 1857; 3. John Abraham, b. Jan. 20, 1836; d. in Sandwich Islands; 4. Annie Amelia, b. Aug. 23, 1837; m. Herman Winter; 5. Emilie, b. Aug. 3, 1839; m. 1st, — Hine; 2d, John Roe; 6. George Edgar, b. Oct. 21, 1849; m. — Thorne; 7. Augusta Laura, b. Oct. 11, 1858; d. Sept. 1, 1859).
- iv. James, m. Elizabeth Steele. Ch., Maria, m. Henry Ryerson.
- v. Jane, m. William Decker.
- vi. Rachel, m. Covas Decker.

VIII. Hester, b. Dec. 15, 1766; m. 1st, Cornelius Van Dyck; 2d, Anthony Bartrim.¹ Issue: (by her first husband) i. Cornelius, b. April 4, 1783.

IX. Tunis, b. April 6, 1770; m. Eleanor Van Houten (b. June 10, 1771, dau. of Peter Van Houten and Rachel Lyne), March 17, 1787. He is described as a farmer, and also as a surveyor. He was commissioned a captain in the militia, Oct. 5, 1801, and ultimately a colonel, being known as Col. Tunis G. Ryersen. He was one of the deputy surveyors general of East Jersey; d. Oct. 5, 1839; she d. March 25, 1839, both at Wanaque.

The real estate of George Ryerson, deceased, was divided by Abraham Ryerson, Daniel Danielson, Yoost Beam and Conrad Beam, by a map dated April 22, 1790, whereupon the above named children executed deeds of release partitioning the same.²

X. Fransis, b. Nov. 2, 1772; m. Gulielma Maria Springate Penn Doty (b. at Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1772, dau. of Elijah Doty and Susannah Ferris); she d. May 6, 1810, at Wanaque.

Dirk-Frans-Marten Reyersen and Helena Ryersen had children:

I. Jannetje, bap. June 10, 1759; m. Johannes Berdan. Issue: 1. Dirk, b. Feb. 29, 1784; 2. Marregrietye, b. Sept. 9, 1787.

II. Johannes, bap. Feb. 21, 1761; m. Nence Erchable (Nancy Archibald). Ch., Lena, bap. May 9, 1793.

III. Geertye, b. April 16, 1763; prob. m. John Jo. (George) Doremus, Aug. 24, 1794. (See Doremus Genealogy.)

IV. Francis, b. Sept. 12, 1764; m. Jannetje Lambert; d. March 27, 1817.

Johannes-Frans-Martin Reyersen had children:

By his first wife (Maria Wessels):

I. Francis, m. Sarah Ryerson (b. Aug. 23, 1762), July 25, 1778; d. July 12, 1841; she d. June, 1847. He removed to Nova Scotia in 1783. Issue: 1. John, b. Jan. 25, 1779; m. Sophia Raggles; 2. Simeon, b. July 4, 1782; m. Dorothy Van Buskirk; 3. Martin, m. Jemima Van Buskirk; 4. Mary,

b. April —, 1787; m. Samuel Meeker, of Brooklyn; 5. Stephen DeLancey, b. July 5, 1789; m. Lois Killam, May 15, 1817; 6. Elizabeth Betts, b. Aug. 25, 1791, m. Thomas Edson; 7. Sarah, b. June 26, 1794; d. in inf.; 8. Francis, b. Aug. 29, 1796; m. James L. Lecain; 9. George, b. Nov. 26, 1798; m. Mary Harris. Most of these children of Francis Ryerson lived in Nova Scotia.

II. Evert Marthen, b. July 26, 1753.

III. Johannis, b. Dec. 4, 1754.

IV. Joris, b. July 3, 1759; prob. m. Polle Ryerson. He went to Nova Scotia with his father, at the close of the Revolution, but in 1789 returned to this country, and settled in Brooklyn. Issue: 1. Marten, b. Jan. 16, 1779; 2. Joannes, b. Oct. 23, 1781.

By his second wife (Metje Van Houten):

V. Jenneke, bap. May 1, 1768.

VI. Ann, m. John Morrison, and lived at Annapolis, Nova Scotia. Issue: 1. Catharine, m. J. Oaks; 2. Christina, m. L. Wade; 3. Ann, m. J. Willer.

Adrian-Frans-Marten Reyersen had children:

By his first wife (Lena —):

I. Jannetje, bap. June 10, 1759.

By his second wife (Pietertje —):

II. Johannis, bap. Feb. 21, 1761.

Fifth Generation.

Joris-Johannes-Joris-Marten Reyersen had children:

By his first wife (Antje Hennion):

I. Geertje, b. April 19, 1761; m. Rinear Berdan, who lived on the Slooterdam road, near the Thirty-third street bridge; d. 1848; he d. Jan. 28, 1843, aged 80 yrs. Issue: 1. John, m. Mary, dau. of Gerrebrant Van Houten;¹ d. Aug. 22, 1781, aged 81 yrs.; 2. Antje, b. April 23, 1786; m. Richard Berdan, of Preakness.

II. Antye, bap. Oct. 14, 1764; m. Isaac Alje, Feb. 28, 1790. He had a grist-mill on the Wesel road, next to the Merselis place. Issue: 1. David, b. Dec. 12, 1790; d. in inf.; 2. Anna, b. Feb. 3, 1802; m. John Doremus, a carpenter, of Paterson; 3. Catharina, b. Jan. 24, 1805; m. Benjamin Kinsell, of Oldham; 4. David, b. Jan. 24, 1805 (twin with Catharine); m. Effie, dau. of John Goetschius, of Cherry Lane; he carried on his father's grist-mill on the Wesel road; 5. Dorotie, b. Aug. 27, 1809.

By his second wife (Tammesyn Van Boskerk):

III. Johannes, b. July 3, 1769; m. Lea Westervelt, dau. of Cornelis-Cornelis-Juriense Westervelt, July 21, 1793;² d. in 1835; she d. in 1861 or 1862, aged 87 yrs. He was called "Yoren's Hans"—George's John. He lived on his father's and grandfather's place, on the east side of the Goffle road, in a house still standing and now in the possession of his grandson Henry's children. After the marriage of his only child, George—"Hansen's Yoris"—he relinquished his farm of 180 acres to George and removed to a farm which had come to his wife from her father, and lived in a house a short distance from the Hawthorne station on the Erie railroad, and directly on Bass brook. This brook was almost obliterated.

¹ See p. 260.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, A, 454, 548.

¹ See p. 254.

² See p. 212.

ated by the building of the railroad, and the house was burned down in 1848, on the first day a train ran over the railroad. The late Cornelius I. Westervelt kept tavern in that same house some years before it was destroyed.

The will of George I. Ryerson, of the Goffle, the father of the three children just named, bears date May 5, 1801, witnessed by Jacob Ackerman, John D. Ryerson and T. Wills, and was proved June 11, 1814. He devised to his son, John G. Ryerson, "all my landed property and real estate in Bergen county;" and bequeathed special legacies to his wife, Syntyce; his daughter Charity, wife of Rynear Berdan; his daughter Ann, wife of Isaac Alyea, and his grandson George, son of John G. Ryerson. Executors—his son John, and his sons-in-law, Rynear Berdan and Isaac Alyea.¹

IV. ———, m. John Berry.

Hessel-Johannes-Joris-Marten Reyersen had children:

By his first wife (Doretje Earl):

I. Johannes, b. March 21, 1772; m. Anna Van Aalen, June 16, 1792; removed about 1808 to Dark county, O.; in 1811 to Butler county, Ind.; in 1816 to Dark county again; then to Fort Wayne, Ind., and finally to Kosciusko, Ind.

II. Geertye, b. July 5, 1774; m. John Jo. Doremus, Aug. 24, 1794. (See Doremus Genealogy.)

III. Hessel, b. Sept. 22, 1777; was killed by falling from his horse, about 1816, near Oldham; he lived at New Vernon, Sussex county.

IV. Nicholas, b. April 8, 1781; he removed to New Vernon, Sussex county, about 1785, and there m. Ann (b. Nov. 26, 1787), dau. of Paul Farber. Nicholas in time acquired an extensive farm, which he worked successfully. He also carried on a distillery, a fulling-mill, a grist-mill, a blacksmith shop, a tannery, was a drover and butcher, and dealt in produce, which he sold largely in Paterson. He died at Deckertown, at the residence of his daughter Eunice, Jan. 2, 1868; his widow d. March 15, 1873.

V. Enogh, b. April 8, 1781, twin with Nicholas.

VI. Piter, b. March 20, 1784; m. 1st, Elisabeth, dau. of Paul Farber; 2d, Mrs. ——— Hains; d. 1860. Issue: (By his first wife) 1. John F., m. Jane Drew; 2. George, bap. Sept. 12, 1802; m. ——— Edsall; 3. Delia, m. 1st, John Givans; 2d, Peter Brass; 4. Jane, b. 1812; m. William D. Givans; d. Oct. 27, 1884; 5. Nicholas, m. Serepta Simonson; 6. Eliza, m. Rev. Price Van Ostrand; 7. Paul F., b. Dec. 1, 1818; m. Sarah Drew, 1840; 8. Sarah, m. Eben Drew; 9. Martin, m. ——— Martine; 10. William, d. at the age of 12 years; (by his second wife) 11. Catharine, b. 1850.

By his second wife (Catrien Van Veghter):

VII. Dooce, b. Oct. 9, 1789; m. 1st, Abraham Theunis Ryerson; 2d, John Snyder; d. Oct. 25, 1869, and is buried in the Ryerson burying-ground, on the DeGray farm, at Hawthorne. She was a tailoress, and also kept a tavern in a small house still standing, on the east side of Haledon avenue, a short distance north of Burhans lane. The ceiling of the tap-room was low, which made it convenient to keep the men's score chalked on the dark and

grimy boards overhead. When the men were particularly merry they thought it great fun to wipe out the score with their hands or hats, but it was of no avail, for on their next visit, there were the chalk-marks, as bright as ever, and somewhat more numerous!

VIII. Catharina, b. March 17, 1792; m. George Mandeville, June 4, 1814, and lived on Pompton Plains.

IX. Jane, bap. Nov. 21, 1792; m. Henry Post, of Orange county, N. Y.

John-Johannes-Joris-Marten Reyersen and Elsy Leisler had children:

I. Antye, b. June 13, 1777; prob. m. Jan Mandeviel, Nov. 29, 1794.

II. Johannes, b. July 10, 1779; m. Maria Bogert, April 27, 1800. Ch., Anne, b. Dec. 14, 1800.

III. Lea, b. March 6, 1782.

IV. Polle, b. June 6, 1784; d. in inf.

V. Yannetye, b. May 2, 1786.

VI. Maria, b. Dec. 9, 1787.

VII. Cornelus, b. April 16, 1790.

Martin-Martin-Joris-Marten Reyersen and Rhoda Hull had children:¹

I. Jesse.

II. David, b. Oct. 9, 1781; m. Mary, dau. of Dr. Andrew Linn; d. Jan. 21, 1867. He lived at Newton, Sussex county, where he was prominent in public and business affairs, being county collector for thirty years, member of the State Council in 1829–30–31, and 1835, and president of the Sussex Bank, 1831–65. Issue: 1. Andrew Linn, d. aged 17 yrs.; 2. George M., a lawyer at Newton; 3. Emma E., m. the Rev. Myron Barrett, of Newton; 4. Margaret A., m. Dr. Anthony Morford, of Nyack, N. Y.; 5. Catharine R., m. William McMurtry, of Newton; 6. Mary L., m. William E. Skinner, at one time President Judge of the Bergen county common pleas.

III. Anna.

IV. Emma.

V. Thomas Cox, b. May 4, 1788, at Myrtle Grove, Sussex county; m. 1st, Hannah Amelia Jarvis, fifth dau. of Robert Ogden, jun., of Sparta, Nov. —, 1814; she d. 1835; he m. 2d, Phebe Henrietta Maria, her younger sister; d. Aug. 11, 1838. He graduated at Princeton in 1809; was elected to the Legislative Council, 1825–6–7, and was a Justice of the Supreme Court, 1834–38.²

VI. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 19, 1791; m. Robert Andrew Linn (b. Jan. 29, 1787, son of Dr. Andrew Linn and Ann Carnes, near Monroe Corners); d. Sept. 18, 1867; he d. Jan. 2, 1868. Issue: 1. Robert Andrew, b. 1817; d. 1838; 2. Anna Mary, b. 1819; d. 1876; 3. David Ryerson, b. 1820; d. 1875; 4. Thomas Ryerson, b. 1822; d. 1867; 5. Theodore Anderson, b. 1830; d. Sept. 5, 1852.

¹ For the data concerning these children the author is principally indebted to the History of Sussex and Warren Counties, Philadelphia, 1881.

² A very good sketch of Judge Ryerson is given by Judge Lucius Q. C. Elmer, in his entertaining work, "The Constitution and Government of the Province and State of New Jersey, with Biographical Sketches of the Governors from 1776 to 1845, and Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar," Newark, 1872, 319.

¹ Bergen County Wills, A, 542.

Thomas-Martin-Joris-Marten Reyersen and Mary Turner had children:

I. Joseph Turner, b. cir. 1814; m. Ellen Griffin Larned, 1848; d. March 9, 1883, at Chicago, whither he had removed in 1842, and where he had carried on the iron manufacture for many years, with great success. Issue: 1. Arthur, a lawyer in Chicago; 2. Edward, m. ———, dau. of Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel"); 3 and 4. daughters.

II. Esther Turner, m. Dr. David Rutter, and with him removed to Chicago in 1849.

Abraham-Jores-Joris-Marten Reyersen and Sarah Mandeville had children:

I. Abraham, b. Jan. 14, 1783; m. Sarah, dau. of Richard Bush, of Fairfield; d. Feb. 7, 1856; she d. Aug. 22, 1863, in her 82d yr. He lived on his father's place at Pacquanac. He was a Judge of the common pleas, 1837-47. He was known as Abraham Ryerson, jun.

II. Maria, b. Nov. 30, 1786; m. Zadoc Pierson. Issue: 1. Sarah Matilda, b. Nov. 23, 1817; 2. Caroline E., b. April 3, 1820. Both these daughters were unm.

III. Nikcoles, b. May 14, 1790; m. Sarah, dau. of Abijah Crane, of Horseneck. Issue: 1. Sarah, m. ——— Van Pelt; 2. Abraham, d. Oct. 2, 1814, aged 3 yrs., 7 mos., 23 days.

IV. George; d. young.

V. Elisabeth, b. July 1, 1793; m. John M. Demarest (b. Feb. 10, 1792); d. Sept. 5, 1849; he d. April 8, 1863. He lived at Two Bridges. Issue: 1. Sarah Ann, b. April —, 1815; m. Nathan Fairbanks, and lived at Mountain View; d. July 17, 1849; 2. James Monroe, b. 1819; m. Sarah Margaret, dau. of Benjamin Roome, Oct. 17, 1841, and lived at Two Bridges.

VI. Charles; d. young.

VII. Peter, b. May 18, 1797.

VIII. Sarah, b. Feb. 17, 1799; m. Timothy I. Darcy, and lived at Mountain View. He was a son of Dr. John Darcy, b. Oct. 11, 1760, in Cumberland county, who m. 1st, Phebe Johnes (granddaughter of the Rev. Timothy Johnes, pastor of the Morristown Presbyterian church), May 14, 1784; 2d, Phebe Miller, April 7, 1806, by whom he had one son (Timothy John, or Timothy I., as he was always called) and four daughters.¹ Dr. Darcy served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, as surgeon's mate, albeit a very young one. Timothy I. Darcy was a man of superior ability and good education, whose light seemed unduly hidden under a bushel in a remote rural neighborhood, where he was principally known for his fluent oratory in justices' courts. He d. at Mountain View, about 1890. Issue: 1. Phoebe, m. William Merrick; 2. Amanda, m. Henry Courter; 3. John, m. 1st, Harriet Jarvis; 2d, Mrs. Mesick; 4. Caroline, m. John Little; 5. Alexander, accidentally shot and killed, when 20 yrs. old; 6. Eliza, m. Charles Vanderhoff; 7. Josephine.

IX. Harriet, m. Alpheus Miller, and lived at Montville and at Newark. Issue: 1. James, m. Sarah Philip, of Caldwell; 2. Abraham, m. Margaret Pierson; 3. Isaac; 4. Caroline; 5. Matilda.

¹ History of Medicine in New Jersey, and of its Medical Men, by Stephen Wickes; Newark, 1879, 225.

George-Luykas-Joris-Marten Reyersen and Mary Ryerson had children:

I. George, b. Oct. 13, 1767; m. Catharina Hopper, Dec. 30, 1792, and lived at Mountain View; d. s. p.

II. Elisabeth, b. Oct. 5, 1769; m. Henry Mandeville, and lived on Pompton Plains; d. Feb. 15, 1793. Issue: 1. Sarah, b. Sept. 8, 1787; m. John Van Houten, Oct. 4, 1806; 1 2. Joris, b. Aug. 7, 1789; m. Catharine Ryerson; d. 1828; 3. Nicholas, b. Sept. 8, 1790; 4. Hendrick, b. Feb. 9, 1793.

III. Lucas, b. Nov. 26, 1771; m. Catharine Decker, Nov. 30, 1800; d. March 15, 1855; she d. Aug. 3, 1840, aged 59 yrs., 5 mos., 11 days. He lived at Pacquanac, and made hat-blocks.

IV. Abraham, b. March 1, 1774; m. Elisabeth (b. Oct. 28, 1780), dau. of Peter Mead, Nov. 29, 1798; d. Sept. 9, 1820; she d. Dec. 1, 1844. He had a saw-mill at Pacquanac.

V. Jeremiah, b. Sept. 21, 1776; m. Rachel Van Saun, ² and lived at Lower Preakness; d. Nov. 2, 1864; she d. March 16, 1867.

VI. Martin, b. Jan. 16, 1779; m. Annaatje Ackerman (b. 1782); d. March 29, 1853; she d. May 17, 1857. He lived at Upper Pacquanac.

VII. John, b. Oct. 23, 1782; m. Rachel Jacobus (b. Aug. 1, 1787), May 10, 1806; d. March 28, 1864; she d. Jan. 6, 1860.

VIII. Mary, b. July 1, 1783; m. Amos Crane, of Caldwell.

IX. Ann, b. April 25, 1786; m. John Vadu (Veador, Vedder), and lived at Mountain View; d. Nov. 10, 1809. Issue: 1. David; 2. George; 3. Samuel Ryerson, b. Nov. 5, 1809; he lived at Lower Preakness.

X. Nicholas, b. Sept. 16, 1788; m. Martha (b. Jan. 27, 1787), dau. of Abraham Jacobus, in 1810; was killed by a falling tree, Jan. 26, 1838; she d. May 8, 1876.

Joseph-Luykas-Joris-Marten Reyersen and Mehetabel Stickney had children (the first four b. in the Province of New Brunswick, and the others in Ontario):

I. George, b. March 7, 1791; m. 1st, Frances, dau. of Dr. Rolph, of Dundee, in 1820; 2d, Sophia, dau. of Edwin Symes, of London, Ont., June 15, 1836; 3d, Isabella Dorcas, dau. of Judge Asahel Stirling, of Sharon, Conn., in 1853; d. Dec. 19, 1882. He was pastor of the Catholic Apostolic church (Irvingites), in Toronto.

II. Samuel, lived at Vittoria, Ont.

III. Mary, m. Col. John Bostwick, of Port Stanley, some time member of the Provincial Parliament.

IV. William, b. 1798; m. Mary Griffin; d. Sept. 13, 1873. He was an able and distinguished clergyman in the Wesleyan Methodist church.

V. John, b. June 12, 1800; m. Mary Lewis, Aug. 8, 1828; d. Oct. 9, 1878. He was a very prominent and influential Methodist clergyman in Ontario.

VI. Egerton, b. March 24, 1803; m. 1st, Hannah Aikman (b. Aug. 4, 1804), Sept. 10, 1828; she d. Jan. 31, 1832; he m. 2d, Mary Armstrong (b. Feb. 3, 1809), Nov. 8, 1833;

¹ See p. 258.

² See p. 290.

she d. Jan. 20, 1884; he d. Feb. 19, 1882. He became a Methodist preacher, first going as a missionary to the Chipeway Indians, for two years. He was editor of the *Christian Guardian*, 1829-40, and was a preacher during the same period. In 1841 he was appointed principal of Vittoria College, at Coburg, continuing until 1844, when he was appointed by the government Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, which office he held until 1876, traveling extensively in America and Europe, to study the best methods of education, which he introduced in his own country with great success. Some of his reports are of much value. He received the honorary degrees of D. D., and LL.D. His "History of the Loyalists of America," in two volumes, though lacking in literary merit, is excellent in tone, and valuable for its original documents.

VI. Mehetabel, m. Joseph Williams.

VII. Elisabeth, m. James Mitchell, a school teacher at Vittoria.

VIII. Edwy, b. 1811; m. 1st, Benelis, dau. of the Rev. William Freeman; 2d, Almena, sister of his former wife. He was a Methodist preacher, stationed at Stamford, Brantford and other places.

It is a remarkable record presented by the four younger brothers of this noted family. They were regarded as the most influential members of the Methodist church in Ontario, and were conceded to be unexcelled in that country as popular preachers.

Willem-Willem-Ryer-Marten Reyersen and Ann ——— had children:

I. William, m. 1st, Eleanor Cook (Lena Kock), m. 1, Sept. 15, 1789; 2d, Mrs. Garthwaite, of Rahway. On account of his extensive landed possessions he was called "King" William Ryerson.

II. Lena, m. Evert Van Ness. Issue: 1. John E., m. Margaret Kiersted; 2. William E.; 3. a dau., d. in inf.

Ryer-Johannes-Ryer-Marten Reyersen and Elizabeth Berthoff had children:

I. Mary, b. 1766; m. Abraham Garrison, of the Ponds, or of the Ramapo valley; d. June 10, 1787, and is buried at the Ponds; he d. Feb. 20, 1802, aged 50 yrs., 1 mo., 14 days. Issue: 1. Catharine, b. Jan. 28, 1784; m. Joseph Beam; 2. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 11, 1786; m. Henry Bertholf, Jan. 26, 1804; she d. Oct. 15, 1835; he was b. Feb. 14, 1782; d. Dec. 16, 1865.

II. Gilliam, b. Oct. 7, 1768; m. Margaret Manning, (dau. of Abraham Manning and Hester ———); d. Oct. 30, 1857.

III. Sarah, b. Sept. 6, 1778; m. Joseph Beam, Aug. 30, 1806; d. Dec. 3, 1821. Issue: 1. Abraham Ryerson, b. Oct. 15, 1807; m. 1st, ———; 2d, ——— Harvey; 2. John, b. Aug. 14, 1809; m. Lydia A. Carman, Sept. 2, 1832; he d. Sept. 7, 1866; 3. Gilliam, b. March 9, 1812; m. Louisa F. Schenck; 4. Henry, b. Nov. 8, 1814; d. Jan. 2, 1815; 5. Elizabeth, b. March 26, 1816; d. Sept. 30, 1816; 6. William, b. Jan. 29, 1818; d. July 29, 1818; 7. Maria, b. Sept. 20, 1819; d. Oct. 2, 1820.

IV. Maria, b. Nov. 21, 1790; m. Abraham Stevens (b. Aug. 3, 1788), April 13, 1816; d. Aug. 29, 1859; he d. June

8, 1865;¹ both are interred on the Rogers farm, near Pompton. Issue: 1. Maria Catharine, b. Oct. 22, 1817; d. Aug. 27, 1820; 2. Ann M., m. John T. Smith, June 8, 1843; 3. John, b. April 29, 1825; d. Sept. 12, 1857.

Martin-Johannes-Ryer-Marten Reyersen and Frouche (Sophronia) Van Winkle had children:

I. Johannes, b. Feb. 22, 1779; d. March 9, 1782.

II. Vrouwitye (Sophronia), b. March 27, 1781; d. Sept. 18, 1786.

III. John M., b. Dec. 1, 1782; m. Clarissa Van Winkle, March 2, 1806; d. June 28, 1820; she d. in 1861. He lived at Ringwood, where he carried on iron mining, etc.

IV. Mary, b. Nov. 14, 1784; m. Andrew C. Zabriskie, of Paramus, April 7, 1805; d. June 1, 1865; he d. April 25, 1864. They lived at Paramus for some years after their marriage, and then removed to New York city. Issue: 1. Christian Andrew, b. March 20, 1806; m. Sarah Jane Titus, Dec. 31, 1849; d. July 16, 1879; he lived at Passaic in early life; 2. Martin Ryerson, b. May 13, 1810; m. 1st, Anna Elliott Morris, Sept. 18, 1850; 2d, Mrs. Ysabelle (Key) Hewitt, July 18, 1867; d. Dec. 8, 1878 (he assumed the name of Zborowski about 1865); 3. John Jacob, b. May 30, 1813; m. Maria Burhans; d. Aug. 24, 1876; he lived at Hohokus; 4. Matilda Mary, m. Martin E. Green (son of Ephraim Green and Catharine B. Ryerson), Oct. 21, 1851.

V. Jacob M., b. Nov. 29, 1786; m. Harriet Colfax; d. Feb. 15, 1869. He was connected with his father's great iron enterprises at Ringwood, and on their collapse, owing to adverse tariff legislation, he removed to Little Falls, and there spent the rest of his days with his children.

VI. Anna, b. Oct. 30, 1788; m. James Wheeler; d. Jan. 28, 1821. Issue: 1. Sophronia R., b. Sept. 22, 1811; m. 1st, Timothy Oakley, Jan. 25, 1831; 2d, Jonathan D. Bevier, Oct. 31, 1843; 2. Sarah Catharine; 3. Ann Ryerson, b. Jan. 15, 1821; m. 1st, Orlando Smith; 2d, John Conroy, Oct. 17, 1854; d. May 19, 1861.

VII. Catharine B., b. Dec. 3, 1790; m. Ephraim Green, Dec. 27, 1824; d. July 26, 1850. Issue: 1. Anna Mary, m. Stephen Baker, Oct. 30, 1850; 2. Martin E., m. Matilda M. Zabriskie (dau. of Andrew C. Zabriskie and Mary Ryerson), Oct. 21, 1851.

VIII. Rebeckah, b. Sept. 24, 1793; d. Sept. 14, 1794.

IX. Elizabeth, b. April 12, 1796; m. Aaron R. Thompson, of New York, Jan. 10, 1833; d. Oct. 1, 1853, s. p.

X. Peter M., b. June 20, 1798; m. Mary Williams, Sept. 23, 1825; d. May 5, 1862. Inheriting from his father extensive lands, including mines and iron works at Pompton and Wanaque, he developed them on a large scale, erecting rolling mills and other works, and prosecuted mining and manufacturing iron extensively, employing thousands of men. The tariff of 1846, however, caused the prostration of all his enterprises, and the final blow was given by the panic of 1857. After having struggled most heroically for years to maintain his works, he was finally compelled, in 1859, to abandon the contest and surrender his property to

¹ He spent a fortune digging for gold mines in the mountains between the Ponds and Wanaque.

his creditors. He removed from his handsome residence on the old Hamburg turnpike, and with his family settled in Newark. When the war broke out, Peter M. Ryerson was sixty-three years of age, but tall and athletic, of fine, soldierly appearance and bearing. His country's call found him ready to respond. He raised a company of his former employees, and was commissioned captain of Company A, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, on Sept. 27, 1861. In the preliminary battles on the Peninsula he was promoted, Feb. 24, 1862, to the rank of Major in the same regiment. At the battle of Williamsburg, on May 5, 1862, Colonel Johnson, commanding the regiment, was wounded, and the command devolved upon Major Ryerson. His men were hotly pressed by the enemy, but he rallied them again and again, taking the lead himself, until his conspicuous appearance attracted the attention of the rebel sharpshooters, and he finally fell, struck by a bullet in the side, which caused his death a few hours later.¹

Theunis-Theunis-Frans-Marten Reyersen and Marritye Reyersen had children:

I. Jane, m. Joris Doremus. Issue: 1. Henderick, b. Nov. 20, 1785; 2. Rachel.

II. Richard, m. 1st, Rachel Doremus; 2d, Keziah —; d. Jan. 14, 1847, in a New York hospital.

III. Nancy (Ann), m. Jan Doremus. Issue: 1. Anaetie, b. Nov. 24, 1790; 2. Hendrick, b. May 3, 1793.

IV. Leentje (Helena, Eleanor), m. Joseph Waldron. Issue: 1. Marritje, b. Dec. 24, 1790; 2. John, b. Aug. 19, 1792; 3. Joseph, b. Dec. 29, 1793; 4. Teunis, b. Aug. 10, 1795; 5. Antje, b. March 23, 1797; 6. Richard, b. Dec. 28, 1798; 7. Martin, b. Jan. 4, 1800; 8. Johanniss, b. July 5, 1801; 9. Jacob, b. June 23, 1804.

V. Marritye (Maria), b. Oct. 3, 1775; m. Dirick (Richard) Terhune, Oct. 15, 1797, at Schraalenburgh Ch., Richard Marten Ryerson, b. Nov. 14, 1797.

VI. Martin; went South when a young man, and d. of yellow fever; he was unm.

VII. Theunis, b. Nov. 27, 1780; m. Jane Boice (b. Feb. 28, 1786, dau. of John Boice and Eve —, of Nova Scotia); d. Dec. 19, 1849; she d. Jan. 31, 1838. They were buried in the old church yard on Ryle avenue, but about 1876 their remains were removed to Cedar Lawn. He lived at Lower Preakness for some years. Then he removed to Paterson, having bought from Samuel Ball and Cornelius L. Ball, June 14, 1819, a tract of 16 acres of land between Redwoods avenue and Marion street, where he carried on farming, occupying a small frame house, still standing, on Kearny street, a short distance north of Doremus street. He also engaged in the business of selling milk, which he carried around to his customers in two large tin cans, suspended from a yoke across his shoulders. He is said to have been the first in Paterson to make a business of delivering milk. His dairy comprised seven or eight cows, which was considered quite a number for that day. He sold

his Totowa farm, May 10, 1836, and subsequently joined his son, Martin, in Michigan, and traded with the Indians for some years. He returned to Paterson and died here.

VIII. John, m. Mary Terhune.

IX. Abraham, b. Jan. 25, 1785; m. Dorothy (Dose, Delia) Ryerson; he d. intestate Feb. 18, 1824, and administration on his estate was granted to his widow, March 12, 1824; she m. 2d, John Snyder. Abraham was a justice of the peace, a surveyor, a blacksmith, and a farmer, living on Haledon avenue, in a small house still standing, a short distance north of Burhans lane. Moreover, he was active in the militia, attaining to the rank of Major. He erected in front of his tavern on Haledon avenue the first liberty pole in that neighborhood.

The will of Mary Ryerson, dated April 5, 1810 (only five days before her death), witnessed by John Burhans, Albert Hopper and Thomas Wills, and proved April 24, 1810, devised to her son Richard her large Dutch bible, and an equal half of her interest in a lot of land in Partition (now Fulton) street, New York; the other half of said lot to her son Theunis and daughter Ann, wife of John Doremus; to son John and daughter Mary, wife of Richard Terhune, a lot on Partition street, adjoining the former. To son John, a riding chair and harness; to son Abraham "all my house and lot of land whereon I now dwell, near Paterson." Her executors were authorized to sell a tract in the Singack, containing about 33 acres; also negro boy Squire. Executors — Jacob Terhune, Esq., and son Abraham Ryerson.¹

George-Joris-Frans-Marten Reyersen and Abigail Post had children:

I. Joris, bap. at Paramus, May 16, 1774.

II. Abigail, b. Sept. 29, 1775.

III. Pieter, bap. May 14, 1776 (?).

IV. Isaac, m. Rachel Bertholf.

V. Martin.

VI. William.

VII. Eliza, b. Aug. 23, 1793; m. James Bunn, of Woodbridge, Middlesex county, N. J.; d. Aug. 20, 1885, at East Rockaway, L. I. Issue: 1. James, b. Aug. 19, 1814, in New York; he came to Paterson in 1826, to sell clams and oysters, and subsequently kept hotel in Paterson for many years. His reminiscences of men and events in Paterson in the olden times, told in his inimitable manner, have enlivened many a social gathering. After managing the United States Hotel, corner of Market and Union streets, for a long period, he retired from business several years ago. He often heard his mother relate many a stirring tale of her father's adventures in the American army during the Revolution.

Dirrick-Joris-Frans-Marten Reyersen and Martha Vreeland had children:

I. Narcetta, m. 1st, James Lynes, March 29, 1794, at Pompton Plains; 2d, Henry Tichenor. Issue: (by her first husband) 1. Agnes, b. Sept. 15, 1795; m. Peter Stone; 2. Mary, b. Nov. 9, 1798; 3. Rosanna, b. March 25, 1801; m. Lewis Hall; 4. Richard, b. May 13, 1803; removed to

¹ See sketch by A. Q. Keasbey, published at the time in the Newark *Mercury*, and reprinted in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," by John Y. Foster, Newark, 1868, p. 134.

¹ Bergen County Wills, A, 304.

Miami, O.; 5. Martha, b. Aug. 12, 1805; m. Seth Fox, and removed to Florida, N. Y.; 6. Cyt, b. Aug. 23, 1809; m. John Barnes (children—1. Martha Sophronia, m. Santiago de Zayas; 2. William; 3. Mary Elizabeth, m. Paul D'Armaile; 4. Agnes Narcetta, b. Dec. 1, 1837; m. George B. Patterson; 5. Josephine, m. J. D. Center; 6. James; 7. Edward, m. Lottie Lepard; 7. William, b. April 5, 1812; removed to Miami, O.; (by her second husband) 8. Jane, b. March 28, 1819; m. William Knapp.

II. Martha, b. Feb. 4, 1781; m. Samuel Everett.

III. Richard, b. March 13, 1784.

IV. Frances, m. ——— Riggs. Issue: 1. Samuel; 2. Richard Ryerson; 3. Fanny.

The will of Richard G. Ryerson, dated April 23, 1833, witnessed by William Van Houten, Henry B. Tichenor and Abraham D. Ryerson, and proved June 1, 1833, indicates that the testator was in very moderate circumstances. He bequeathes two cows, two beds and bedding to his "friend thank full Reed" for services; gives other personal property to Marean Wilson, \$10 to each of his grandchildren, named above, and the residue of his estate to his children—"Narsis thitchner," Martha Everet, Frances Riggs and Richard Ryerson. Executors—John G. Ackerson and John A. Post.¹

John-Joris-Frans-Marten Reyersen and Neeltie Vreeland had children:

I. Jacob; prob. the Jacob Ryerson, of Hohokus, whose will, dated Dec. 22, 1856, proved June 1, 1858, left all his estate (yoke of oxen, etc.) to his son Abraham; also "a land warrant which I expect as a soulger."²

II. Abraham.

III. Joris, b. March 19, 1781.

Tunis-Joris-Frans-Marten Reyersen and Eleanor Van Houten had children:

I. Polly, b. Aug. 23, 1788; m. John Coenrad Lines (b. at Wanaque, son of Coenrad Lines and Effie Beam), Aug. 30, 1806, at Pompton Plains; d. Feb. 17, 1863, at Pompton Plains; he d. at Wanaque. Issue:

i. Ann, b. Jan. 9, 1809; m. Daniel Morgan (b. at Warwick, Orange county, N. Y.); d. Nov. 28, 1881. Children—1. Ellen; 2. Mary Catharine; 3. John, m. Catharine ———; 4. Sophronia; 5. Eliza, m. Monroe Shuart; 6. Rachel Ann, b. April 4, 1833; m. James Galloway; 7. Emily, m. William Earle; 8. Henry, m. Mrs. Annette Cole; 9. Walter; 10. Peter.

ii. Peter, m. 1st, Eleanor Romaine; 2d, Maria Spier; 3d, Eliza Meeker. Children—(by his second wife) 1. John Henry, m. Abby Jane Ransom; (by his third wife) 2. William.

iii. Coenrad, d. unm.

iv. Theunis Ryerson, b. March 22, 1814; m. Sophronia Lozier, Sept. 12, 1836. Children—1. Samantha, b. Dec. 30, 1839; d. Feb. —, 1841; 2. Adelaide, b. May 15, 1842; m. Horace Forbush, Jan. 12, 1869; 3. Emma Oakley, b. March 10, 1847; m. George Bodwell Marcher, Dec. 13, 1865; 4. Euphemia, b. March 12, 1849; d. in inf.

v. Rachel, b. Nov. —, 1821; m. Duane Galloway.

vi. Catharine, b. Feb. 6, 1823; m. Ransom Galloway, Dec. 30, 1838; he d. May 24, 1880. Children—1. Miriam, b. Sept. 18, 1839; m. 1st, George Dean; 2d, R. A. C. Furey; 2. Amelia, b. Nov. 15, 1843; m. Ebenezer Seely; 3. Josephine, b. Nov. 29, 1844; d. unm.; 4. Adeline, b. Feb. 16, 1847; m. George Francis Bussell; 5. Eleanor, b. July 27, 1849; d. unm.; 6. Franklin, b. June 7, 1853; m. Josephine ———; 7. Carrie, b. Nov. 17, 1857; m. Jesse Tuthill; 8. Charles, b. June —, 1864; d. aged 8 months.

vii. John, m. Eliza Bush.

viii. Joseph Beam, m. Elizabeth Berry (dau. of William Berry and Ann Blauvelt), Dec. 10, 1846. Children—1. Anna M.; 2. Clarissa, b. July 1, 1849; d. Sept. 22, 1852; 3. Sarah A.; 4. William L., b. July 7, 1865; d. Oct. 15, 1874.

II. Rachel, b. Nov. 20, 1790; m. Henry Blair (b. Nov. 1, 1787, son of David Blair and Beeltje Vreeland¹); d. Nov. 20, 1818, at Pompton; he d. at Pompton. Issue: 1. David, b. Aug. 27, 1812; m. Mary Simmons;² d. in a New York hospital, without issue; 2. Ellen, b. Sept. 11, 1815; d. July 13, 1820.

III. Hetty, b. June 1, 1793; d. Nov. 6, 1818, unm., at Wanaque.

IV. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 30, 1795; m. George Sylvester Mills (b. Dec. 16, 1795, at Norfolk, Conn., son of Eden Mills and Roseanna Wilcox); d. at Newark, April 8, 1873; he d. Dec. 17, 1876. Issue: 1. Roseanna Wilcox, b. Jan. 1, 1820; m. George Adam, M. D.; 2. George Augustus, b. Dec. 9, 1821; d. at Para, Brazil, Nov. 10, 1845, unm.; 3. Ellen Ryerson, b. June 1, 1824; m. Robbins Battell (b. at Norfolk, Conn.), Aug. —, 1849; 4. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 29, 1826; m. George Francis Tuttle (b. Dec. 11, 1824, at Whippany, Morris county, son of Samuel Tuttle and Dorcas Stiles), May 29, 1855; 5. Samuel Ryerson, b. Dec. 11, 1829; d. July 27, 1893, unm.

V. Samuel, b. May 13, 1798; m. Ann Speer (b. Aug. 10, 1799); d. at Pompton Plains, July 29, 1868; she m. 2d, Benjamin Roome, 1875; d. at Pequannock, May 29, 1885. Samuel Ryerson was a fine-looking man, of powerful build, passionately fond of hunting, and was usually followed by five or six dogs, and sometimes by a wolf which he had captured and tamed.

VI. John Adams, b. June 27, 1801; m. Ellen McEwen (stepdau. of ——— Stevens, of Elizabethtown); d. April, 1869.

VII. Ann, b. Jan. 19, 1804; m. Coenrad Beam (b. Dec. 7, 1796, at Wanaque, son of Anthony C. Beam and Sophronia Demarest), Jan. 19, 1804.³

VIII. Peter, b. Aug. 15, 1806; m. Zulema Tice (b. in

¹ See p. 129.

² She was a dau. of James Simmons and Jannetje Van Riper (see pp. 171, 178); she m. 1st, Capt. Thomas Fanning, who was captain and part owner of the brig "Vineyard," trading with Spain; he was lost on a voyage to Madeira, being the first trip after he was married. His widow received \$700 or \$800 on account of his share in the vessel. She lived in New York, and supported herself, her mother and a younger sister, until she married David Blair.

³ See p. 309-310.

¹ Bergen County Wills, D, 351.

² Bergen County Wills, H, 15.

New York city); d. in New York; she m. 2d, ——— Mc-Cauley; 3d, ——— Gimmel. Peter was a mason and builder.

IX. Clarissa, b. Feb. 9, 1809; m. William E. Howard; d. Feb. 2, 1884; he d. Aug. 12, 1859, aged 46 yrs. Ch., Amelia.

X. Gulielma, b. May 7, 1812; m. 1st, Jacob Sayre Camp (b. Sept. 5, 1805, at Cheapside, Morris county, son of William Camp and Elizabeth Brookfield, of Hanover), Nov. 7, 1829; he d. Dec. 4, 1836, at Rondout, Ulster county, N. Y., and is buried at Hanover; she m. 2d, Charles Bussell (b. in Bristol, England, Nov. 15, 1819, son of George Bussell and Elizabeth Daw, of New York city), May 12, 1842; he d. April 5, 1865; she resided at No. 67 Park street, Newark. Issue: (by her first husband) 1. Charles Henry, b. March 12, 1832; d. Aug. 4, 1832; 2. Elizabeth Brookfield, b. Aug. 1, 1834; d. Feb. 12, 1840; 3. Jane Seeley, b. Dec. 17, 1836; m. George Frederick Norton (b. July 11, 1827, at Hartford, Conn., son of Benjamin Hammett Norton and Augusta Ware), May 19, 1857; (by her second husband) 4. Charles Alfred, b. Feb. 9, 1843; d. March 30, 1879, unm.; 5. George Francis, b. Sept. 18, 1844; m. 1st, Adeline Galloway (b. Feb. 16, 1847, at Central Valley, Monroe, Orange county, N. Y., dau. of Ransom Galloway and Catharine Lines of New York city), Aug. 23, 1867; she d. July 30, 1868; 2d, Mrs. Mary Amelia Robinson Dinnell (née Mary Amelia ———), Dec. —, 1875; 6. Ellen Mills, b. Nov. 26, 1846; m. Burton H. Campbell, June 13, 1867; 7. Anna Marshall, b. Oct. 19, 1848; m. Isaac R. Denman, Dec. 16, 1874; 8. Mary Elma, b. Oct. 12, 1850.

Fransis-Joris-Frans-Marten Reyersen had children:

By his first wife (Gulielma Doty):

I. Jane, b. Dec. 7, 1792; m. David Hennion.

II. John Ferris, b. Jan. 25, 1795; m. Hannah Van Giesen (b. May 17, 1801, at Totowa), Jan. 21, 1826; d. March 28, 1847, at Paterson. He was a carpenter and builder, and also carried on the grocery business in Newark. Returning to Paterson, he resumed his occupation as a builder, and while here was elected to the Assembly, in 1839 and 1840. After his death, his widow removed to Lexington, Ky.,¹ where she d. Feb. —, 1871.

III. Mary, b. Oct. 7, 1797; m. Peter P. Post.

IV. George W., b. July 28, 1800; m. Leah Van Houten; d. Dec. 10, 1827. Ch., Frank G., removed to Shrewsbury, or vicinity, and m. Mary C., dau. of Joseph T. White, of that place, Feb. 16, 1856.

V. Susannah, b. July 11, 1803; m. Ambrose Field.

VI. Peter Field, b. Nov. 4, 1805; m. Ann Bayard.

VII. Hetty, b. Oct. 6, 1808; m. Joshua Manley.

By his second wife (————):

VIII. Ambrose, b. Feb. 20, 1824.

Johannes-Dirk-Frans-Marten Reyersen and Nence Erchable had one child:

I. Lena (Ellen), bap. May 9, 1793; m. Richard I. Berdan (prob. son of Johannes Berdan and Jannetje, dau. of Dirk-Frans-Marten Reyersen). Issue:

i. John, b. Oct. 20, 1813; m. Eliza Banta (b. April 20, 1815, dau. of George Banta and Elizabeth Van Identyne); d. June —, 1894. He was a justice of the peace for many years, in Division street. Children—1. Richard, m. Dr. Edith Tappen; 2. Jacob; 3. Elizabeth Ellen; 4. George Albert; 5. Mary; 6. John.

ii. Albert, b. July 12, 1816.

iii. David, b. Jan. 26, 1818; prob. d. young.

iv. Nancy, b. Dec. 27, 1819.

John D. Ryerson, in his will, dated Feb. 3, 1835, witnessed by Andrew P. Hopper, Cornelius A. Hopper and Garret A. Hopper, proved Dec. 11, 1835, devised to his daughter Ellen "the old homestead on the south side of the bridge near the mill," on Passaic river and adjoining the line of the widow Goetschius. To his grandson Albert [Berdan], the grist-mill, with 22 acres of land; to granddaughter Nancy, the remainder of the Ackerman farm on the east side of the brook; to grandson John, a lot of land in Franklin township, near David Marinus's, "together with the place I bought of Cornelius Ryerson, on the south side of the brook." Executors—daughter Ellen, Aaron Doughty and grandson John Berdan.¹

Frans-Dirk-Frans-Marten Reyersen and Yannetye Lambert had children:

I. Dirck (Richard), b. Feb. 2, 1790; m. Mary Post, (b. April 16, 1800, dau. of Hartman H. Post and Agnes Jackson²), Dec. 20, 1817; d. Dec. 7, 1860; she d. Oct. 21, 1865, aged 65 yrs., 6 mos., 5 days.

II. John, b. Sept. 27, 1791; m. Catharine Van Houten; d. Jan. 25, 1835, aged 43 yrs., 3 mos., 29 days. Ch., Jane, b. July 30, 1825; m. 1st, Richard, son of Adrian Van Houten, Sept. 8, 1842; 2d, the Rev. John Y. Debaun, of Leonia.³

III. Jannetye, b. Nov. 6, 1793; m. Albert-Peter Hopper, Aug. 27, 1815; d. April 3, 1834. Issue: 1. Peter, b. Oct. 16, 1816; 2. Francis, b. Jan. 11, 1819; 3. Albert, b. May 8, 1821; 4. Eliza Jane, b. Jan. 17, 1824; 5. Rachel Leah, b. Sept. 17, 1826; 6. Cornelius, b. Jan. 15, 1829; m. Ann Howard; 7. Mary Catharine, b. Sept. 12, 1831; m. ——— McIntosh; 8. Jonathan Henry, b. Feb. 2, 1834; d. Sept. 17, 1834.

IV. Francoos, b. Nov. 15, 1795; m. Sally Skidmore. Ch., Francis, b. Nov. 30, 1827.

V. Abraham, b. May 8, 1799; m. 1st (prob.), Rachel Ackerman, Oct. 1, 1837; 2d, Mary Ann Westervelt, wid. of James Westervelt, of New Bridge, July 9, 1849. He was known as Abraham F. Ryerson. He was a printer, and tried to revive the Paterson Chronicle in 1827, but without success. He removed to New Barbadoes prior to his second marriage, and d. there. His will, dated Aug. 30, 1851, witnessed by William Winant, William Y. Demott and Albert P. Winant, proved Nov. 6, 1856, devised all his estate to his wife, and if she failed to dispose of it, then to her lawful heirs—Margaret Ann Westervelt and Sophronia Westervelt.⁴

VI. Henderic, b. Oct. 24, 1802. He went to the East

¹ See p. 270.

¹ Bergen County Wills, E, 3.

² See p. 149.

³ See p. 260.

⁴ Bergen County Wills, G, 622.

Indies, and it is not known what became of him.

VII. Leau (twin with Henderic), b. Oct. 24, 1802; m. Cornelius P. Hopper. Issue: 1. Eliza Jane, b. Jan. 17, 1824; m. John H. Bowman (children—1. James Harkness, m. Martha, dau. of William G. Watson; 2. Henry H., m. Ida Bowman, his cousin); 2. Peter, b. July 21, 1825; 3. Joseph, b. March 26, 1838.

Sixth Generation.

Johannes--Joris--Johannes--Joris--Marten Reyersen and Leya Westervelt had but one child:

I. Jores, b. Dec. 17, 1793; d. Dec. 16, 1875; m. 1st, Hillegont Van Houten (b. June 24, 1798, dau. of Gerrebrant Van Houten and Jane Garrison¹), Sept. 19, 1813; she d. June 23, 1847; he m. 2d, Mrs. Eliza Burtzell, of New York; 3d, Margaret Hanson. He was called George I. Ryerson. He lived on the place which had been occupied by his grandfather, on the Goffle road. He represented Manchester township in the board of chosen freeholders, 1847-1864, with the exception of the years 1849, 1852 and 1853; was director of the Board in 1848; county collector, 1837-38-39-40, 1843-44; and was elected to the Assembly in 1841. The Second Reformed church had in him a generous supporter as long as he lived.

Johannes--Hessel--Johannes Joris--Marten Reyersen and Anna Van Aalen had children:

I. Jannetye, b. Nov. 21, 1792; m. William Shafer, July 18, 1810; d. May 6, 1857. They lived in Butler county, O.

II. Dorothy, m. John Waldron; lived at Middletown, O.

III. John, b. Sept. 20, 1795; lived in White county, Ind.

IV. Catharine, m. David Clapp, of Butler county, O.

VI. Michael Vreeland, m. Eleanor Boylan; d. 1843, in Ohio.

VII. Elisabeth, m. John Burnet, and lived in Milford, Ind.

VIII. Peter, d. 1844, leaving issue in Iowa.

IX. George, b. April 9, 1811; m. Rebecca Sip, of Green Briar county, Va., and in 1853 removed to Fort Wayne, Ind.

Hessel--Hessel--Johannes--Joris--Marten Reyersen had children:

I. Patience, m. ——— Morrow, of Morrow's Mills (Wagaraw). Issue: 1. William; 2. Hessel; 3. Elisha; 4. Elizabeth.

II. Ira, b. ———; d. Sept. 8, 1873; m. 1st, Gertruy Van Houten (b. Sept. 17, 1807, dau. of Abraham-Dirck Van Houten and Catharine Sip²); she d. July 5, 1866; he m. 2d, Rachel Ann Van Saun (dau. of Edo-Isaac Van Saun and Hannah Blauvelt³), April 4, 1867. He lived at the southwest corner of Totowa and Preakness avenues, erecting the house now occupied by the Old Ladies' Home. He was a member of the board of chosen freeholders in 1871. He was a farmer, and for some years was engaged in business as a drover and butcher. Issue: Elizabeth, d. May 22, 1848, aged 16 years, 3 mos., 17 days.

III. Hessel, m. Lucinda ———, and was a farmer at Singac, afterwards at Vineland. Issue: 1. Orilla; 2. Elizabeth, m. William O'Donnell.

Nicholas--Hessel--Johannes--Joris--Marten Reyersen and Ann Farber had children:

I. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 30, 1807; m. Amos Munson (b. Feb. 11, 1803, in Hardiston township, Sussex county, son of Israel Munson and Nancy Conger), Jan. 14, 1824. On March 5, 1824, Mr. Munson located at Paterson, where he carried on the butcher business until 1838, when he returned to Sussex county, buying a farm at Deckertown, where he spent the rest of his days. His brothers Israel and Samuel also settled in Paterson, where they remained, leaving families.

II. John, b. March 12, 1809; m. 1st, Hannah, dau. of Abraham Van Houten, of Totowa, Aug. 1, 1828; she d. 1832; 2d, Hannah (b. June 20, 1820), dau. of Daniel Bailey, of Glenwood, Dec. 3, 1839; d. Jan. —, 1885. He was a grocer in Paterson for a year, but when the California "gold fever" broke out he went to California, and dealt in groceries there until 1854, when he returned east and bought a large farm at Goshen, N. Y. Issue: (by his first wife) 1. Annie, m. Adam Terhune, of Paterson; d. 1851; 2. Amos, settled at Wawayanda; 3. Abraham, settled at Hamptonburg; 4. Catharine, b. March 11, 1831; m. Joshua Holbert, of Chenung county, N. Y.; 5. Hannah, m. William Holbert; 6. Elisabeth, m. Jesse Holbert, of Goshen, N. Y.; 7. Mary, m. Daniel Carpenter, of Goshen; 8. Hannah, m. J. W. Slawson, of Jersey City; 9. John; 10. Daniel.

III. Anna, b. Oct. 20, 1811; m. George W. Houston, Aug. 17, 1831; lived at Middletown, N. Y.

IV. Peter, b. Sept. 9, 1814; m. Dorinda Rutan, June 1, 1833; she d. Nov. 4, 1868. Issue: 1. Mary, m. James W. Knapp, Oct. 21, 1855; 2. Elisabeth, m. N. R. Steagle, March 17, 1858; 3. Delia, m. John W. Campbell, a milkman living near Haledon, Dec. 23, 1864; 4. Jennie, m. B. L. Houston, Sept. 25, 1872; 5. Abbie; 6. Nicholas, m. Mary E. Dusenberry, Nov. 7, 1866.

V. Catharine, b. March 29, 1819; m. Eli A. Martin, of Orange county, N. Y., June 19, 1836. Issue: 1. John Ryerson; 2. Anne; 3. Lewis; 4. Nicholas.

VI. Delia, b. June 20, 1821; m. Peter J. Brown, Oct. 23, 1839. He kept store in Paterson at the time, but afterwards settled on a farm at Glenwood, Sussex county. Issue: 1. Ann Elizabeth, m. Daniel Bailey; 2. Munson Ryerson, m. ——— Houston.

VII. Nicholas, b. April 21, 1824; m. Sarah Rhoades (b. Sept. 13, 1827), Nov. 27, 1845; lived at Deckertown. Issue: 1. Delia, b. Sept. 4, 1846; m. George D. Demarest, Dec. 30, 1868; 2. Anna, b. Oct. 17, 1848; m. Cornelius Hoffman, Dec. 30, 1875. 3. William, b. Aug. 8, 1850; m. Anna Carr, Dec. 28, 1870; 4. Ella P., b. July 12, 1865.

VIII. Abigail, b. March 28, 1827; m. John T. Walling, of Middletown, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1845. Issue: 1. Brice P.; 2. Nicholas Ryerson; 3. George H.; 4. John R.; 5. Anna D.; 6. Libbie M.; 7. Amos; 8. Charles F.

IX. Jane, b. Feb. 19, 1830; m. Abiah F. Walling, of Middletown, N. Y., March 17, 1848. Issue: 1. John R.; 2.

¹ See p. 254.

² See p. 260.

³ See p. 296.

Frank; 3. Anna H.

Thomas Cox-Martin-Martin-Joris-Marten Reyersens and Amelia Ogden had children:

I. Martin, b. Sept. 15, 1815, at Hamburg, Sussex county; m. 1st, Ann Boggs (b. Nov. 8, 1818, dau. of Job. S.) Halsted; she d. April 22, 1855; he m. 2d, her sister, Mary McIntire Halsted (b. Nov. 1, 1815); he d. June 17, 1875. Graduating from Princeton in 1833, he was licensed as an attorney in 1836; served as a member of the constitutional convention of 1844; represented Sussex county in the Assembly in 1849; was a Justice of the Supreme Court, 1855-58, and a Judge of the Alabama Claims Commission, 1873-75. Never seeking office for himself, he was one of the shrewdest and most influential politicians in Northern New Jersey. Issue: 1. William, d. unm.; 2. Margaret; 3. Amelia, m. and removed to Baltimore, Md.

II. Thomas, b. Feb. 18, 1821; m. Margaret Matilda Brouwer, of New York, in 1850; she d. Jan. —, 1878. He was for many years a physician at Newton. Ch., Henry O., a druggist at Newton.

III. Hannah Amelia, b. June 24, 1823; m. Theodore F. Anderson.

IV. Henry Ogden, b. Jan. 10, 1826. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1847. He spent several years in Chicago, San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands. Returning to New Jersey in 1855, he practiced law at Belvidere, until 1857, when he took up his residence in Newton. On the breaking out of the war, he enlisted as a private; was elected captain of Company B, Second New Jersey Volunteers, and commissioned May 27, 1861; promoted to major, Jan. 20, 1862; lieutenant colonel, July 1, 1862; was transferred, Nov. 12, 1862, to the 23d New Jersey Volunteers, as colonel; transferred to colonel, 10th Regiment, March 26, 1863. At the Battle of Gaines's Mill, he was shot through both thighs and lay on the battle field for ten days, three of them without food, when he was picked up by the enemy and imprisoned for some weeks in Richmond. In the Battles of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, he was fatally wounded, taken prisoner, and died in a rebel hospital at Locust Grove, Virginia, May 12, 1864.

Abraham--Abraham--Jores--Joris--Marten Reyersens and Sarah Bush had children:

I. George, d. Sept. 29, 1802, aged one yr., 10 mos., 22 days.

II. George, b. Oct. 1, 1803; m. Christina (b. Nov. 13, 1809, dau. of Barney Debow, of Pompton Plains), Oct. 18, 1828; d. March 11, 1879. He was known as George A. Ryerson. He lived at Pacquanac, where he carried on farming, and did considerable surveying. He was clerk of Passaic county, 1837-42; Judge of the common pleas, 1843-48, 1849-54, and held various local offices. He was one of the commissioners appointed to run the line between Wayne and Manchester townships in 1847, and again in 1875.

III. John, b. March 25, 1808; m. Matilda ———; d. Sept. 18, 1861. In his later years he lived at Jersey City, where he edited *The Jersey City Telegraph*, a daily newspaper, which suspended June 25, 1859. Issue: 1. Mary Malvina, b. March 1, 1842; d. Oct. 17, 1857; 2. Abraham

L., b. Feb. 29, 1844; d. June 27, 1846.

IV. Ann, b. March 13, 1814; d. Oct. 13, 1819.

V. Alfred, b. Aug. 14, 1816; m. Maria, dau. of Garret Demott, of Pompton Plains, May 19, 1842; d. about 1892. He was Sheriff of Passaic county, 1866-7-8.

VI. Sarah, b. Nov. 28, 1818; m. the Rev. William Anderson, a clergyman of the Reformed church.

Lucas-George-Lukas-Joris-Marten Reyersens and Catharine Decker had children:

I. Maria, b. Jan. 24, 1802; m. Henry R. Van Ness (b. April 17, 1800), June 18, 1823. He kept store at Singac many years.

II. John Decker, b. Oct. 13, 1804; d. about 1880, unm. Kept store at Pacquanac.

III. Peter, b. June 21, 1807; m. Sarah A. ———. He was a grocer in Newark. Issue: 1. Charles Lucas, d. Oct. 22, 1842, aged 10 yrs., 25 days; 2. Oscar, d. Aug. 17, 1845, aged 5 mos.; 3. Maria Elizabeth, d. Feb. 10, 1850, aged 4 mos., 27 days.

IV. Elizabeth, b. June 21, 1807 (twin with Peter); m. William Richards, of Newark, Oct. 22, 1851.

Abraham--George--Luykas--Joris--Marten Reyersens and Elizabeth Mead had children:

I. George G., b. July 28, 1799; m. Anna M. Graves (b. Sept. 2, 1806), June 24, 1833; d. Nov. 16, 1873; she d. May 11, 1862. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, b. May 14, 1834; d. Aug. 24, 1836; 2. Mary L., b. Jan. 4, 1837; m. Cornelius Van Houten (b. July 31, 1840), Oct. 20, 1861; 3. Margaretta, b. Oct. 2, 1839; m. William G. Russell, Dec. 22, 1868; 4. Georgianna S., b. July 28, 1844; d. June 25, 1845; 5. Roswell G., b. Nov. 18, 1844; m. Hattie A. Debaun, Nov. 18, 1869.

II. Peter G., b. Jan. 22, 1801; m. Mary Walker, and lived in Brooklyn.

III. John, b. Aug. 30, 1802; m. Cecelia Crane (b. May 2, 1806), May 14, 1831; d. Dec. 24, 1877; she d. March 20, 1873. They lived near Lincoln Park. Issue: 1. Charles H., b. March 1, 1832; m. Catharine A. Ryerson (b. Sept. 29, 1836), April 25, 1861; d. July 14, 1862, in Newark; 2. Edward Franklin, b. Jan. 2, 1834; m. Susan Bostwick, May 1, 1868; 3. Mary L., b. Feb. 10, 1837; m. Frederick G. Bennett (b. March 7, 1834), of Englewood, July 1, 1868; 4. John T., b. Nov. 12, 1843; removed to Arkansas; 5. Abraham H., b. July 22, 1839; m. Catharine Van Houten (b. Nov. 28, 1842), Aug. 5, 1860.

IV. Eliza, b. Aug. 19, 1804; m. Richardson Buckbee, of Newark.

V. Margaret, b. Feb. 17, 1806; m. Andrew Ackerson, of Stone Ridge, near Pacquanac; d. June 26, 1844.

VI. Mary, b. Jan. 6, 1808; m. Amos Crane, of Newark.

VII. Beekman Van Buren, b. July 7, 1809; m. Elizabeth Dudley. He lived in Newark and New York.

VIII. Ann, b. March 10, 1811; d. May 31, 1846.

IX. Martin, b. Nov. 13, 1814; m. Charlotte S. Shepherd. Lived in Huntsville, Ala., and afterwards in Newark, N. J.

X. Abraham G., b. May 12, 1816; m. Eliza (b. Dec. 23, 1821, dau. of John L.) Wessels, of Pompton; d. ———.

He graduated at Rutgers College in 1839, and at the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1842, being licensed in the latter year by the Classis of Passaic; was pastor of the Reformed church at Goshen, N. Y., 1843-45; at Wyckoff, 1845-65, after which he removed to Paterson, where he was principal of one of the public schools for some years. Issue: 1. Addie, b. March 4, 1853; m. Charles R. Charlton, Oct. 28, 1874; 2. Wessel, b. June 28, 1860.

XI. Catharine, b. Feb. 4, 1819; m. Robert Allen, and removed to Ohio.

Martin-George-Luykas-Joris-Marten Reyersen and An-naatje Ackerman had children:

I. Maria, b. Oct. 28, 1802; m. Peter Roome (b. March 3, 1804), Oct. 1, 1825; d. Oct. 7, 1883; he d. Sept. —, 1875. He carried on sash-making in New York for several years. Issue: 1. Martin, m. Rachel Ann Ryerson, May 6, 1848; he lived in New York for some years, where he carried on sash-making; about 1890, he removed to Paterson, and lived on Market street, near the Wesel bridge; he d. suddenly in 1895, near Pompton, where he was then living; 2. John P., b. March 1, 1828; d. Oct. 9, 1849; 3. Elizabeth A., b. Sept. 20, 1829; d. Sept. 18, 1830; 4. Catharine A., b. Oct. 20, 1832; d. Jan. 14, 1834; 5. Abraham, b. Oct. 27, 1834; d. April 13, 1840; 6. George, m. 1st, Sarah Ann (b. Nov. 20, 1842, dau. of the Rev. Garret C.) Schenck, May 30, 1863; she d. July 15, 1867; he m. 2d, Jane, dau. of George J. Ryerson, June 2, 1869.

II. James, b. Aug. 21, 1804; d. about 1840, unm.

III. Elizabeth, b. June 5, 1807; m. David Jacobus, a sash-maker in New York. Ch., Nicholas.

IV. Anna, b. Jan. 14, 1810; d. Jan. 8, 1867, unm.

V. George, b. Sept. 20, 1812; m. Ann Elizabeth Hall (b. April 27, 1827), Oct. 5, 1845. He settled in Iowa City, Iowa. Issue: 1. Mary Hannah, b. Sept. 20, 1852; 2. Charles Hall, b. Aug. 5, 1855; 3. Georgianna, b. May 20, 1858; 4. Frederick W., b. July 18, 1861.

VI. Abraham, b. March 25, 1815; m. Ann Mead. Issue: 1. Caroline; 2. George; 3. Anna, m. Henry Debow; 4. Hannah Maria, m. John Carlough, of Paterson; 5. Elizabeth, m. Christopher Vandervoort, of Paterson; 6. Henry, m. Laura Paulina Ryerson, May 31, 1876; 7. Rosina, m. Henry Forbes, of Newark; 8. Lucas, m. Mary Van Wag-ner; 9. Abraham, m. Jane Vandervoort, of Paterson; 10. Martin, d. aged 26 yrs., unm.

VII. Lucas, b. May 1, 1819; m. 1st, Jane Jones (b. March 4, 1826, dau. of Gen. William) Mandeville; she d. Jan. 17, 1860; he m. 2d, Ann H. Webb (b. Sept. 20, 1820), Jan. 29, 1863; she d. July 26, 1868; he m. 3d, Charity Elizabeth Garrison (b. May 9, 1831), July 31, 1869. Issue: (by his first wife) 1. Emma, b. July 30, 1857; m. George W. Van Ness, April 7, 1880; 2. Mary Jane, b. Dec. 15, 1858; (by his second wife) 3. David, b. July 21, 1870; 4. William Brown, b. Oct. 21, 1872.

VIII. Catharine, b. Feb. 1, 1822; d. July 20, 1825.

John-George-Luykas-Jores-Marten Reyersen and Rachel Jacobus had children:

I. George, b. March 26, 1807; m. Jane Garrebrant (b. March 6, 1810), Oct. 16, 1828; d. Feb. 16, 1882. He was

known as George J. Ryerson. Issue: 1. Rachel Ann, b. March 6, 1830; m. Martin Roome, May 6, 1848 (children —1. Sarina; 2. Jane; 3. Ada; 4. William); 2. John, b. Feb. 17, 1833; m. Amelia B. Demarest (b. July 8, 1844), Oct. 3, 1866; he practiced medicine at Boonton, N. J., many years; 3. Jane Van Riper, b. Oct. 28, 1839; m. 1st, William Henry Traphagen, of Lower Preakness, June 20, 1861; 2d, George Roome, June 2, 1869 (ch., Anna, b. Nov. 22, 1873).

II. David, b. July 2, 1809; m. Anna Maria Leak, Dec. 23, 1830; was killed by a falling tree, about 1856. He removed to Indiana. Issue: 1. Byron, b. Nov. 27, 1832; m. Matilda J. Wilson, Sept. 22, 1853; d. March 8, 1857; 2. Mary Jane, b. Aug. 27, 1834; m. Charles Scott, Nov. 2, 1859; d. April 29, 1871; 3. Elizabeth Ann, b. March 14, 1838; d. Oct. 11, 1850; 4. Martha Louisa, b. Oct. 21, 1840; m. Commodore P. Riggs, Jan. 6, 1858.

III. Mary, b. April 17, 1812; m. Cornelius Van Ness, of Fairfield.

IV. Martha, b. Sept. 17, 1815; m. Garret M. Van Ness (b. Sept. 15, 1811), June 5, 1834; d. May 20, 1879. Issue: 1. John Henry, b. May 16, 1835; m. Eliza Jane, dau. of Andrew Ackerson, Dec. 4, 1855; 2. George, b. Feb. 26, 1837; m. 1st, ———; 2d, Mary Bulgin, Feb. 25, 1874; 3. Sarah Elizabeth, b. Oct. 7, 1839; m. Charles Wilson Stickney, M. D., of Newark, Nov. 25, 1850; 4. Mary Jane, b. Sept. 24, 1843; d. Jan. 16, 1855; 5. Rachel Ann, b. Nov. 4, 1846; d. July 29, 1853; 6. David, b. Sept. 14, 1851; d. Nov. 23, 1852; 7. David Ryerson, b. July 30, 1854; m. Elizabeth Haycock, May 8, 1879.

V. Elizabeth Ann, b. Aug. 24, 1822; m. John Debow, of Pompton Plains, Oct. 19, 1842. Issue: 1. Mary Jane, b. April 8, 1844; m. Abraham Doremus, Sept. 6, 1871; 2. Emma Louisa, b. March 19, 1846; 3. Alvina, b. July 26, 1848.

Nicholas-George-Luykas-Jores-Marten Reyersen and Martha Jacobus had children:

I. Abraham, b. Feb. 13, 1811; accidentally drowned, Oct. 2, 1814.

II. George, b. Feb. 7, 1813; was fatally burned.

III. Almira, b. July 27, 1817; m. Abraham Mandeville, Sept. 14, 1837. Issue: 1. Mary Elizabeth, b. Nov. 2, 1839; m. George Demarest, Oct. 20, 1867; 2. Nicholas R., b. Sept. 15, 1841; 3. James J., b. May 21, 1843; m. Emma, dau. of James H. Mandeville, Oct. 22, 1873; 4. George H., b. Jan. 17, 1846; m. Margaret Harrison, June 15, 1876.

IV. Abraham, b. Dec. 27, 1819; m. Catharine Ann, dau. of Thomas Doremus, Nov. 25, 1849. Issue: 1. Charles, b. Nov. 3, 1854; d. Nov. 23, 1855; 2. Nicholas, b. Dec. 11, 1859; 3. Thomas, b. April 14, 1862.

V. Lea Mary, b. July 30, 1823; m. Henry Post (b. April 15, 1820), May 19, 1847; he lived at Two Bridges. Issue: 1. Abraham C., b. Oct. 24, 1852; m. Laura Kent (b. July 28, 1845), June 18, 1874; 2. Mary Catharine, b. Oct. 30, 1856.

VI. George, b. Dec. 28, 1826; m. Margaret Van Nors-trand.

William--Willem--Willem--Ryer--Marten Reyersen and

Eleanor Cook had children:

I. William, m. Nancy Demarest, and lived at Singac. Issue: 1. a son, d. young; 2. Mary Jane.

II. Francis, b. Jan. 15, 1790; m. Margaret Doremus (b. Dec. 23, 1793).

III. Maria, b. Nov. 22, 1791; m. Joseph Garlinghouse (b. Dec. 25, 1791), and lived in Newark; he d. Nov. 24, 1837. Issue: 1. Mary, b. July 4, 1817; m. Cornelius H. Jacobus (b. Sept. 4, 1817), May 11, 1838, and lived in Newark; 2. Eliza, b. Nov. 2, 1819; m. Isaac Haulenbeck; 3. Catharine, b. July 10, 1829; m. John Terhune; 4. John, b. July 8, 1831; m. Sarah Polhemus; 5. Louisa, b. Feb. 7, 1835; m. Alfred Nichols; 6. Ellen, b. Dec. 15, 1826; m. Stephen Wood.

IV. Ellen, m. John Westervelt.

V. Garret, b. Sept. 3, 1797; m. Sarah Stratton; d. about 1878; she d. July 18, 1882. Issue: 1. Susan, m. ——— Durand; 2. Anna Maria, m. ——— Marshall; 3. William, m. Mary Ellen Van Houten; 4. Mary, m. ——— Lozier.

VI. Bernard, b. Nov. 18, 1795; m. 1st, ——— Hildebrand; 2d, Mary Van Dyne; 3d, Mary Paxton. He lived at White Hall, Morris county. Issue: 1. Nicholas, b. Aug. 27, 1834; m. Ann E. Francisco, May 4, 1856; 2. Frederick B., b. May 24, 1857; 3. Thomas Chester, b. Oct. 12, 1862; d. July 12, 1874.

VII. Nicholas. VIII. Martin Van Buren. IX. Henry. X. Margaret.

Gilliam-Reyer-Johannes-Ryer-Marten Reyersen and Margaret Manning had children:

I. Reyer, b. June 30, 1793; m. Ann Edsall; d. April 19, 1848. Ch., Ann.

II. Hester, b. Sept. 24, 1795; m. David Morris; d. Dec. 23, 1853. Issue: 1. John; 2. Gilliam.

III. Abraham, b. Feb. 14, 1798; m. Rachel Van Houten (b. May 26, 1801, dau. of Martin Van Houten and Elizabeth Randall¹); d. Sept. 13, 1829; she d. Nov. 9, 1868. Ch., Martin, b. Aug. 7, 1826; m. Mary Ann C. Ramsey; d. March 30, 1892, and is buried at the Ponds.

IV. John, b. Aug. 15, 1800; m. Effie Garrison, Dec. 15, 1824; d. May 16, 1863. Issue: 1. Jacob, b. Aug. 25, 1826; m. Kate Arnold; 2. Mary Elizabeth, m. Benjamin Oslander; 3. Lavina, m. Abraham V. B. Zabriskie.

V. Elizabeth, b. June 28, 1805; m. Adam Ackerman, Sept. 25, 1823. Issue: 1. James, b. Sept. 9, 1824; m. 1st, Lucy D. Quick; 2d, Jane Shaw; 3d, Martha Clark; 2. Gilliam, b. Oct. 2, 1826; m. Martha Carlough; 3. Thomas, b. Feb. 15, 1829; m. Sophia Parker; 4. Abraham, b. July 11, 1832; d. Jan. 28, 1833; 5. John, b. May 11, 1834; d. July 28, 1834; 6. Cornelius V. R., m. Caroline Wilson; 7. Garret, b. Sept. 12, 1838; d. Aug. 14, 1851.

VI. Levi, b. Oct. 8, 1805; m. Elizabeth Ackerman, Dec. 30, 1830. Issue: 1. Cornelius, m. Ellen Hildreth; 2. Abraham, b. Jan. 3, 1834; d. July 22, 1871, unm.; 3. Catharine, b. Dec. 3, 1836; d. May 9, 1857, unm.; 4. Gilliam, m. Isabel ———; 5. Elizabeth, m. George Nickerson.

VII. James, b. Feb. 29, 1808; d. in inf.

VIII. Maria, b. Feb. 12, 1812; m. Simon Demarest, Dec. 1, 1829. Issue: 1. Abraham, m. Ellen McGregor; 2. Peter, b. July 6, 1833; d. Oct. 22, 1864; 3. Julia; 4. Hester A., m. John H. Riker; 5. Gilliam, m. Sarah Holly; 6. Ann, m. John Post; 7. Theodore, b. May 17, 1855; d. Sept. 24, 1857.

IX. Gilliam, b. July 27, 1814; m. Martha Winters.

X. Henry, b. March 4, 1817; d. young.

John-Martin-Johannes-Ryer-Marten Reyersen and Clarissa Van Winkle had children:

I. Mary Ann, b. June 6, 1807; d. Jan. 26, 1876, unm.

II. Jane R., b. Jan. 22, 1810; m. Nathan A. Green, of New York, June 1, 1836; d. June 29, 1890; he d. Sept. 26, 1839.

III. Martin, b. Oct. 31, 1814; m. 1st, Mary Ann Conklin (b. Sept. 4, 1821, dau. of Zebulon Williams Conklin and Eliza C. Johnes, of Morristown), Sept. 26, 1843; she d. Sept. 18, 1860; he m. 2d, Anna E. Woodward (b. Nov. 7, 1832), Oct. 2, 1862; d. July 30, 1889. He lived at Bloomingdale, where he carried on iron mining and manufacturing, a grist-mill, a tannery, and other enterprises, developing a fine quarry of granite resembling Scotch granite, and later a plumbago mine, on his place at Bloomingdale. The raising of fine stock was one of his favorite occupations, his efforts in that direction being eminently successful. He was a man of wide reading and superior intelligence. He represented Pompton township in the board of chosen freeholders, in 1850-51-52-53, 1860-61, 1864, being director of the board during his first four years of service. Fond of history and of genealogical research, and proud of his Dutch ancestry, he was for years an interested member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and of the Holland Society. He was known as Martin John Ryerson.

IV. Eliza Catharine, b. May 24, 1820; d. May 8, 1883.

Jacob-Martin-Johannes-Ryer-Marten Reyersen and Harriet Colfax had children:

I. Sarah, b. July 5, 1809; d. Sept. 2, 1856, unm.

II. Martin J., b. Oct. 19, 1810; m. Marianne Falls; d. Aug. 29, 1854. He was elected to the Assembly in 1842, and to the State Senate in 1846. Issue: 1. William Falls, m. Mary Martina Ryerson; 2. Robert Colfax, m. Kate H. Smith; 3. Sarah Anna, m. Kennard J. Ross, of Pittston, Pa.

III. Anna Maria, b. Feb. 13, 1813.

IV. Sophronia, b. Oct. 25, 1815; m. Edward E. Gedney, of Newburgh, Jan. 6, 1842. Issue: 1. Harriet Ryerson, m. Frank W. Van Ness; 2. Jacob M. Ryerson (a physician at Little Falls), m. Georgie S. Kiersted; 3. Edward E., m. Josephine Beattie, of Little Falls.

V. Robert Colfax, b. Feb. 8, 1819; d. Sept. 19, 1819.

VI. John Jacob, b. May 26, 1823; d. June 28, 1824.

Peter-Martin-Johannes-Ryer-Marten Reyersen and Mary A. Williams had children:

I. John Martin, d. at Pompton, Nov. 13, 1847, aged 21 yrs.

II. William Williams.

III. Andrew Zabriskie.

IV. Richard Williams.

¹ See pp. 252, 260.

V. Mary Louisa, d. young.

VI. David Austen, b. ———; m. Mary Brown. He was graduated from Rutgers in 1858, was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1861, and began practicing in Newark. On Aug. 22, 1862, he was commissioned captain of Co. C, 13th N. J. Volunteers; was wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; promoted to major, April 5, 1864, and brevet colonel, March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services during the war."

VII. Margaret Sophronia, m. Charles E. Williams, of Newburgh, N. Y.

VIII. Peter M., b. ———; d. unm. He was commissioned second lieutenant, Co. C, 13th N. J. Volunteers, Feb. 28, 1863; first lieutenant, March 30, 1863, and was fatally wounded, June 16, 1864, at Pine Knob, Ga., dying July 1, 1864, when but 22 years of age.

IX. Eliza Catrina.

X. Mary Martina, m. William Falls Ryerson.

Theunis--Theunis--Theunis--Frans--Marten Reyersen and Jane Boice had children:

I. Maria, b. July 18, 1803; m. Timothy B. Crane, Feb. 4, 1827; d. April 16, 1852; he d. Sept. 10, 1845, aged 72 yrs., 3 mos. Issue: 1. Franklin B.; 2. Richard T.; 3. Jane R.; 4. Charles S.

II. John Rapalye, b. Aug. 14, 1805; m. Martha Steele; d. March 29, 1875. He was a hatter, in Paterson. Issue: 1. Samuel Bower, b. May 29, 1826; 2. Tunis; 3. Jane.

III. George, b. Jan. 18, 1808; m. Clarissa, dau. of Timothy B. Crane, April 15, 1827. He removed to California, afterwards to Mexico, and then to Chicago. Issue: 1. Sarah; 2. Clara; 3. George B.

IV. Ellen, b. Feb. 3, 1810; m. Walter Lowree; d. Nov. 25, 1865.

V. Richard, b. Feb. 9, 1812; m. Sarah Ackerman. Issue: 1. Jane; 2. Maria; 3. Martin; 4. Elizabeth; 5. Richard; 6. Sarah; 7. Charles; 8. Mary; 9. Ida; 10. George; 11. Anna.

VI. Jane, b. June 11, 1814; m. Henry Anthony Gasparo, Jan. 27, 1841. They removed to Chicago. Issue: 1. Agnes; 2. Martin.

VII. Abraham, b. March 19, 1816; m. Rachel Ackerman, Oct. 1, 1837. They removed to Hastings, Michigan. Issue: 1. Abraham, b. Aug. 6, 1839; m. Harriet A. Sartwell, Nov. 9, 1862; he removed to Ionia, Michigan; 2. George, b. March 15, 1842; d. Oct. 30, 1855; 3. Frank C., b. Dec. 12, 1851; m. Arbata E. Fry, June 18, 1871; 4. Martin E., b. April 24, 1857; m. Elizabeth Hardy, July 5, 1875; 5. Frederick A., b. Sept. 19, 1859.

VIII. Marten, b. Jan. 6, 1818; m. 1st, Louisa M. Duvernay, in 1851; she d. in two or three years; he m. 2d, Mary A., dau. of Antoine Campau, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; d. Sept. 6, 1887, at Boston, Mass. Martin Ryerson was born in the small frame house, still standing, on Kearny street, about 150 feet north of Doremus street. His home life was too restricted for one of his ambitious turn of mind, and one night, when he was sixteen years old, with the assistance of one of his sisters, who sympathized with his longings to see more of the world, he made up a little bundle of his be-

longings, dropped out of an upper window to the ground, and set out to seek his fortune. Making his way to New York, he secured a passage up the Hudson river to Albany, and then followed the Erie canal to Buffalo, and so on to Detroit, where he was employed by a fur-dealer. In 1836 he went to Muskegon, Mich., and began trading with the Indians, learning to speak the Ottawa and Chippeway languages. In 1841 he began buying and selling lumber in a small way, and in the course of time he settled among the Ottawa tribe of Indians, where he found favor in the eyes of the Chief of the tribe, and ultimately married his daughter. Through this connection he acquired extensive tracts of valuable timber lands. Erecting saw mills, he prepared the timber for shipment to Chicago, and in 1851 he established a lumber yard in that Western metropolis, where he also acquired blocks of land which became immensely valuable. He was a fine looking man, tall, swarthy, with long black hair, and a reticent manner, perhaps acquired from his sojourn with the Indians. In his later years he traveled extensively in Europe, making frequent trips to Paris, where he placed his daughter at school. Although he lost his Indian wife at an early age, he never forgot the origin of his great fortune, and some years before his death caused a magnificent bronze group to be erected in Lincoln Park, Chicago, to commemorate the Ottawa tribe of Indians. At one time, ten or twelve years before his decease, he expressed a wish that his body might be laid at rest, after his death, on the top of an enormous boulder, amid the forests where he had lived so long, and within sound of Lake Michigan's waves. In 1876 he caused the remains of his parents and grandparents to be removed to Cedar Lawn, and made provision for the perpetual care of a plot in that cemetery. In accordance with a wish expressed to his son, a business block, in Chicago, valued at \$225,000, has been vested in trustees, to distribute the income equally between eight of the principal benevolent institutions of the city, he having been during his life a generous giver to charity. He had been spending some months at the seaside, and was contemplating another trip across the ocean, when he was taken ill at Boston, and died in that city. Issue: 1. Mary, m. — Butts; she is dec.; 2. Martin A.; 3. John.

IX. Mary, b. Aug. 22, 1822; m. Stephen A. Buell. Ch., Mary.

Abraham--Theunis--Theunis--Frans--Marten Reyersen and Dorothy Ryerson had children:

I. John, b. Sept. 24, 1811; m. ——— Mandeville, of Pompton Plains.

II. Mariah, b. Feb. 19, 1814; m. John Hopper, and removed to Rochester, N. Y.

III. Eliza, b. Aug. 3, 1816; m. Joseph Gill. He was brought from England by Robert Hoe, to work in his printing-press factory in New York, and continued in that employ until his death, living for a time at Haledon, and afterwards in New York. One of his sons is head foreman in Hoe's establishment now (February, 1896).

IV. George Martin, b. Jan. 25, 1819. He was connected many years with Henry Irving's organ-building factory, in New York.

V. Catharine, b. March 18, 1821; m. John Graham,¹ of Paterson, Jan. 2, 1841; d. Dec. 18, 1865; he d. July 1, 1881, aged 63 yrs. Issue:

i. Joseph Ryerson, b. Sept. 21, 1842; m. Joanna Margaretta Ohlsen, August, 1872. He has carried on business in Paterson many years as a manufacturer of sashes, blinds, etc. Simple and unassuming in manner, kindly and helpful toward others, with a reputation for the strictest integrity, Joseph R. Graham has been always held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was elected alderman from the Fifth ward in 1874, serving two years in that office. In 1879 he was elected Mayor of the city, for two years. In 1890 he was appointed one of the three commissioners to buy a site for and to erect a new city hall, and discharged the duties of that important trust with the utmost fidelity to the public. He now owns the farm of 72 acres on Haledon avenue, formerly of his grandfather, Major Abraham Ryerson.

ii. Hattie, b. Dec. 24, 1852; m. James L. Johnson, of Jersey City.

VI. Louisa Jane, b. June 30, 1823; m. Stephen M. Dean, of New York, Feb. 25, 1851.

Samuel--Tunis--Joris--Frans--Marten Reyersen and Ann Speer had children:

I. Maria, b. Sept. 6, 1820; m. John P. Brown. He was b. Aug. 24, 1817, son of Peter Brown (b. Oct. 11, 1790; m. Elizabeth Kanouse, Dec. 15, 1813, and built a small house for hotel purposes, at Newfoundland, in 1816, where he d. Feb. 14, 1864), of Newfoundland. In 1844 he succeeded his father in the management of the hotel, which for many years has been famous as a favorite summer resort. He d. Dec. 20, 1893; she d. June 25, 1889. Issue: Theodore, born Aug. 19, 1843; m. Emma Gene, Oct. 21, 1880.

II. John, b. June 19, 1822; m. Rachel Brown.

III. Henry, b. July 18, 1824; m. 1st, Maria Luke; 2d,

IV. Charles Augustus, b. March 30, 1827; m. three times.

V. Peter Francis, b. Aug. 26, 1830; d. Dec. 31, 1867, unm.

VI. Theunis, b. April 16, 1833; m. Eliza Sindel.

John Adams--Tunis--Joris--Frans--Marten Reyersen and Ellen McEwen had children:

I. William Theunis, m. Julia H. Newton; d. Dec. 28, 1890, in New York, where he was in the livery business, and was President of the New York Cab Company. Children—I. Lucy B., m. Henry C. Lawrence; 2. Edith; 3. Julia; 4. William Newton.

¹ Joseph Graham came from Oldham, England, to America, bringing with him his son John, then about five years old, and settled near Oldham, two or three miles from Paterson, building the house now occupied by John W. Campbell, milkman. He was an engraver, his chief occupation here being the engraving of the brass plates affixed to locomotives and giving the builders' names. His son John was a locomotive engineer or driver, and ran one of the first locomotives between Paterson and Jersey City. Joseph Graham d. about 1850. Issue: 1. John; 2. Henry, also a locomotive engineer, who went to Russia with George W. Hughes, of Paterson, and remained in that country several years, engaged in railroad operating; 3. Sarah, m. William Sumner, and

II. Edwin Warner, m. Ann A. Clark.

III. Anna Dodd, b. June —, 1831; m. Wheelock W. Newton.

IV. George W., m. Sarah Brown; d. at Camden, S. C., March 10, 1886.

Peter--Tunis--Joris--Frans--Marten Reyersen and Zulima Tice had children:

I. Mary Tice, b. June 17, 1830; d. Feb. 20, 1837.

II. Peter, b. July 26, 1832; m. Elizabeth Kiffen (b. Dec. 25, 1839, in New York city, dau. of William Kiffen and Bridget Kelly), Oct. 31, 1856; d. May 1, 1868; she m. 2d, Charles J. Curtis. Issue: 1. Ada, b. Dec. 25, 1857; m. Eugene Felix Aucaigne; 2. Edward, b. Feb. 16, 1860; 3. William Stillman, b. June 23, 1862; 4. Roderic, d. in inf.; 5. George, d. aged one yr., 6 mos.; 6. Elizabeth, b. May 17, 1868.

III. Eleanor Adele, b. Jan. 4, 1835; m. Robert S. Hughes (b. at Paterson, May 24, 1827, son of Robert Hughes and Margaret Stevenson, of Paterson). He is president of the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson. Issue: 1. Eleanor Elizabeth, b. Dec. 19, 1866; m. William Curtis Butler (son of Henry L. Butler and Mary Murray); he is a mining engineer, distinguished in his profession; 2. Grosvenor Allen, b. Oct. 26, 1869; d. June 22, 1882.

IV. Charles Augustus Woolsey, b. Aug. 23, 1837; m. Rosa McSherry (b. in New York city, dau. of Daniel McSherry and Catharine Durand), Sept. 14, 1858. Issue: 1. Eva, b. Jan. 6, 1860; m. John F. Polly; 2. Laura, b. Feb. 13, 1863; 3. Viola, b. June 19, 1869; d. April 22, 1885, unm.; 4 and 5. Twins, d. a few days after birth.

V. William Stillman, b. July 31, 1839, at Dearbornville, Wayne county, Michigan; m. Frances Harriet Morton, June 11, 1865.

Dirk--Frans--Dirck--Frans--Marten Reyersen and Mary Post had children:

I. Jane, b. July 16, 1819; m. John Ackerman, March 23, 1840. Issue: 1. Richard Henry, m. Hester Ann Marinus; 2. Martha, m. — Russell; d. Sept. 10, 1885; 3. Hester, m. David Thompson, of Haledon; d. about 1893; 4. Susan, d. Feb. 10, 1865, unm.; 5. Jane, m. Joseph Wiseman; d. Jan. 17, 1878.

II. Ann, b. Feb. 28, 1824; m. George W. Speer (son of Garret I. and Jane Speer), of Speertown, June 29, 1842; d. Aug., 1889; he d. Sept. 2, 1893. Ch., William Edward Speer, b. Nov. 13, 1843; m. Sarah Ann, dau. of George and Katharine Goetschius, of Hawthorne, Sept., 1870. He is a Grocer, corner Smith and Hotel streets. Issue: Katharine, b. 1872.

III. Francis, b. March 9, 1828; m. 1st, Hester Duffy, Dec. 23, 1848; 2d, Ellen Duffy. Issue: (by his first wife) 1. Mary Catharine, b. Dec. 15, 1852; m. George Crooks; (by his second wife) 2. Jane, d. Nov. 23, 1859, aged 3 yrs., 2 mos.; 3. Frances, m. James Henry Bogert, and removed to Garnerville, Rockland county, N. Y.; 4. Ann, d. April 19, 1863, aged 3 yrs., 23 days; 5. Minerva, m. Cyrillus Fredericks.

became the mother of William Graham Sumner, Professor in Yale University; 4. Catharine, m. Thomas Graham.

IV. Susan, b. June 18, 1831; d. Jan. 2, 1835.

V. Richard, b. May 10, 1834; d. Jan. 3, 1835.

VI. Richard, b. May 23, 1836; m. Minerva Fitzgerald, Dec. 16, 1861; d. Sept. —, 1895. They lived in Orange county, where he was a farmer. Ch., Jane, b. May 7, 1864, d. aged 8 mos., 23 days.

VII. John, m. Sarah Margaret Snyder; she is dec. Ch., Frances, m. Charles Slingland.

John Ferris--Fransis--Joris--Frans--Marten Reyersen and Hannah Van Giesen had children:

I. Peter Fielding, b. Dec. 31, 1826; m. Phœbe Drew (b. at Paterson, Dec. 24, 1828, dau. of Ezra Drew and Lydia Green), April 13, 1851; d. suddenly, at Paterson, Nov. 23, 1888; she d. April 25, 1879. He was a saddle and harness maker. Issue: 1. Jane, b. Oct. 28, 1851; 2. John, b. Sept. 9, 1853; m. Elizabeth A. Torbet, Oct. 28, 1876; d. Nov. 22, 1882; 3. Emma, b. Jan. 6, 1856; 4. Frank, b. Feb. 22, 1858; 5. Ida, b. July 13, 1860; m. Ira C. Voorhis (son of Cornelius Voorhis, of Hackensack), Nov. 12, 1889; 6. Frederick, b. Feb. 2, 1871; 7. Cora, b. Feb. 2, 1871; m. Edgar Taylor, jun., March 28, 1888.

II. Cornelius, b. Sept. 3, 1829.

III. Jane Hennion, b. March 14, 1831; m. John H. Wiehl (b. at Zelianople, Butler county, Penn., July 3, 1830, son of Hyacinthe Wiehl and Hannah Firestone), Oct. 17, 1854, at Lexington, Ky.; d. Oct. 5, 1895, at Lexington, Ky. Issue: 1. Frederick Francis, b. June 26, 1856; m. Katie McNichols (b. in Lexington, Ky., May 4, 1862, dau. of John McNichols and Mary Quigley), Feb. 3, 1886; 2. Lou Elma, b. Feb. 28, 1860; m. Thomas H. Cooke.

IV. Francis, b. April 4, 1833; d. April 14, 1846.

V. Ann, b. April 13, 1835; m. James Lewis Noll Stockdell, M. D., Aug. 11, 1853, at Lexington, Ky.

VI. Elma, b. Aug. 7, 1840; m. Thomas W. Green.

VII. Elizabeth, b. March 1, 1842; d. Sept. 9, 1844.¹

Seventh Generation.

Jores--Johannes--Joris--Johannes--Joris--Marten Reyersen and Hillegont Van Houten had children:

I. John, b. March 24, 1814 (in the Doremus homestead, then owned by his grandfather, Judge Gerrebrant Van Houten); m. Claasje Van Houten (Clarissa, b. June 25, 1813, dau. of Aaron A. Van Houten and Annaatje Sip²), of Passaic, Jan. 3, 1833; she d. Aug. 7, 1876. He was known as John V. (i. e., John Van Houten) Ryerson. He kept tavern at Passaic many years, in the former home of Peter Jackson, near the old turnpike bridge, and still (February, 1896) makes his home there. Issue: 1. George, b. Dec. 16, 1835; m. Mary, dau. of John Y. Dater, at one time Senator from Bergen county; 2. Aaron Van Houten, b. June 7, 1838; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Al-yea, of Slioterdam; 3. Cornelius, b. Dec. 25, 1839; m. Mary, dau. of Adrian Van Blarcom, of Passaic; d. June 30, 1865; 4. Henry, b. Dec. 17, 1841; m. Euphemia, dau. of

John Schoonmaker; d. June 30, 1865; 5. John, b. March 8, 1849; m. Mary, dau. of Garret Merselis, of Paterson.

II. Garrabrant Van Houten, b. Feb. 7, 1816; m. Jane Van Riper (b. Dec. 5, 1814, dau. of Cornelius-Gerrit Van Riper and Christina his wife), of Acquackanonk; d. Jan. 13, 1895; she d. Oct. 18, 1883. He always wrote his name *Garrabrant Ryerson*. He lived on Temple street, near North Fourth street, Paterson, on lands derived by his mother from her father, Judge Van Houten. Issue: 1. Cornelius, m. Mary Jane, dau. of William Wait; 2. Ariana, m. Andrew Z. Terhune, of Passaic.

III. Henry Garrison, b. Dec. 3, 1822, and named after his mother's maternal grandfather; m. Martha, dau. of Adam Dater, and sister of John Y. Dater; d. March —, 1879; she d. Nov. 9, 1890. He was an auctioneer, and practitioner in justices' courts, and, like his brothers, was fond of a good horse. He lived on his father's place, at the Goffle. Issue: 1. George, m. Sophia —; d. Nov. 8, 1887; she survives him; 2. Elizabeth, m. John Ackerman, of Hohokus.

George-Abraham-Abraham-Jores-Joris-Marten Reyersen and Christina Debow had children:

I. Sarah Lavina, b. Aug. 28, 1830; m. Martin Van Ness, April 9, 1854; removed to Washington, D. C. Issue: 1. Irene Louisa, m. John Ingram; 2. Margaretta.

II. Theodore, b. Nov. 27, 1831; m. Sarah O'Neill, of Jersey City, May 3, 1853. He graduated from Rutgers in 1854, was a surveyor, at his home at Pacquanac, but subsequently studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1872, and now practices in Jersey City. Issue: 1. Theodore; 2. George; 3. John; 4. Martin Van Ness; 5. Nelly; 6. Jessie.

III. Lorenzo, b. Dec. 21, 1833; m. Mary S., dau. of Thomas Mandeville, of Pompton Plains, May 29, 1856. He lives on his father's place, at Pacquanac. Issue: 1. Elma Ann, b. June 30, 1857; m. Theodore Debow, May 29, 1878; 2. George L., b. May 22, 1859; 3. Thomas Mandeville, b. Sept. 25, 1861; 4. Mary Christina, b. March 31, 1863; 5. Sarah Elizabeth, b. Jan. 28, 1865; 6. Lavinia, b. July 8, 1866; 7. Mary Hester, b. Aug. 9, 1868; 8. William Anderson, b. Aug. 27, 1869; 9. Eveline Louisa, b. Aug. 31, 1873; 10. Frederic, b. Aug. 9, 1877.

IV. Anna Louisa, b. Sept. 16, 1839.

V. Abraham, b. Jan. 23, 1842; m. Martha Benjamin, Sept. 2, 1868; d. Feb. 18, 1887. Issue: 1. Alice Paulina, b. Sept. 11, 1870; 2. Claribel, b. Nov. 15, 1874; 3. Alfred Bird, b. Oct. 25, 1879.

VI. Laura Paulina, b. Sept. 11, 1849; m. Henry Ryerson, May 31, 1876. Ch., Mabel, b. April 18, 1878.

Alfred-Abraham-Abraham-Jores-Joris-Marten Reyersen and Maria Demott had children:

I. Emily, b. Feb. 13, 1843; m. George Manee, of Paterson, May 23, 1869.

II. Henrietta, b. Sept. 14, 1846; m. Richard P. Alyea, June 27, 1866.

III. Rosina, b. Sept. 20, 1848; m. Richard J. Banta (b. July 9, 1846, son of John Banta and Rachel Van Riper), Nov. 27, 1867.

Francis-William-Willem-Willem-Ryer-Marten Reyersen

¹ The writer is greatly indebted to J. Warren Scott Dey, of New York city, for details regarding the descendants of Joris-Frans-Marten Reyersen.

² See p. 261.

and Margaret Doremus had children:

I. William, b. July 25, 1813; m. Cornelia Osborn (b. Aug. 12, 1817), Feb. 8, 1834; d. —; she d. 1884. Issue: 1. Francis, b. March 18, 1836; d. Feb. 25, 1853; 2. Margaret E., b. June 5, 1835; m. George Clay, Oct. 30, 1864; d. Dec. 3, 1867; 3. Anna Augusta, b. Sept. 14, 1841; m. Richard Husk, June 8, 1862; 4. Cornelius V., b. March 1, 1844; m. Ellen Doremus, Dec. 25, 1868; removed to Oakland; 5. Osborn, b. April 3, 1846; m. Olivia Freeman, March 13, 1868; 6. Henrietta, b. July 12, 1848; d. Jan. 31, 1852; 7. Mary Catharine, b. March 5, 1851; m. Peter F. Kiersted, March 5, 1851; 8. Ralph Speer, b. Sept. 27, 1853; m. Rosa O'Neill, May 21, 1871; 9. Christopher, b. Feb. 4, 1856; 10. John Henry, b. Aug. 30, 1858; d. Aug. 17, 1860; 11. Emma F., b. Oct. 29, 1862; m. Henry Sautter.

II. Thomas, m. Catharine —. Issue: 1. Eliza, m. John Bradevelt; 2. Eden; 3. Margaret Ann, m. John John Cooper; 4. Henry.

III. Peter, m. 1st, Eliza Dodd; 2d, Hester Jacobus. He removed to Fredericksburg, Va., or vicinity. Issue: 1. John, removed to Iowa; 2. Francis, removed to Iowa; 3. James Newton; m. Abby Wheaton; 4. Lavina, b. Feb. 25, 1847; m. Marshall Husk, Nov. 25, 1869; 5. Henry, b. Nov. —, 1849; m. Abby Cadmus; 6. George, b. Sept. 4, 1851; m. Matilda Hill; 7. Ann, b. March 5, 1853; m. Giles Van Ness, May —, 1874; 8. Ella, b. June 20, 1858; m. Peter Cadmus, Nov. —, 1880; 9. Wilbur, b. Sept. 25, 1860.

IV. Ann, d. unm.

Martin-John-Martin-Johannes-Ryer-Marten Reyersens had children:

By his first wife (Mary Ann Conklin):

I. Andrew Zabriskie, b. July 24, 1844; m. Georgiana Linen (b. June 17, 1846), Oct. 24, 1871. He carried on the grist-mill on his father's place for many years. Issue: 1. Mary Isabelle, b. May 6, 1873.

II. John Jacob, b. Sept. 2, 1847; d. April 26, 1849.

III. Louis Johnes, b. March 19, 1850; m. Jennie R. Roome (dau. of Martin Roome and Rachel Ryerson), May 31, 1888. He graduated from Rutgers college in 1872, studied law in Paterson and was licensed as an attorney in 1877, but owing to a diffident manner, and the claims of his family, he never practiced, but retired to Bloomingdale and devoted himself to his father's affairs. Issue: 1. Louise Janet, b. Aug. 7, 1889.

IV. Clara, b. March 14, 1854; d. Sept. 23, 1855.

V. Ella Mary, b. Jan. 23, 1856; m. James G. Rodgers, of Springfield, O., Oct. 5, 1893.

By his second wife (Anna E. Woodward):

VI. Josephine, b. Feb. 24, 1865; d. Nov. 1, 1865.

VII. Katharine W., b. Jan. 21, 1867; d. Sept. 3, 1868.

VIII. John M., b. July 14, 1870; d. in inf.

THE DE GRAYS OR DE GRAWS.

Family tradition relates that the De Grays were of French origin, migrated to Scotland, thence to Holland, and so to America. It is not unlikely that the tradition is an attempt to explain the derivation of the name, which at first sight has a French aspect. However, it is simply a partial trans-

lation of the earlier Dutch form—*de Graauw*, "the Gray," the prefix being the Dutch for "the," and not the French for "of." The name may have been given originally on account of some distinguishing personal peculiarity. The common ancestor in this country doubtless was Leendert Arentse (Leonard, son of Aaron —), who came to New Netherland from Holland in the early part of the year 1638, in the ship *Dolphin*, after a stormy voyage, of which he retained a vividly-unfavorable recollection.¹ We have no account of the family he brought over with him, but no time was lost by him in binding out one of his sons in the service of Jan Jansen Damen—a service so distasteful to the lad that he promptly ran away, so that his father was sued (May 27, 1638) for breach of the indentures, and threatened with punishment if he did not send the boy back.² Director-General William Kieft leased to Leendert, May 18, 1639, Bowery No. 3, on Manhattan Island, formerly occupied by Peter Bylevelt, and on Oct. 19, 1645, he received a patent for 39 morgens of land, comprehending this farm, which in 1663 was sold to Director-General Peter Stuyvesant, and was thereafter known as Stuyvesant's Bowery,³ and gave its name to the famous thoroughfare in New York. Having been bequeathed a legacy in Holland, he gave a power of attorney to Claesen Lydecker, Sept. 12, 1648, to collect it for him.⁴ He probably died in 1664, prior to March 24 of that year.⁵

Second Generation.

Leendert Arentse had children, probably all b. in Amsterdam:

I. Arent. Arent Leonartszen, of Amsterdam, m. 1st, Gysbertje Hermans, of Voort huysen, Jan. 30, 1660; 2d, Marretje Hendricks, wid. of Wouter Gerritsen, July 16, 1679. At this latter date he was called Arent Leendertse De Graw. He lived at Flatlands, L. I.

II. Albert. Albert Leonards, of Amsterdam, m. Ariaentje Corn. Trommels, wid. of Corn. Claesen Switz (i. e., a Swiss), Nov. 18, 1656. (Switz was killed by the Indians in the uprising of 1655. His father, Claes Cornelissen Switz, or Claes Raademakker—wheelwright—also met his death at the hands of an Indian, in the summer of 1641.⁶)

III. Aefje, m. 1st, Jan Perie, from Pont Le feecke, Feb. 5, 1655, she being then of New Amsterdam; 2d, Cornelis Andriessen Hooglant, from the Hague, July 23, 1661. Issue: (by her first husband) 1. Marie; 2. Marinus; (by her second husband) 3. Willemetje. Hoogland was a tailor, from the Hague, who came from Holland in the *Gilded Beaver*, May 17, 1658, and soon after his arrival enlisted as a soldier. He is supposed to have returned to Holland in 1664.⁷

Third Generation.

Arent-Leendert Arentse had children:

I. Leendert. Leendert De Graeuw, b. in N. Y., m.

¹ Cal. N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 1, 31.

² Ib., 62.

³ Ib., 8, 370.

⁴ Ib., 43.

⁵ Ib., 262.

⁶ N. Y. Col. Docs., I., 202-3, 414-415; Cal. N. Y. Hist. MSS., I., 259.

⁷ Hoagland Family in America, 12.

Sara Crystyn (Christie), b. and l. Ackensack, June 22, 1717; they both joined the Hackensack church, Feb. 24, 1732. He settled at Polifly, near Moonachie, where he lived on a small farm till his old days, when he removed to the Goffle, and lived with his children. He was a mason by trade. His will, dated Sept. 25, 1781, witnessed by Albert Staggs, Abraham Van Houten and Abr^m Ackerman, was proved Feb. 4, 1784, indicating that he was nearly ninety years old when he died. In this instrument he is described as "Lien-dert De Graw late of New Barbadoes precinct now at present Resident in Saddle river precinct . . . Masoner &c." More than half of the will is occupied with a pious formula in very general use in those days. For the rest, the testator provides: "Item I give unto my beloved Son John De Graw my Shutting Gun now in his possession and use, for his Borth Right or Heirship after my Death to whom I also Give after my Decease one equal half part or Moiety of all and singular my Estate Right title property and Demand whatsoever both Real and personal unto him the said John De Graw and to his Heirs and assigns forever. Item I Give and positively order that my beloved Daughter Elizabeth Van Winkle shall have the other half or Moiety of all my Estate both Real and personal, and to her and Her Heirs and assigns forever, and that my said son John De Graw, and my said daughter Elizabeth must so divide my small place situate and Lying at polle fly in the County of Bergen of about Thirty acres in such manner as to make each half of an Equal value as near as may be." Executors—his son John De Graw, and his son-in-law, Simon Van Winkle.¹ The testator signed his will with an X.

II. Hendrick, bap. March 19, 1684.

III. Harme (Herman), m. Ebbe (Abigail) Verwey.

IV. (prob.) Arent, m. Angenietje Sluyper. Issue: 1. Angenietje, bap. Sept. —, 1723, at Hackensack; 2. Niclaes, bap. Feb. 7, 1731, at Hackensack; 3. Molley, bap. Feb. 25, 1741, at Paramus.

V. (prob.) Gerrit. Gerrit DeGraaw settled in New Brunswick, where he was a distiller. His will, dated May 6, 1739, was proved June 12, 1739. He devised to his eldest son, Walter Degraw, a house and lot in New York; to his sons Gerrit and Johannes, his distillery plant; his younger daughters to have an "outset" similar to that which Catharina and Cornelia had received when they were married; the rest of his estate to be divided between all his children.² Issue: 1. Walter, lived in New York; 2. Gerrit; 3. Johannes; 4. Catharina, m. Dirk Van Aesdale; 5. Cornelia, m. Hendrick Bogaert; 6. Gysbertje; 7. Anna; 8. Maria.

Albert-Leendert Arentse and Ariaentje Corn. Trommels had children:

I. Leendert. Leendert Albertse de Grau, y. m., of New York, m. Geertje Jacobs Quick, y. d., of New Albany, Oct. 24, 1683; prob. m. 2d, Jannetje Van Slyk.

Fourth Generation.

Leendert-Arent-Leendert Arentse and Sara Crystyn had children:

¹ E. J. Wills, Liber No. 27, f. 477.

² E. J. Wills, Liber C, f. 283.

I. Jan, bap. Jan. 25, 1719; m. Helena Ryerse (b. Aug. 20, 1730, dau. of Frans-Marten Reyersen and Janneken Deyl), June 9, 1748. He lived at the Goffle, probably removing thither about the time of his marriage. By deed (unrecorded) dated Oct. 1, 1759, witnessed by Casparus Kugh and yacob toers, George Vreeland, yeoman, of Saddle River precinct, conveyed to John Degray, yeoman, of Bergen county, for £280 N. Y. money, a tract in said precinct:

Begining at a hickry saplin or a stone planted standing on the Line Between Hessel Doremus and Simeon Van winkel at the East Side of wegraw Brook thence Runing south twelve Degrees East Six Chains thence South Seventy three Degrees west Six Chains and ten Links thence north twelve Degrees west seven Chains and fifty Links to the aforesaid Line of the Said Simeon Van winkel, thence along the said line to the place where it first Begun Containing four acres Bounded East, South and west By Land of hessel Doremus and north By Land of Simeon Van winkel together with all and Singular the Erections and Buildings fence gristmil, Bolts and Bolting mill, and all and singular the apurtenances and priveledges thereunto Belonging or in any wise apertaining.

This four-acre mill-site, carved out of the Hessel Doremus farm, perhaps a century and a half ago, and which was utilized by John Degray for nearly fifty years, and after him by his son Richard, is still occupied for the same purpose, William Vandenburg having erected a modern grist-mill there in 1894. John Degray's will, dated Sept. 12, 1777, witnessed by Henry Doremus, John Van Blarcom and D. Archibald, was proved Jan. 29, 1806. The testator devises to his wife Elenor his whole estate during her widowhood. After her decease or remarriage, his eldest son to have "all my land here and at Polly Vly except what is heretofore devised to my son Richard. . . My dwellinghouse and mill together with my homestead lot of four acres and the one half of my two lots in the mountain the one lot estimated 12.9 acres and the other lot of woodland containing 26 acres, and also two-thirds of the breadth of a lot adjoining John Ryerson's land for mowing ground containing about three acres also the one half of the lands I possess at Polly Vly . . . To grandchild John Berry, £50 . . . My son Richard to be equally charged in building a good and sufficient house and barn for my son John." Executors—wife and two sons, John and Richard.² The will is signed "John De Gray." His widow made her will Nov. 24, 1810; it was witnessed by John D. Van Blarcom, Francis D. Ryerson and Albert Terhune, and was proved May 28, 1818,³ she having died April 17, 1818.

II. Elisabeth (twin with Jan), bap. Jan. 25, 1719; m. Simon Van Winckel,⁴ a carpenter, at or above the Goffle. Issue: 1. Simeon, bap. Nov. 19, 1738; 2. Jan, bap. July 6, 1740.

III. Elena, bap. Feb. 2, 1724; m. Philip Berry (son of John Berry and Mary Bradbury⁵), Nov. 15, 1743. He lived near the present Carlstadt, where he d. Sept. 25, 1793, aged 72 yrs., one mo., 24 days. Issue: 1. Jan, bap. Aug. 12, 1744; d. in inf.; 2. Dirk, bap. Oct. 20, 1745; d. in inf.; 3. Jan, bap. Aug. 4, 1751; 4. Richard, b. June 2, 1753.

¹ See p. 306.

² Bergen County Wills, A, 78.

³ *Ib.*, B, 17r.

⁴ Probably a son of Simeon-Jacob Van Winkel, of the White House.

⁵ See p. 159.

Harme-Arent-Leendert Arentse and Ebbe Verwey had children:

I. Cornelia, bap. Jan. 5, 1707.

II. Cornelis, m. Geertruy Riddenhars, Oct. 7, 1720; he was of Acquackanonk.

III. Hendrikie; joined the Hackensack church, April 13, 1723.

Gerrit-Arent-Leendert Arentse had children:

I. Willem, m. Leentie ———. Issue: 1. Gerrit, bap. Feb. 8, 1724; prob. m. Hannah Parcel, April 11, 1753.

II. (?) John, m. Hannah ———. Ch., Willem, bap. Oct. 26, 1741, at Paramus.

III. (prob.) Leendert, m. Elisabeth ———, and lived in Harrington township, Bergen county, where he owned a farm of 122 acres extending from the old Tappan road to Hackensack river. His will, dated May 28, 1813, was proved April 8, 1814. His widow made her will Jan. 2, 1819, and it was proved Jan. 10, 1824.¹ Issue: 1. John; 2. William; 3. Elizabeth, m. Garret Naugle.

Leendert-Albert-Leendert Arentse and Jannetje Van Slyk had children:

I. Cornelia, bap. March 12, 1699; m. Jacob-Hendrickse Banta (widr. of Diever Hendricks and Jannetje Van Hoorn), Aug. 8, 1719. Issue: 1. Jannetje, bap. Aug. 27, 1721; m. Hendrick Kip; 2. Angenitie, bap. Sept. —, 1723; 3. Cornelia, bap. Jan. 15, 1729; d. in inf.; 4. Cornelia, bap. Feb. 9, 1735.

Fifth Generation.

Jan-Leendert-Arent-Leendert Arentse and Helena Ryerson had children:

I. Jenneke, bap. Nov. 20, 1748; m. Joseph Berry. Issue: 1. John (John I. Berry), m. Mary (Polly) Dey, and removed to Fayette, near Geneva, N. Y. Children—1. John, b. July 3, 1799; 2. Richard Dey, b. March 2, 1803; 3. Jane Degray, b. July 17, 1806; 4. Hannah Pierson, b. April 19, 1808.

II. Jan, b. Aug. 18, 1752; m. Marytje Berry, m. l., Jan. 21, 1774; d. Oct. 12, 1834; shed. March 14, 1839, aged 87 yrs., 4 mos., 5 days. He and his brother Richard acquired from their aunt, Elizabeth Van Winkel, Jan. 31, 1785, for £62, 16s., her interest in the farm at Polify, and by deeds dated May 6, 1800, divided the lands devised to them by their father. He bought from Simeon Van Winkle, May 16, 1802, for \$40, a wood lot of four acres at the Goffle.² He lived and died at the Goffle, near the present residence of Adam Vreeland. John DeGray, of the Goffle, made his will Sept. 22, 1827, the witnesses being Jacob Goetschius, Albert Terhune and John Van Blarcom, and it was proved Nov. 4, 1834. He devised his whole estate to his wife, Mary De Gray, for life; then, his eldest daughter, Mary Berdan, to have the farm at Polify, containing 70 acres; also his clock; to his daughter Ellen Merselis, "my farm on which I now live in the Goffle, containing about 53 acres;" also 51 acres in the

Wagaraw mountain, etc. Executors—his two daughters, Mary and Ellen.¹

III. Dirrick, b. Aug. 19, 1755; m. Annaatje (b. July 6, 1763, dau. of Philip) Schuyler, m. l., Aug. 1, 1786; d. Nov. 24, 1841, at Wagaraw; she d. Sept. 19, 1816. He wrote his name *Richard De Gray*. He lived at first on his father's place at the Goffle, to which he added by successive purchases.² He was a man of great enterprise, and carried on a variety of occupations. He had a store on the Goffle road, near the present residence of Judge John W. Rea, of North Paterson, and added a saw-mill to his father's grist-mill on the four-acre plot bought by the latter in 1759, on the Wagaraw brook. Probably the first pot-ash works in this vicinity were started by him, and the wood he did not use for this purpose he converted into barrel-staves. As stated on a previous page, he bought from John Westervelt, of Sloomerdam, May 1, 1800, for \$3,525, the farm formerly of John-Frans Reyerssen, on the Passaic river and the Wagaraw brook,³ and here he carried on his mercantile operations on a still more extensive scale. At the fork of the two roads at the mills is a stone house, formerly occupied by Michael Ortley. This was converted into a store by Richard Degray, and was the centre of a wide country trade. He built a large mill on the Wagaraw brook, intending it for his own use, but leased it to John Morrow, who carried on the cotton manufacture there for many years, the neighborhood being known as "Morrow's Mills."

III. Abram, b. Nov. 10, 1757; prob. d. in inf.⁴

Cornelius-Harme-Arent-Leendert Arentse and Geertruy Riddenhars had children:

I. Harmanis, bap. Feb. 7, 1725. Harmanus De Grouw, y. m., b. at Hackensack, living at Per-Emmes, m. Jenneke V. Ydersteyn, y. d., b. at New Barbadoes Neck, and living there, April 8, 1747. She was prob. a dau. of Casparus Van Iderstine.

II. Abel, bap. March 12, 1727; m. Maayke Van Eiderstyn; she d. May 23, 1774.

III. Cornelis, bap. Dec. 12, 1731; m. Lea Demarest, and lived at Schraalenburgh. Issue: 1. Benjamin, bap. Sept. 20, 1767; 2. Annaatie, bap. Sept. 24, 1769; 3. Magdalene Maayke, b. July 7, 1781; 4. Samuel, b. May 28, 1782.

IV. Elisabeth, bap. Feb. 24, 1734; m. Jacobus Brouwer. Issue: 1. David, b. April 2, 1759; 2. Catrina, b. Nov. 20, 1761.

V. Petrus, bap. May 23, 1736.

VI. Lucas, bap. April 15, 1739.

VII. Klaes, m. ———. Ch., Harmanis, bap. March 23, 1760, at Paramus.

Sixth Generation.

Jan-Jan-Leendert-Arent-Leendert Arentse and Marytje Berry had children:

¹ Bergen County Wills, D, 452.

² Bergen County Deeds, D, 267, 269; H, 242; L, 82, 86.

³ *Ib.*, L, 247.

⁴ The church record gives the mother's name as Sara Ryerson, and Richard's tombstone says his mother was Sarah. But Jan De Gray's wife, Helena Ryerson, did not die until 1810.

¹ Bergen County Wills, A, 528; C, 21; Bergen County Deeds, O, 272, 274.

² Bergen County Deeds, D, 153; L, 252, 378, 380; P, 233.

I. Maria, b. Feb. 25, 1774; m. John J. Berdan, June 23, 1792. He lived on the Paramus road to Slooterdam. Issue: 1. Richard; 2. John; 3. Stephen; 4. Mary.

II. Lena, b. Dec. 10, 1780; m. Gerrit Marselus, of Preakness, May 3, 1800; d. April 20, 1848; he d. April 2, 1843. Issue: 1. Marea, b. March 17, 1801; 2. Ann, b. Dec. 13, 1812; m. Jacob I. Hopper, of Lodi; d. June, 1868.

Dirrick-Jan-Leendert-Arent-Leendert Arentse and Annaatje Schuyler had two children:

I. Jan, b. Feb. 10, 1787; m. Marretje Gerritse (Mary Garrison), Aug. 5, 1810; d. June 2, 1861; she was b. Sept. 27, 1791; d. May 7, 1857. In the church records and in some deeds he is called John D., or John R. Degrauw, or Degray. He lived on his father's place at Wagaraw. His father, Dirrick, on removing from the Goffle to Wagaraw, occupied the Michael Ortley house, but soon after built and occupied the stone house on the Hawthorne road, where William Degray now lives. Dirrick also built and for many years managed a store where the Sunday school building now stands.

II. Rebecke, b. July 26, 1790; m. Joseph Baldwin, from Godwinville, Dec. 12, 1807; d. Jan. 26, 1882. Issue: 1. Richard Degray, b. Sept. 7, 1809; m. Catharine Ann, dau. of John Van Emburgh, of Saddle River (child—Joseph Richard, a lawyer in Paterson for some years, and member of the Legislature in 1866; d. in Florida in 1887); 2. David, m. Ann (?) Diggins; resides at Midland Park; 3. Ann, m. Daniel McGrogan, of Paterson.

Harmanis-Cornelis-Harme-Arent-Leendert Arentse and Jenneke Van Ydersteyn had children (bap. at Paramus):

I. Cornelis, b. Nov. 8, 1747; m. Catharine Vreeland. In 1784 he appears to have lived in the neighborhood of the present Athenia.

II. Jannetje, b. Nov. 29, 1750; m. 1st, Hendrick Wes-selse, Nov. 15, 1778; 2d, John F. Post, widr., July 8, 1798. Issue: 1. Lea, b. Feb. 25, 1779; 2. Casparus, b. Jan. 9, 1781.

III. (prob.) Gerret, m. Sarah Van Eydestyn.

IV. (prob.) Walter, m. Metje Sip. Sometime prior to July 8, 1794, he bought from Cornelius Enoch Vreeland, a tract of land at "Gothum," on the present Main avenue, Passaic, near Washington Place, or south of that street.

V. Geertruy, bap. April 14, 1754; prob. m. James D. Christie. Issue (bap. at Acquackanonk): 1. Jenneke, b. Oct. 21, 1785; 2. Lena, b. May 1, 1788; 3. Daniel, b. June 1, 1791; 4. Jacob, b. Oct. 11, 1795.

VI. Caspares, bap. July 11, 1755. In 1807 he was living between Wagaraw and Haledon.

VII. Catharina, b. April 16, 1763; m. John Schidmoor, July 12, 1783. Issue: 1. Annaatje, b. Aug. 20, 1783; d. in inf.; 2. Annaatje, b. Oct. 25, 1785; 3. Hermanus, b. Feb. 4, 1788; 5. Samuel, b. Jan. 6, 1791; 6. Jenneke, b. Oct. 19, 1793; 7. Sarah, b. Aug. 10, 1796; 8. John, b. Feb. 18, 1800; 9. Jenneke, b. Sept. 14, 1803.

VIII. (prob.) Geertje, m. Jacob Van Noorstrand, March 2, 1783. Issue: 1. Cristophel, b. Aug. 15, 1783; 2. Sara, b. Dec. 10, 1787; 3. Hermanus, b. Oct. 9, 1788.

IX. Franscois, b. April 19, 1767; m. Antje De Grauw, March 2, 1788.

Abel--Cornelis--Harme--Arent--Leendert Arentse and Maayke Van Eiderstyn had children (bap. at Bergen):

I. Casparus, b. Oct. 15, 1758; m. Lena Jurrianse, March 3, 1783. He lived in New Barbadoes, on the Passaic river, below Rutherford, where he bought lands from William Ennis, April 23, 1787, and from Richard Bergen, Feb. 29, 1796.¹

II. Johannis, b. April 30, 1762.

III. Cornelis, b. June 9, 1770.

Seventh Generation.

Jan-Dirrick-Jan-Leendert-Arent-Arentse and Marretje Gerritse had but one child:

I. Richard, b. Oct. 31, 1811; m. Maria Jacobus (b. Sept. 6, 1818, dau. of William Miles and Sara Van Blarcom²), July 25, 1834; d. April 6, 1891; she d. Feb. 16, 1881. He was called Richard I. Degray. He was a farmer and miller, at Wagaraw.

Franscois--Harmanis--Cornelis--Harme--Arent--Leendert Arentse and Antje De Grauw had children:

I. Hermanus, b. Oct. 9, 1788.

II. Jenneke, b. April 29, 1792; m. James Celsey. Ch., Harman, b. April 4, 1810.

Cornelis--Harmanis--Cornelis--Harme--Arent--Leendert Arentse and Catharina Vreeland had children:

I. Hartman, b. Dec. 14, 1771; m. Jannetje Vreeland, Dec. 23, 1792. He lived near Athenia.

II. (prob.) Jenneke, m. George Van Eydestyn. Issue: 1. Johannis; b. April 5, 1795; 2. Lea, b. Nov. 26, 1796; 3. Lena, b. Nov. 27, 1798; 4. Cornelis, b. March 10, 1801; 5. Jannetje, b. Dec. 10, 1803; 6. Geertje, b. July 30, 1806.

III. Lea, b. Oct. 19, 1778; prob. m. Abraham Vreeland. Issue: 1. Cornelius, b. July 17, 1800; 2. Lea, b. Feb. 21, 1802; 3. Hartman, b. Jan. 9, 1804; 4. Catharina, b. March 13, 1806.

IV. Geertruy, bap. March 19, 1780.

V. Hermanus, bap. Nov. 16, 1783.

VI. Tryntje, b. Dec. 27, 1788.

Gerret--Harmanis--Cornelis--Harme--Arent--Leendert Arentse and Sarah Van Eydestyn had children:

I. Geertje, b. Jan. 23, 1769; d. in inf.

II. Cornelius, b. June 13, 1772.

III. Geertje, b. March 24, 1775; prob. m. 2d, Johannes-Helmigh Post, Oct. 25, 1800.

IV. Caspares, bap. July 26, 1778.

Walter--Harmanis--Cornelis--Harme--Arent--Leendert Arentse and Metje Sip had children:

I. Gerret, b. Dec. 5, 1772.

II. Dirck, b. May 18, 1779.

III. Johannes, b. Feb. 18, 1781.

IV. Jannetje, b. Nov. 3, 1782.

Casparus--Abel--Cornelis--Harme--Arent--Leendert Arentse and Lena Jurrianse had children:

¹ Bergen County Deeds, F, 70; H, 237. ² See p. 219.

- I. Jenneke, b. Sept. 25, 1791.
- II. Gerret, b. Jan. 5, 1794.
- III. Geertje, b. Feb. 1, 1796.
- IV. Lena, b. Aug. 23, 1798.
- V. Cornelius, b. March 5, 1801.
- VI. Johannis, b. April 7, 1804.
- VII. Henricus, b. Nov. 12, 1806.
- VIII. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 25, 1810.

Eighth Generation.

Richard—Jan—Dirrick—Jan—Leendert—Arent—Leendert Arentse and Maria Jacobus Miles had children:

I. Mary Hellen, b. May 31, 1836; m. Henry Dater (b. at Ramapo, but living at Branchville, Somerset county), May 10, 1853; she d. March 26, 1856. Ch., Emma, b. Aug. 19, 1855; d. Jan. 9, 1876.

II. William Miles, b. March 30, 1838; m. Mary E. Demarest, dau. of David Demarest, of New Bridge. Issue: 1. Anna, d. Dec. 22, 1870, aged 6 yrs. and 3 mos.; 2. Harry, m. Elizabeth McFarland; 3. William; 4. Minnie; 5. John.

III. Richard, b. Aug. 30, 1840; m. Martha Godwin,¹ in 1862. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1861; studied law with Cortlandt Parker, in Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1863. Two years later he removed to New Orleans, where he has practiced since. Issue: 1. Godwin, b. Oct. —, 1863; 2. Richard Sidney, b. 1867; d. 1870; 3. Frederick W., b. 1871; is a lawyer in New York; 4. Edith, b. 1873.

IV. John Winfield Scott, b. Aug. 16, 1847; d. May 11, 1873, unm.

Hartman—Cornelis—Harmanus—Cornelis—Harme—Arent—Leendert Arentse and Jannetje Vreeland had children:

I. Cornelius, b. July 12, 1795. II. Marynus, b. March 4, 1798. III. Johu, b. June 29, 1800. IV. Hartman, b. July 15, 1802.

CHAPTER IX.

THE GARRET MOUNTAIN PURCHASE.

Thou who wouldst see the lovely and the wild
Mingled in harmony on Nature's face,
Ascend our rocky mountains. Let thy foot
Fail not with weariness, for on their tops
The beauty and the majesty of earth,
Spread wide beneath, shall make thee to forget
The steep and toilsome way.

—Bryant.

The wave of population that overflowed from Acquackanonk and spread through Wesel and the Bogt, that rose even to the heights of Totowa, and then settled satisfiedly for a time on the lower levels of Wagaraw and the Goffle, had ever and anon beat vainly against the base of Watch-

ung's precipitous wall that lifted its sheer cliff like an escarpment to the eastern approach. In time the more venturesome whites acquired the Indian practice of hunting the deer on the mountain by driving them into a corner and forcing them to leap to their death over the precipices. From hunting on the mountain they came to know its value for wood, for pasture, for tillage, and for water power. Then, the whole mountain, from the loftiest summit on the east to the Passaic river on the west, and from the steep rocks at Spruce street to the headwaters of the Peckamin river, was covered with a dense growth of primeval forest, with here and there an open glade inviting settlement. Brawling streams and foaming cascades relieved the silence of the sombre woods, and gave added promise of the fertility of the soil when it should be subject to the farmer's plow. So it came to pass that eight of the owners of Acquackanonk—owners either by descent or purchase from the original patentees—formed a partnership for acquiring the title to Garret Mountain and the headwaters of the Peckamin river. Peter Soamans, of Elizabethtown, the son of Arent Sonmans, of Holland, one of the East Jersey Proprietors, had taken out a warrant for the tract himself, and it was from him that the purchase was made, by deed dated November 27, 1711. The grantees were Frans Post, Jan Sip, Harmanus Gerritse, Thomas Jurianse, Christopher Steenmets, Cornelis Doremus, Peter Poulusse and Hessel Pieterse, all yeomen. Speaking generally, the purchase included all of Garret Mountain from the foot of the steep rocks on the east and northeast, from the cliffs to the river, extending southwesterly to the Peckamin river, and up that river to and beyond Cedar Grove, and thence over to the edge of the precipice, embracing three or four thousand acres. The consideration was £560 New York money, besides which the grantees obligated themselves to pay to the East Jersey Proprietors a yearly or quit-rent of "one pepper-corn if lawfully demanded." There is no record that this rent has ever been paid! The following is the precise description of the tract:

Beginning, at ye top of a High Clift at a Cedar Bush Marked:H:S: and Runs north thirty degrees East Tenn Chains as ye Hill Runs Thence North Twenty five degrees East Thir Chaines Thence North Six degrees East twenty Chains & thence a Brest of ye Great falls thence North twenty degrees West fourteen Chains Thence North Seventy Degrees West Tenn Chains Thence North, Eighty five Degrs West Tenn Chains thence North Twenty Nine Degrees West Twenty two Chains to the side of Pesaick River Just Below a small Isle about a mile above ye Great Falls of Pesaik River Thence up against the streame of ye sd River as it Runns North seaventy six degrees West fourteen Chaines Thence South Eighty five degrees West ten Chains Thence South Seventy five Degrees West tenn chaines Thence South forty four degrees West Seven Chaines thence South eleven Degrees West Ten Chains to another Isle Then South three degrees West three Chaines thence South forty degrees West fourteen Chaines then South Sixty five degrees West fourteen Chaines thence South fourteen Degrees West Ten Chaines then South five Degrees West thirty five Chaines thence South twenty Three degrees west tenn Chaines thence South fivety degrees west five Chaines then West Eight thence North fivety Nine Degrees West thirty Chaines thence North Seventy two degrees West Nine Chaines to ye mouth of peckamen River thence up Againe ye stream of ye sd Peckamen River South fourteen degrees West faiv Chaines thence South Thirty two degrees East Twen'y three Chaines thence South four degrees East five Chaines thence South forty Eight

¹ See p. 283.

degrees West tenn Chaines thence West Seven Chaines Thence South forty Six degrees West tenn Chaines thence South Sixty seven degrees West tenn Chaines thence South forty degrees West tenn Chaines thence South thirty Eight degrees, West tenn Chaines then South four degrees West tenn Chaines then South Tenn degrees West Nine chaines then South Twenty seven degrees West fourteen Chaines then South Twenty three degrees West fifty Chaine thence South twenty three degrees West tenn Chaines then South thirty six degrees West tenn Chaines to a Chestnutt tree marked:A:G: About two Chaines from ye Edge of ye sd River Near ye falls thereof Just at ye foot of ye mountaine thence over ye sd mountaines & marked Trees South Sixty degrees East Seventy Eight Chaines to ye Edge of ye Clift on ye East of ye sd Mounte And on ye sd Course South Sixty degrees East two Chaines to ye foot of the said Mountain, to a Black oake tree marked of four sides:A:C: thence North forty three degrees East one Hundred & fourteen Chaines with ye Rainge of ye sd Mountaine And thence North twenty six degrees East twenty Chaines thence North forty three degrees East thirty Chaines Thence North twenty two degrees, East thirty Chaines to ye place where it first Begann Being bounded on ye south East with The Line of Agguegenonk on ye North West & North East with Peckamen and Pesaik Rivers & on ye South West with Lands unsurveyed Cootaining: Within ye Bounds & Lines aforesd Two Thousand Eight Hundred Acres of Land English measeour as by ye Survey thereof he ye sd Laod more or Less Remaining on ye Records in ye Secretarys office of ye province of New Jersey aforesd Relation thereunto heing had may more fully and at Large appear. Together with all mines minerals privileges Prehemminences,¹ etc.

The following agreement relating to this transaction has been preserved in the original, frayed and yellow:

Whereas Frans Post Jan Sip Harmanus Gerritse Thomas Jurianse Christopher Stymetz Cornelis D'Oremus Pieter Poulusse and Hessel Pieterse all of Achquequenock have bought a parcel of land of me underwritten and this day given their respective bonds for the payment of each of their purchase money payable the first day of May next ensuing, And whereas it is agreed by and between the sd Frans Post Jan Sip Harmanus Gerritse Thomas Juriaanse Christopher Stymetz Cornelius D'Oremus Pieter Poulusse and Hessel Pieterse and me underwritten that if they or any of them sell any part of their shares of the said land to any of their neighbors and the said neighbors should not be ready to pay the purchase money for the share they so should huy the said neighbors hond should be given in discharge and payment of so much as the share they have so bought amounts to. These are therefore in pursuance of said agreement to declair that I or my heirs shall be obliged to take the hond of such new purchaser in part of discharge; such bond shall be payable in six months and interest for the money remaining unpaid shall be paid by such defaulter.

Witness my hand in New York, the 28 day of November 1711.

Peter Sonmans.

The new purchase was laid out in tracts extending from the river to the mountain, and ten chains in width. It thus happened that in some cases the owners of lands at Wesel, or in Old Acquackanonk, also came into possession of one of these mountain farms which joined their other lands, so that it was their proud boast that they owned "from river to river." The Van Wagoners had one of these great stretches of land. The Van Ripers, at Wesel, also owned "from river to river." Along the Peckamin river the land was in all probability laid out in a different manner, and with more regard to its peculiar character and situation, and the value of the water-power. Henry Garrison owned the farm next to the Falls; then came what was recently known as the Merselis farm; then the "Deep Hole," where Vreeland owned, and so on. For fully a century after the purchase the land seems to have been regarded as valuable chiefly for the wood.

¹ E. J. Deeds, K small, f. 25.

A word as to the name "Garret Mountain." In the early records the references are to the "steep rocks," meaning the bold escarpment facing the east. Occasionally we find the phrase *te Gebergte* or *Gebarrack*, "at the Mountain." After the settlement of Wesel, it was frequently called "Wesel Mountain," and this was the more common appellation until the early part of the nineteenth century. The name "Garret Mountain" has not been found in use earlier than the year 1820 or 1830. There is a curious story about the origin of this name. In 1810 or 1812 a number of jovial Newarkers organized a secret society, which held weekly conclaves, with a prodigious pretension of mystery, in the *garret* of an old building, whence the society came to be known as "The Garret." It was suspected that the whole affair was a hoax, concocted by some jocular spirits, partly to mystify their neighbors, and mainly to indulge their own conviviality behind closed doors. John Crawford, of Newark, a master carpenter, was a member of the alleged society, and when he came to Paterson in 1812 to complete the wood-work of the Peter Colt mansion (which was occupied, 1871-1896, as the city hall), he soon found some congenial associates whom he straightway organized into a branch "Garret" Society. Free, jovial and convivial, fond of company, and of discussion, he was nevertheless temperate himself. On one occasion he decreed that the "society" should meet on Wesel mountain and salute the rising sun on the Fourth of July morning, with a salute from a four-pounder or six-pounder cannon. Crawford himself, a man six feet high, of powerful physique, tugged hard with the piece of ordnance up the mountain, and had the pleasure of touching it off in the early dawn, and of seeing the amazement and consternation with which the inhabitants of the little village at his feet rushed out of their houses to inquire the meaning of the explosion. When the story got abroad, the association of "The Garret" with the Mountain was inevitable, and the name soon came into general use. It may be added that Crawford injured himself so badly by his prodigious exertion in hauling the cannon up the rocky heights that it was months before he recovered his health.¹ The motto of the society was "Keep dark," and it was jocularly remarked that he was "going up to the Garret to 'keep dark.'" He was so reticent about the cause of his illness that he was dubbed "Keep Dark." He remained in Paterson but a short time, returning to Newark, where his wife belonged.²

¹ This incident was related to the writer in 1875 by the late John Colt, who was familiar with the facts, and knew Crawford well.

² Some wag issued a volume in two parts, the first entitled: "The Poetical Vagaries of a Knight of the Folding-Stick, of Paste-Castle. To which is annexed, the History of the Garret, &c., &c. Translated from the Hieroglyphics of the Society. By a Member of the order of the Blue-String. I neither write for fame or Pelf, But merely do't to please myself. Gotham. Printed for the author. 1815." 16° Pp. 62. This consists mostly of verses relating to the book-hinder's art, interspersed with some patriotic exultation over the recent naval victories of the Americans. Prefixed is a plate representing a "Knight of the Folding Stick," ingeniously framed of hinders' tools, with the motto above, "Keep dark. Can't tell." The second part has the title: "The History of the Garret, &c., &c. Translated from the Hieroglyphics of the Soci-

THE SETTLEMENT AND THE SETTLERS.

There is little or no evidence that any of the purchasers of the Garret Mountain tract ever settled on it. Doubtless it was regarded as chiefly valuable for the wood, and for letting hogs and cattle run wild. Some of them found it convenient for portioning off their younger sons or daughters, but most of them sold their interest as opportunity offered. There was one exception. Cornelius Doremus appears to have given his share to his son, Thomas. The latter settled in the vicinity of Cedar Grove, on the Peckamin river, and became the progenitor of a numerous family.

THE DOREMUS FAMILY.

Family tradition asserts that the Doremuses were originally from France, in which case the name may be a corruption of de Rheims, signifying that they came from that ancient town. Whatever may be the remote origin of the family, certain it is that the first settler hereabouts and his children were all called Doremus, with very little variation in the spelling. This is evidently a Latinized form of the original name, which is said to have been Doré. Goetschius and Marinus are familiar instances of the kind. The earliest mention that has been found of the name Doremus is under date of April 11, 1687, in the church records at Bergen, when Thomas was baptized, son of Cornelis Doremus, of Middelburg, and Jannetje Joris, of Elsland. That is absolutely all we know about the origin of the father and mother of the numerous Doremus family of this region. Doubtless they had come to this country very soon before the date mentioned, and brought with them two children—Cornelis and Johannes—both born in Middelburg.¹ This famous town, the chief city of the Province of Zeeland, situated on the island of Walcheren, in the southwestern part of Holland, has a history dating back at least nine hundred years, and in its long annals there figure sieges in 1217, 1288, 1574 (by the Spanish), in 1809 (by the English), and in 1814 (by the French). Fire, as well as the sword, has been its portion. In the year that Columbus sailed across the Atlantic ocean to the new world, Middelburg was for the most part laid in ashes. The rivals of Columbus, the East India Company, had here great ship-yards, and the commerce of the town exceeded even its extensive manufactures. Although the population—15,000—is only half what it was in 1795, the town presents an imposing aspect,

etc. By a Member of the order of the Blue-String. Gotham: Printed by order of the Society, in the land of musquetoos, Year of the Garret, Eleven Thousand Five Hundred." 16 Pp. [63]-143. This has a folded plate prefixed, "The Garret in full Session." The book purports to give the history and rules of the society, and relates some amusing incidents that enlivened existence in Newark about 1812-15. The author is unknown; the volume was copyrighted in New York by John Bradford, and from some enigmatical verses in the first part the writer is inclined to believe that the poet and historian of "The Garret" was James Yard Bradford, probably a bright and mischievous young hinder and printer of Newark. The writer's first-acquired copy of this scarce little volume was formerly owned by the late Peter Archdeacon, of Paterson, who was popularly supposed to be himself a member of the mythical "Garret."

¹ There is a family tradition that a third son died on the voyage and was buried at sea.

with its graceful towers, its numerous lofty buildings, its handsome dwellings, well-kept streets and busy quays. The wife of Cornelis Doremus, Jannetje Joris, gave to a long line of her descendants her father's baptismal name, George. She was probably from some hamlet in the vicinity of Middelburg, so abounding in alder as to give its name to the locality—Elsland, Alderland. The immigrants seem to have been blessed with a larger share of worldly goods than was the lot of most of the new arrivals from the mother country, for even in 1708 Cornelis Doremus had acquired the extensive farm at Wesel, lying on the north side of Crooks avenue, and extending from the river to the mountain. Cornelis never mastered the intricacies of the English language, as will be seen by his will, though that may have been drafted by some friend who had more confidence in his literary ability. This instrument, dated January 28, 1714-15 (1715, N. S.), was proved Feb. 8, 1714 (1715, N. S.), having been executed by the testator on his death bed. It is as follows:

In the Name of God Amen The 28th day of January in the year of our Lord: 1714-15 I Cornelus Deremus of Weesel in the County of Essex and Province of Easte New Jersey Human¹ being wary Sick and weak in Body hut of perfect minde and memory tbanks he given unto God therefore Calling unto minde the Mortality of my hody and KnoWing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my Last will and Testament: that is to say Principally and first of all I give and Recommend my Soul into the hands of almyty god that gave it; and as for my hody I do Recommend it to the Earth to be Buried in a Cristion Like manner at the Discretion of my Exsecutetors nothing doubting hut at ye Genneral Resurrection I Shall Receive the same againe By the myty Power of God and as Touching my Wourldly Estate wherewith it hath Pleased God to Bless me in this Life I give Devise and dispe of the same in the folloing manner and form Imprimis I Leave my well beloved wife jannece Deremus and my heloved sun Cornelus Doremus Junior my holy Executors of all my Estate Real and parsinal Dureing my wife her natural life hut I do not Impower Ither my Exsecetrex or Exsecetor to sell or dispe of any of my Lands that I shall die porsest on; and as for my Children that is now living its my will that after the deceise of my foresaid wife that my children shall have an Equal part of my Estate to be Equally devided among them that is Cornelus Johanes Thomas jannece georg and hendrick to them and there heirs Execlutors administrators or assigns ond hy² that I give to my sun Cornelus hesides his Equal proption one of the hosses or the sum of five Pound It is also my Desire that my sun hendrick should have the plantation which I now Live on that is the Eaight and twentieth part of aquecanund yelding and paying to his brothers and sister two hundred pounds and my sun Tomas shall have the Land that he now Liveth on that is to say the tenth part of that tract yelding and paying as aforesaid the sum of fifteen pounds and my sun Jorge I do leave him that Par of the Land Which I hought of Peter Sunmons yelding and paying the sum of seventy pounds as aforesaid which sd money shall he devided among them

and I do herehy utterly disallow, revoke and Disannul all and every other former Testaments Wills Laguces and Executetors hy me in any wise before this time named willed and hequeathed Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament in witness whereof I have set my hand and seal the Day and year above written

Signed sealed published pronounced: and Declard: hy the said Cornelus Deremus as his Last will and testament in the presents of us the subscribers³

Jno Bradhury	Corneles	Deremus
	his	
hendrick Gerretsens	mark	SEAL
John Berrys		

¹ Yeoman.

² Only?

³ E. J. Wills, Liher No. 1, f. 528.

The signature is an indecipherable scrawl, that looks like an attempt to write Cornelis.

No account has been found of the death of Jannetje Joris, the widow of Cornelis Doremus.

Second Generation.

Cornelis Doremus and Jannetje Joris had children:

I. Cornelis, b. in Middelburg;¹ m. Rachel Pieterse (b. and l. at Bergen), Aug. 12, 1710, at Bergen. He lived on the Wesel road, next north of Crooks avenue, but afterwards removed to Peckamin river, near Cedar Grove. He was elected a deacon in the Acquackanonk church in 1730, being the first of the name to hold office in the church. Having been elected constable in 1756, he modestly declined to serve, and was fined five shillings for his failure to qualify.

II. Johannes, b. in Middelburg; m. Elizabeth A. Ackermans, Aug. 19, 1709; she was b. at Bergen and lived at Hackensack at the time. In 1754 the Legislature passed an act to naturalize Johannes Doremus.² Was this the same person? He settled at Lower Preakness as early as 1717, probably,³ but in his latter days seems to have lived at Paramus, where he resided when he made his will, which bears date July 5, 1754, and is witnessed by Deyrick Dey, Nicholas Kip and Philip Schuyler; it was proved Feb. 7, 1758. He gives his wife Elisabeth all his estate, with power to sell; the remainder to go as follows: to son Cornelus "all my Realle Estate with the Wive Loume and Couppers toules⁴ wich he is to pay eighty pounds York mony to the rest of my children hereafter named and that four years after my wife's decease;" to eldest son's son John, five shillings "for his fathers which is deceased birth-right and twenty pounds to the children of my son Abraham, John and Catharine." Executors—son Cornelus and son-in-law Michiel Hertie.⁵ Signed, "I. D."

III. Thomas, bap. April 11, 1687, at Bergen; m. Anneke Abramse Ackermans,⁶ Oct. 4, 1712. The record says he was born and lived at Acquackanonk, and she was born

at Bergen and lived at Ackensak. He settled near the head waters of the Peckamin river, on the portion of the Garret Mountain tract given to him by his father's will. His allotment was described in subsequent deeds as "the south-westerly corner of the Acquackanonk mountain land." It included at least part, if not all, of the Cedar Grove mill sites. He was chosen one of the constables of Essex county in 1725.

IV. Jannetje, bap. June 4, 1691, at Bergen; m. Frans Oudtwater, Oct. 22, 1715. He was born in New York and lived at Monachky at the time; she lived at Acquackanonk; she d. prior to 1726; he m. 2d, Johanna Zanders. Issue: 1. Catharina, b. April 10, 1718; 2. Jannetje, b. Aug. 29, 1722; 3. Marietje, b. March 20, 1724.

V. Joris, m. Marretie Berdan, March 16, 1717. The record says that he was born and lived at Acquackanonk, and that she was born at N. Amersfort and lived at Ackensak; he d. in 1733; she m. 2d, Jacob Tisort (Tietsoort), Dec. 6, 1733; he was b. at Acquackanonk and lived at Pomptan; she was l. at Priekenis. This second marriage did not turn out happily for her children. Joris removed to Preakness. By deed (unrecorded) dated Dec. 4, 1723, Rip Van Dam, sen., and Rip Van Dam, jun., of New York, attorneys of Priscilla and Mercy Benthall, devisees of Thomas Hart, late of London, deceased, for £270 N. Y. money, conveyed to Georges Du Remos and Cornelius Kip, a tract of land at Perekenes: "Beginning at the south end of the land of Mdme. Brackhuls at a beech tree standing near by the run from thence W. by N. 20 chains to a stake there standing; from thence N. 7½° E. along the marked trees to a stake there standing, 90 chains; thence W. 7½° N. along David Danielson's line as the trees are marked to a white oak tree marked on four sides near by the run 112 . . . degrees south along the run 30 chains; then N. N. E. along the run 23° to the place where it first begun; containing 600 acres, or thereabouts."¹ As a matter of fact, the boundaries embraced much more than 600 acres, owing

¹ The original deed was in 1870 in the possession of Nicholas Kip, formerly of Preakness, but then of Chicago.

of David Ackerman in the records, it is inferred that he did not survive the voyage.¹ He came from the village of Berlicum, which is described as "quite pleasant, but small, having a neat and handsome church with a lofty spire, and many fine houses."² It is in the south of Holland, in the northeastern part of the Province of North Brabant, on the river Aa, also near the great South William canal, and is barely a mile from s' Hertogenbosch, the capital of the Province, which gives its name to the surrounding country—the Mayory of the Ducal Forest, or Bois le Duc. The name Ackerman (now written *Akkerman* in Holland) signifies a husbandman, and indicates the occupation of David's more or less remote ancestors. He was one of the few immigrants of the day who could boast a surname which was not merely a patronymic.

Second Generation.

David Ackerman had children (all b. in Holland):

I. Lysbeth, b. 1642; joined the church in New Amsterdam, Jan. 6, 1663; m. Kier Wouters (Wolters), widr. of Jannetje Jans, of Harlem, Jan. 29, 1668.

¹ Riker's Harlem, 559.

² Terwen, 484. The spelling of the name distinguishes it from Berlikum or Belkum, which is in Friesland.

¹ That Cornelis was the eldest son appears from the special legacy given him in his father's will, evidently for his birthright. The record of his marriage states that he was born in Middelburg.

² N. J. Archives, XVI., 474.

³ In a deed from the legal representatives of the heirs and devisees of Thomas Hart, late of London, deceased, to Derrick Dey, Oct. 9, 1717, for 600 acres of land at Lower Preakness, the tract is described as "beginning at the southeast corner of Johannes De Riemers land on Singhack brook," and from the rest of the description it would seem that Doremus must have owned at least 200 acres.—*Bergen County Deeds*, C, 139. The spelling De Riemer, in this deed, was doubtless the work of a New York attorney, to whom that name was familiar as belonging to a prominent family in that city. It is the only instance where Doremus was so metamorphosed.

⁴ "Weave loom and cooper's tools." ⁵ E. J. Wills, Liber F, f. 513.

⁶ THE ACKERMAN FAMILY.

Among the fifty-four passengers who sailed from Amsterdam, Sept. 2, 1662, for New Netherland, in the ship *Fox*, Captain Jacob Huys, we find enrolled: "David Ackerman, from the Mayory of Bosch, and Wife and six children."¹ From the fact that no subsequent mention is made

¹ N. Y. Doc. Hist., III., 39; Riker's Harlem, 106.

partly to careless surveying and partly to the custom of making allowance for waste land. To settle any question as to the title, on account of the excessive quantity of land, Lewis Morris Ashfield, eldest son and heir-at-law of Richard Ashfield, of New York, deceased, by deed dated May 1, 1754, for £60, released all claim in the premises.¹ The will of George Doremus, of Preakness, dated March 25, 1733, witnessed by Johannes Doremus, Isaack Kip and Cornelius Kip, was proved Oct. 20, 1733. He gave his eldest son, Cornelis, forty shillings for his birthright. To his wife, Marritie, all his lands during widowhood, "provided that when my eldest son shall come to the age of one & twenty years his equal share or dividend of all my lands shall devolve unto him he paying yearly unto his mother, one fourth part of the wheat Rye Indian Corn and Buckwheat he yearly raises upon said land and the share of all the rest of my children shall devolve unto them respectively when they come to the age of one & twenty years;" after-born children to share equally. Executors—his brothers, Cornelius and Thomas, and his wife's brother, John Berdan, jun., and Cernant (Coenrad?) Berdan.²

¹ Bergen County Deeds, H, 185.

² E. J. Wills, B, f. 473.

II. Anneken, b. 1644; joined the church in New Amsterdam, Jan. 6, 1663; m. Nathaniel (Daniel) Pietersen (Hennion), from Leyden, June 28, 1664. Issue: 1. David, bap. July 1, 1665; 2. Catharina, bap. Feb. 17, 1673; 3. Pieter, bap. April 5, 1679; 4. Rachel, bap. April 19, 1681; 5. Johannes, bap. July 11, 1683; 6. Aeltje, b. Nov. 15, 1685; 7. Abraham, b. April 11, 1688.

III. David, b. 1646; m. Hillegond (hap. Nov. 1, 1648), dau. of Ahram Isaacs Verplanck and Maria Vinge (dau. of Geleyn Vinge and Adriana Cuvilje), March 13, 1680. He was called David Davidse Ackerman. His widow was living in 1714.

IV. Lourens, b. 1650; m. Geertie Egberts, Aug. 3, 1679, at Bergen; she m. 2d, Harman Bras, May 3, 1707, at Hackensack.

V. Lodewyck, h. 1654; m. 1st, Janneke, b. in New England, dau. of Jacob Black, of New York, 1681, at Kingston; 2d, Hillegond Bosch, April 18, 1699, in New York, and then removed to Phillipsburgh [i. e., Yonkers], Westchester county.

VI. Abraham, b. 1656; he lived at Bedford, L. I.; in 1683 he was on the assessment rolls of Brooklyn; m. Aeltje, dau. of Adrian Van Laar, of Bedford, May 28, 1683, at Bergen.

David, Lourens and Lodewyck, with their wives, helped to organize the first church at Hackensack, in 1686; Abraham joined the same church Oct. 3, 1696, on confession, and his wife by letter from Bergen, Jan. 3, 1697.

Third Generation.

David-David Ackerman and Hillegond Verplanck had children:

I. David, bap. April 1, 1681; m. Gerrebreght Claese Romeyn, April 24, 1703. She was h. at Gravesandt.

II. Johannes, bap. Feb. 7, 1683; d. in inf.

III. Johannes, bap. April 16, 1684; m. Jannetye Lozier, June 6, 1713.

IV. Gelyn, bap. Jan. 27, 1686; d. in inf.

V. Gelyn, bap. April 11, 1688.

VI. Marritie, b. 1690; m. Swaen Hockdon (Swain Ogden), of Newark, May 5, 1711. Issue: 1. Elisabeth, bap. Feb. 3, 1712; 2. Davidt, bap. May 17, 1714; 3. Samuel, bap. May 20, 1716; 4. Hillegondt, bap. April 26, 1719; 5. Nataniel, bap. Jan. 6, 1722; 6. Sarah, d. April 9, 1735, aged 11 yrs.; 7. Mary, d. April 7, 1735, aged 9 yrs.; 8. Johannes, bap. Jan. 18, 1729; d. April 13, 1735.¹

¹ These three children, who died in April, 1735, and were buried at Orange, were presumably victims of the diphtheria, which was epidemic in America that year.

VI. Hendrick, bap. May 26, 1695; m. Annatie Essels (Hesselse), April 14, 1716. Both were born and lived at Acquackanonk. He occupied the paternal homestead on the Wesel road, extending from the river to the foot of the Wesel mountain. In 1728 he was chosen one of the constables of Essex county.

Third Generation.

Cornelis-Cornelis Doremus and Rachel Pieterse had children:

I. Elisabeth, b. July 1, 1711; m. Jan Vincent (b. in Newark township, Jan. 26, 1709, son of Levi Vincent), Nov. 20, 1732. They removed to Pennsylvania, where she d. Feb. 11, 1788; he d. Feb. 24, 1801. Issue: 1. Cornelis, b. April 15, 1737; 2. Annatje, b. Jan. 1, 1757.¹

II. Jannetie, b. Nov. 4, 1714; d. young.

III. Peter, b. Aug. 11, 1717; m. Elizabeth Hervie (b. at Nauwen Sing—Navesink—dau. of Thomas Hervie), June 17, 1742; she lived at Acquackanonk at the time. No further trace of him has been found.

IV. Cornelis, b. Feb. 11, 1720; m. Elsje Egbertse, Dec. 21, 1743.

¹ Hist. of West Branch, Valley of the Susquehanna, by John F. McGinnis, 1889.

Lourens-David Ackerman and Geertie Egberts had children:

I. Lysbeth, bap. May 8, 1680; m. Cornelius Van der Hoef, Oct. 18, 1712; he was b. at Albany, but lived at Hackensack. Issue: 1. Catryn, bap. June 17, 1722; 2. Jacob, bap. March 7, 1725; 3. Cornelius, bap. Sept. 3, 1727; 4. Marietje, b. Sept. 19, 1729; 5. Eghert, bap. March 15, 1732; 6. Jannetje, bap. Dec. 22, 1734.

II. Jannetje, bap. April 18, 1682; m. Jacobus Van Voorbees, Sept. 22, 1732. Issue: 1. Lena, bap. Oct. 28, 1733; 2. Margrietjen, bap. July 10, 1737; 3. Albert, bap. June 10, 1739; 4. David, bap. March 1, 1740; 5. Rachel, bap. Aug. 14, 1743; 6. Aaltje, bap. March 24, 1745; 7. David, bap. Nov. 16, 1746.

III. Egbert, bap. Feb. 23, 1685; m. Elisabet Breyandt, April 12, 1707.

IV. Catarina, bap. March 26, 1686; m. Jan Cornelese Verwey, Feb. 15, 1707. Issue: 1. Hendrickie, bap. Jan. 18, 1708; 2. Elisabeth, bap. Oct. 9, 1709; 3. Geertie, bap. Nov. 4, 1711; 4. Cornelis, bap. June 13, 1714; 5. Louwerens, bap. July 8, 1716; 6. Annatie, bap. May 24, 1719; 7. Jacobus, bap. May 7, 1721; 8. ———, bap. May 22, 1727; 9. David, bap. Dec. 25, 1733.

V. David, b. 1689; m. Sarah Golve, March 19, 1710; she was b. on Long Island, and l. at Wibaecke.

VI. Johannes, m. Jacomyntje (dau. of Samuel) Demarest, April 21, 1728.

VII. (prob.) Louwerens, m. Geesje Martense (Paulussen), Oct. 27, 1727. He and his wife joined the Hackensack church on confession, April 20, 1728.

VIII. (prob.) Jacobus, m. Dirkje Van Gysen, May 19, 1730.

Lodewyck-David Ackerman had children:

By his first wife (Janneke Black, Bleek):

I. Lysbeth, b. 1684; m. Arent Pootman (Putman), of Schenectady.

II. David, bap. 1694; m. Mary See, ———, 1719; he was a deacon in the Phillipsburgh [i. e., Yonkers] church.

III. Francintie, bap. [Dec.] 25, 1696; m. Samuel Williams, of Albany.

By his second wife (Hillegond Bosch):

IV. Maritie, bap. Feb. 25, 1700; m. Arend DeMareest, of Schraalenburgh, Oct. 25, 1739. Issue: 1. Zieske, bap. Sept. 14, 1740; 2. David, bap. May 16, 1742; 3. Samuel, bap. July 15, 1744; 4. Dirk, bap. March 31, 1746; 5. Zietske, bap. March 13, 1748.

V. Louwerina (Lammeryne), bap. May 30, 1703; m. Willem Dey, jun., Nov. 5, 1728. Issue: 1. Annaetje, bap. Sept. 7, 1729; 2. Willem, bap. May 16, 1731; 3. Hillegont, bap. April 15, 1733; 4. Hester, bap. Dec. 28, 1734; 5. Maria, bap. Sept. 19, 1736; 6. Willem, bap. Nov. 5, 1738; 7.

V. Maritie, b. May 15, 1721; m. John Egberts (Johannis Egbertse), Dec. 6, 1744. Issue: 1. Egbord, b. May 25, 1747; 2. Cornelis, b. Oct. 25, 1753; 3. Petrus, b. Oct. 28, 1757.

VI. Janneke (Jannetje), b. Sept. 7, 1726; m. Johannes Van Houten, Dec. 9, 1742.¹

Johannes-Cornelis Doremus and Elizabeth A. Ackerman had children:

I. Jannetje, b. April 27, 1711; m. Machiel Hartjen (Michael Hertie). Issue: 1. Jannetjen, bap. May 25, 1740.

II. Abram, bap. Jan. 23, 1715; m. Annaetjen Tibouw, Nov. 18, 1742; he was born at Wesel and lived at Preak-

¹ See p. 245.

Sara, bap. July 26, 1741; 8. Joannes, bap. July 24, 1743; 9. David, bap. March 8, 1747.

VI. Albartus, bap. Aug. 16, 1713; m. Rachel Van Winkle (b. March 24, 1725), June 17, 1748. She was of Akkwegnonk.

Abraham-David Ackerman and Aeltie Van Laar had children:

I. David, bap. May 11, 1684; m. Margaret Jurcks, Sept. 20, 1707; the record says he was b. at Bergen, and she at Phillipsburgh, and that both lived at Hackensack.

II. Gerrit, bap. May 3, 1685; m. Jannetie Alberse (Van Voorhees), Oct. 4, 1712.

III. Abigail, bap. Jan. 19, 1687; m. 1st, Andries Hopper, July —, 1707; 2d, Dirk Blinkerhof, widr., Oct. 13, 1733. Issue (by her first husband): 1. Hendrick, bap. July 4, 1708; 2. Abram, bap. May 29, 1710; 3. Jan, bap. July 29, 1712; 4. Aeltie, bap. April 11, 1713; 5. Willem, bap. May 20, 1716; 6. Maritie, bap. Sept. 28, 1718; 7. Davidt, bap. Nov. 3, 1723; 8. Lea, bap. April 23, 1727.

IV. Lysbeth (Elisabeth), bap. May 19, 1689; m. Johannes Doremus, Aug. 19, 1710. (See p. 333.)

V. Johannes, bap. Sept. 15, 1690; d. in inf.

VI. Anneken, bap. Dec. 27, 1691; m. Thomas Doremus, Oct. 4, 1712. (See p. 333.)

VII. Anna Maria, bap. July 12, 1693; d. young.

VIII. Adrian (Arie), b. March 26, 1695; m. 1st, Annatie Meyers, Oct. 20, 1716; 2d, Marytie Johannesse Van Blerkom, April 2, 1720.

IX. Johannes, bap. Nov. 15, 1695; m. 1st, Maria Wakefield (Weekvelt), from Haarlem, May 5, 1721; 2d, Elisabeth Staggs, April 16, 1728.

X. Geleyn (Gallien), bap. Dec. —, 1697; m. Rachel Van Voorhees. She was bap. Oct. 6, 1702, dau. of Albert-Stevense van Voorhees and Helcna van der Schure.

XI. Anne Maria, bap. April 6, 1701; m. Albartus Terhuyn (bap. 1695), Oct. 24, 1719. Issue: 1. Albert, bap. Sept. 6, 1720; m. Jannetje Vanderhoff, May —, 1752; 2. Abram, bap. May 19, 1723; 3. Dirk, bap. Nov. 14, 1725; 4. Martin, bap. March 5, 1727 (? mother, Maria Terhune); 5. Aaltje, b. Dec. 19, 1730; m. Jacob Zabriskie, April 8, 1748; d. Nov. 10, 1803; he was b. March 3, 1722; d. Sept. 24, 1779; 6. Weyntje, bap. Dec. 31, 1732; 7. Antje, bap. Aug. 15, 1742.

XII. Abraham, bap. Feb. 22, 1702; m. Hendrica Hoppe, Sept. 8, 1727; she was from Choghakes (Hohokus).

XIII. Sarah, b. 1705; m. Cornelius Boers (Toers) from Acqueggenonck, May 22, 1725. Issue: 1. Aaltje, bap. July 17, 1726; 2. Lourens, b. Oct. 26, 1727; 3. Abraham, b. Sept. 1, 1729.

Fourth Generation.

David-David-David Ackerman and Gerrebreght Claese Romeyn had children:

I. Elisabeth, bap. March 5, 1704; m. Abraham Hildrickse [Uldrickse] Brouwer, Oct. 11, 1723. Issue: 1. Hester, bap. Sept. 27, 1724; 2. David, bap. April 17, 1726; 3. Jacob, bap. April 17, 1726; 4. Uldric, bap. May 30, 1728; 5. Xander, b. Feb. 24, 1730; 6. Jan, bap. March 11, 1733; 7. Abram, bap. April 7, 1735; 8. Nicolaes, bap. Dec. 19, 1736; d. in inf.; 9. Nicolaas, bap. Jan. 8, 1738; 10. Hester, bap. Jan. 20, 1740; 11. Gerrit, bap. Jan. 10, 1742; 12. Gerrebregt, bap. Aug. 12, 1744.

II. Anneke, bap. Nov. 2, 1707; m. Jan Zaborisky, June 15, 1739.

ness; she was born and lived at Peremus. He d. prior to July 5, 1754.

III. (prob.) Katrina,¹ b. Aug. 28, 1716; m. Albert Coert (b. Aug. 1, 1716, son of Coert Albertse) Voorhees, Nov. 22, 1737; d. April 1, 1775; he m. 2d, Nelly Van Nostrand, Aug. 30, 1778; d. Sept. 26, 1784. He left Long Island about 1740 and settled at Sourland (now Harlingen), Somerset county, on land bought by his father in 1726 from Jacob Van Dyck, of Kings county, L. I. Issue: 1. Annatie, b. Sept. 4, 1741; m. Isaac Van Brunt, of New Utrecht, L.

¹ No mention is made of Katrina in the will of Johannes Doremus, and it is possible that she may belong to another family, perhaps of the Dereimers.

Issue: 1. Jan, bap. Sept. 3, 1741; prob. m. Jane Goelett, Nov. 21, 1764; 2. Elizabeth, bap. Sept. 3, 1741 (twin with Jan).

III. David, bap. Jan. 1, 1711; d. in inf.

IV. (prob.) Christina (Carstyntie), m. Johannes Slot (widr. of Willemptie Van Voorhees), April 10, 1730. Issue: 1. David, bap. Jan. 3, 1731; 2. Maria, bap. July 9, 1732; 3. Petrus, bap. May 5, 1734; 4. Joannes, bap. Feb. 22, 1736; 5. Jonas, bap. June 25, 1738; 6. Daniel, bap. April 27, 1740; 7. Rachel, bap. June 3, 1744; 8. Alexander, bap. Oct. 16, 1748.

V. David, bap. Feb. 1, 1713; m. Elsjin Eerl, April 21, 1738.

VI. Hillegond, bap. March 7, 1715; m. Gerrit Van Blerkom. Issue: 1. Annikke, bap. Dec. 25, 1735; 2. David, b. Aug. 10, 1739; 3. Gerrebregt, bap. Dec. 13, 1741; d. in inf.; 4. Gerrebregt, bap. Oct. 6, 1751.

VII. Rachel, bap. Nov. 25, 1716.

VIII. Marytie, bap. Jan. 1, 1719; m. David DeMarest, Jan. 22, 1743. Issue: 1. Joannes, bap. Dec. 8, 1743; 2. Siba, bap. Sept. 22, 1745; 3. Elizabeth, bap. Aug. 24, 1746; 4. David, bap. June 12, 1748; 5. Benjamin, b. March 31, 1749; 6. Arie, b. Oct. 2, 1750; 7. Abram, b. Nov. 26, 1751; 8. Jacob, b. April 30, 1754; 9. David, b. Sept. 10, 1756; 10. Jannetie, b. March 21, 1759; 11. Petrus, b. May 13, 1761; 12, 13 and 14. Rachel, Lea and Marya, triplets, bap. June 27, 1764.

IX. Nicolaes, bap. July 30, 1721; m. Maria DeMarest (b. and l. at Schraalenburgh), Nov. 25, 1747.

X. Johannis, bap. Sept. 27, 1724; m. Saartje Stillewill, June 26, 1748.

Johannes-David-David Ackerman and Jannetie Lozier had children:

I. Hillegondt, bap. May 30, 1714; m. Steven Westervelt,¹ Sept. 8, 1733. Issue: 1. Cornelia, bap. Aug. 25, 1734.

II. Davidt, bap. June 24, 1716; m. Jannetje Vander Beek (b. at Peremus), July 6, 1742.

III. Tryntie, bap. Nov. 9, 1718; m. Roelof Westervelt,² Sept. 17, 1737.

IV. Nicolaes, bap. Jan. 22, 1721; m. Annatie Boomzaert (Bogert).

V. Gelyn, bap. Aug. 26, 1722; m. Annaetie Westervelt, Oct. 26, 1744.

VI. Marytje, bap. Jan. 10, 1725; m. Cornelis DeMaree (b. and l. at Schraalenburgh), Sept. 29, 1742. Issue: 1. Annaetjen, bap. July 31, 1743; 2. Maria, bap. March 8, 1747; 3. Samuel, b. Jan. 6, 1752.

VII. Antje, bap. Sept. 10, 1727; m. David Banta, Sept. 27, 1745. Issue: 1. Wiert, bap. March 15, 1747; d. young; 2. Jannetje, bap. June 24, 1750; 3. Wiert, bap. July 8, 1753; 4. Johannis, bap. Sept. 12, 1756; 5. Marya, bap. March 25, 1759; 6. Abram, bap. Jan. 31, 1762; 7. Rachel, b. Sept. 2, 1764; 8. Jacob, b. May 30, 1766.

VIII. Abraham, bap. Jan. 1, 1731; m. Lydia DeMoree, April 29, 1753. Egbert-Lourens-David Ackerman and Elisabet Breyandt had children:

I. Louwerens, bap. Jan. 18, 1708; d. young.

II. Petrus, bap. Dec. 7, 1709; m. Antjin Hoppe, Sept. 7, 1738. He lived at Hackensack, and she at Peremis.

III. Geertie, bap. Feb. 15, 1712; d. in inf.

IV. Geertie, bap. May 2, 1714; m. Joannes Bogert, Nov. 9, 1733. Issue: 1. Maria, bap. July 3, 1737; d. young; 2. Elizabeth, bap. Nov. 4, 1739; 3. Jan, bap. Aug. 19, 1742; d. young; 4. Maria, bap. Feb. 24, 1744; 5. Jan, b. Oct. 18, 1748.

¹ See p. 212.

² See p. 212.

I.; d. Feb. 15, 1820; 2. Isaac, b. July 20, 1744; m. Alletta ———; d. 1814; 3. Anne, b. Dec. 19, 1746; m. Peter Vredenburgh, of New Brunswick; d. Sept. 24, 1816; 4. Coert, b. March 15, 1749; m. Ida ———; d. July 31, 1829; 5. Albert, b. April 9, 1753; m. Ann (b. March 4, 1758, dau. of Bernardus) Voorhees; d. Oct. 4, 1795; she d. June 5, 1821; 6. Peter, b. Feb. 12, 1756; m. Maria, dau. of Rem Ditmars, Feb. 12, 1779; d. June 21, 1842; she d. Jan. 22, 1831.

IV. Aeltje, b. June 3, 1718; m. Thomas Van Bremen. Issue: 1. Annaetje, bap. Sept. 13, 1741; 2. Elizabeth, bap. Aug. 19, 1744; 3. Jacob, bap. July 20, 1746.

V. Cornelis, b. Sept. 7, 1722. He lived on his father's place at Lower Preakness, and while living there m. 1st, Rachel DeMarest (Demoree), Dec. 17, 1744; she was b. and l. at Hakkensak; he m. 2d, Elizabeth Vanderhoeff, March 11, 1756. He was called Cornelis John Doramus, Cornelis Deremes, or Cornelus h. (that is, Hans or Johannes) Dooremus. On Sept. 20, 1769, he conveyed to Samuel Van Saen, of New Barbadoes, for £480, a tract of 150 acres at Singac. On the same day he conveyed to David Heenejien (Hennion), miller, for £115, 17s, a tract of land

V. Louwerens, bap. Aug. 5, 1716; d. young.

VI. Hendrikje, bap. Sept. 29, 1717; m. Adriaen Post, of Acquackanonk, May 20, 1736. Issue: 1. Elisabeth, bap. Sept. 18, 1743; 2. Cornelis, bap. Nov. 26, 1747; 3. Annaetje, bap. Oct. 29, 1749; 4. Elizabeth, bap. March 8, 1752; 5. Geertje, bap. July 3, 1757.

VII. Annatie, bap. Aug. 14, 1720; m. Paulus Vander Beek, June 18, 1743. Issue: 1. Aggenietje, bap. Oct. 28, 1744; 2. Arie, bap. Aug. 7, 1748.

VIII. Louwerens, bap. March 3, 1723; m. Martyntje Bogert, Oct. 27, 1748.

IX. Cornelius, bap. April 17, 1726; m. Lena Voorhees, May 6, 1753.

X. Cornelia, bap. April 4, 1731; m. Jacob Hoppe, Oct. 26, 1749 or 1750. Issue: 1. Catharina, bap. Nov. 6, 1752; 2. Cornelius, bap. April 30, 1758; 3. Gerrit, bap. Nov. 9, 1760; 4. Elisabeth, h. May 2, 1767; 5. Hendrick, b. Nov. 19, 1769.

David-Lourens-David Ackerman and Sarah Golve had children:

I. Geertje, bap. Jan. 13, 1711; m. Frans Hendrikse, Oct. 19, 1733. Issue: Anna Maria, bap. Aug. 25, 1734.

II. Jacobus, bap. Feb. 22, 1719; m. Margrietje Geutry (Geudderits), Sept. 26, 1740.

III. Louwerens, bap. Feb. 4, 1722; m. Martha Van Brakel (h. and l. on Staten Island), Nov. 27, 1745.

IV. Johannis, bap. June 6, 1725; m. Aeltjin Kuyper, Oct. 18, 1745.

V. Maria, bap. Sept. 14, 1727.

VI. Egbert, b. Dec. 15, 1729.

Johannes-Lourens-David Ackerman and Jacomyntje Demarest had children:

I. Louwrens, b. Jan. 2, 1730.

II. Petrus, bap. Nov. 18, 1733.

III. Jan, bap. Jan. 27, 1736.

Louwerens-Lourens-David Ackerman and Geesje Martense had children:

I. Margrietje, h. Feb. 10, 1729; m. Isaak Huysman, Nov. 3, 1748. Issue: 1 and 2. Abraham and Geesje, bap. Sept. 5, 1756.

II. Abraham, bap. Sept. 7, 1735; perhaps m. Antie Poulese, and settled on the Polify road, in the present Lodi township, Bergen county.

Jacobus-Lourens-David Ackerman and Dirkje Van Gysen had children:

I. Lourens, h. Feb. 24, 1731; d. young.

II. Geertje, bap. April 27, 1735.

III. Maretyti, bap. Nov. 2, 1741.

IV. Louwerens, bap. May 1, 1737.

"by the Pomtan road," containing 53 acres.¹ He then removed to Parsippany, Morris county, where he d. in 1788. The will of Cornelius John Doremus, of Hanover, Morris county, dated March 10, 1787, witnessed by Joseph Grover, Thomas Baldin and John Baldwin, was proved at Morristown, June 2, 1788. He provided that his wife should have "a good and comfortable maintenance during widowhood;" to son David, "all my lands in Preckiness free and clear;" to son Jacob, £17 Jersey money, "and the blacksmith tools;" to son Abraham, 130 acres of land "divided off the south side of my land;" to son Cornelius, "the whole of my remaining land;" Abraham and Cornelius to pay each of them their equal part of £120 to Jacob; to daughters Orecha (Aaltje), Margaret, Rachel and Elizabeth, £20 each; "all the grain of every sort in the ground and gathered in the waggons and the brewery" to Cornelius. Executors—sons Abraham and Cornelius.²

VI. Elisabeth, b. March 13, 1728.

¹ Bergen County Deeds, C, 487, 489.

² E. J. Wills, Liber No. 31, f. 181.

V. Elizabeth, bap. April 15, 1744.

VI. Jacob, bap. May 4, 1746; m. Aeghe, dau. of Andrew Cadmus, of Slooterdam, wid. of ——— Marinus; d. Jan. 20, 1812, aged 65 yrs., 9 mos., 29 days. By successive purchases from the Westervelts and others, he acquired extensive and valuable tracts of land at Wagaraw, where he carried on important mills for many years. His will, dated Oct. 12, 1803, witnessed by John Goetschius, Peter Haring and Thomas Wills, was proved Jan. 23, 1812. He gave his wife, Aeghea, a support during her widowhood; to his daughter Derrickye, wife of Henry Van Blarcom, a negro wench; to his daughter Jennie, an outset similar to her sister's; the residue to his son Andrew, and his two stepsons, David Marinus and John Marinus, they to pay \$1,000 to each of said daughters; Andrew to have "the dwelling house I now occupy at Wagaraw, and the mills." Executors—his wife Aeghea, his son Andrew, and two stepsons, David Marinus and John Marinus.¹ His son Andrew m. Sukey Ryker, and had ch., Jacob, h. Dec. 25, 1806.

David-Abraham-David Ackerman and Margaret Jurcks had children:

I. Johannes, bap. Oct. 21, 1711.

II. Gerrit, bap. Oct. 2, 1711; m. Lena Van Voorhis, 1740; she was bap. 1722, dau. of Jan Albertse Van Voorhis and Elizabeth Van Orden, of Wyckoff.

III. (prob.) Abraham, m. Aelte Meyer.

IV. Jannetie, bap. Sept. 27, 1713.

V. Louwrens, bap. Nov. 8, 1724.

Gerrit-Abraham-David Ackerman and Jannetie Alberse (Van Voorhees) had children:

I. Tielletie, bap. Oct. 4, 1713; m. Albert-Hendrick Zahriskie, June 15, 1739. Issue: 1. Hendrik, bap. Dec. 25, 1740; prob. m. Elisabeth Goetschius, Aug. 27, 1767; 2. Gerrit, bap. Aug. 28, 1743; 3. Jannetje, bap. Aug. 28, 1743; 4. Jacob, bap. Dec. 31, 1749; 5. Abram, bap. Sept. 24, 1752.

II. Ahram, bap. Jan. 22, 1716.

III. Aaltie, h. May 18, 1719; m. Albert Zahorowesky, Oct. 26, 1739.

IV. Elena, bap. Oct. 21, 1722.

V. Albert, bap. Nov. 14, 1725; m. Rachel Van Winkel (h. March 24, 1725), June 17, 1748; he was of Peremus and she of Akkwegnonk. She survived him in 1801.

VI. Elisabeth, bap. March 19, 1727.

Adrian (Arie)-Abraham-David Ackerman had children:

By his first wife (Annatie Meyers):

I. Abram, bap. June 1, 1718; prob. m. Lena Roeger. Issue: 1.

¹ Bergen County Wills, A, 374.

Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Anneke Abramse Ackermans had children (bap. at Acquackanonk):

I. Cornelis, b. April 16, 1714; m. Antje Yong, ———, 1738; he was b. and l. at Acquackanonk; she was b. in Hanover [Morris county], dau. of Pieter Yong;¹ d. March 8, 1803. He settled in Morris county, a mile or two from the present Montville, on a large farm, probably purchased for him by his father. On this land his descendants located, and in time they became so numerous that the neighborhood came to be generally known as Doremus Town. It is now called White Hall. By will, dated Feb. 17, 1791, witnessed by

¹ Pieter Yong came to America prior to 1723; his wife was Antje Smith. It is not certain whether he married her in Holland or America, but probably at Fairfield. He settled at Pacquanac, and afterwards removed to Te Wechow. Issue: 1. Marretje, m. Nicholas Jones, Sept. 28, 1738; she lived "op Tawaggouw" at the time; she d. July 31, 1796; 2. Antje, m. Cornelis Doremus prior to June, 1738; 3. Pieter, m. 1st, Marretje Slot (b. at Per Emmes and l. at Pomtan), June 18, 1744; 2d, Lysbeth ———; 4. Elisabeth, bap. Jan. 9, 1723; m. Golijn Doremus, Oct. 29, 1744; 5. Susanna, b. Feb. 12, 1727; m. Harmanus Courter, July 1, 1745; d. May 31, 1787; 6. Hendrik, b. March 20, 1730.

Annaetje, bap. March 25, 1744; 2. Abraham, b. Nov. 6, 1745; 3. Joannes, bap. Oct. 25, 1747; 4. Geertie, b. Jan. 29, 1750; 5. Sara, b. Dec. 7, 1751; 6. Arie, b. Oct. 14, 1753; 7. Willem, b. Sept. 18, 1756.

By his second wife (Martytje Johannesse Van Blerkom):

II. Metje, bap. May 7, 1721.

III. Jannatje, bap. June 30, 1723.

IV. Johannes, bap. Nov. 14, 1725; m. Jacomytje ———. Issue: 1. Martytje, bap. Feb. 1, 1756; 2. Saara, bap. Sept. 4, 1757; 3. Arie, bap. Sept. 1, 1761.

V. (prob.) David, m. Saartje ———. Ch., Aari, bap. July 5, 1754.

VI. Aeltje, bap. July 25, 1731.

VII. Elisabeth, bap. Nov. 28, 1736.

VIII. Sara, bap. Aug. 19, 1739.

IX. Ari, bap. May 23, 1742; m. Maria Haldron. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. April 26, 1770; d. in inf.; 2. Johannes, b. July 3, 1772; 3. Margrietje, b. July 3, 1775; 4. Abraham, b. March 12, 1778.

Johannes-Abraham-David Ackerman had children:

By his first wife (Maria Wakefield):

I. Maria, bap. March 18, 1722; m. Cornelius Demara; d. Sept. 18, 1803, at Paramus.

II. Abram, bap. May 5, 1723; m. Hester De Marest, July 31, 1746; he was b. and l. at Peremis, and she at Hakkensak. Issue: 1. Lisabeth, bap. March 20, 1750; 2. Petrus, b. May 11, 1756.

III. Thomas, bap. June 29, 1725.

IV. Aaltje, bap. Aug. 27, 1727.

By his second wife (Elisabeth Stag):

V. Gerrid, bap. Sept. 23, 1739; d. Nov. 3, 1808.

VI. Louwerens, bap. May 14, 1743.

Geleyn-Abraham-David Ackerman and Rachel Van Voorhees had children:

I. Albert, bap. Feb. 16, 1724.

II. Abraham, b. May 2, 1728.

III. Lena, bap. Jan. 1, 1731.

IV. David, bap. Oct. 14, 1733.

V. Gerrid, bap. Sept. 5, 1736.

VI. Jacobus, bap. Dec. 2, 1739.

Abraham-Abraham-David Ackerman and Hendrica Hoppe had children:

I. Aeltje, b. Aug. 25, 1728.

II. Abraham, bap. Dec. 17, 1732; m. Marytje Bogert.

III. Marytjen, bap. Feb. 9, 1735.

IV. Rachel, bap. July 17, 1737.

V. Louwerens, bap. Dec. 7, 1740; prob. m. Sophia Lesier. Issue:

1. Jacob, bap. Oct. 23, 1785; 2. Laurens, b. Jan. 10, 1793; 3. Johannes, b. July 7, 1795; 4. Nikolaas, b. July 20, 1798; 5. Hendrik, bap. April —, 1801.

VI. Hendrik, bap. Feb. 28, 1745.

Isaac Haulenbeck, Peter Ackerman and Gerrit Haulenbeck, and proved April 4, 1803, "Cornelius Doremus, of Pequack, Morris county," devised to his "eldest son Henry twenty shillings in consideration of being my eldest son; also all my land and real estate where I now live;" 50 acres on Bacchus [? Bockes] creek to be sold and the proceeds divided amongst all his children. His wife, Ann Doremus, to be comfortably and conveniently maintained by his son John. Executors—sons Henry and John.¹ His personal estate was appraised at \$419.58½. He was on friendly terms with the Indians, who were numerous in that region when he first settled there.

II. Abraham, b. Aug. 31, 1716; m. Helena (Lena, Magadelene) Van Houten, July 8, 1740. He lived at Jack-sonville, on a farm of about 240 acres, given him by his father, but afterwards returned to Cedar Grove.

III. Johannes, b. March 29, 1719; m. Franscyntje Mouritzen, June 15, 1743; he was b. and l. at Acquacka-

¹ E. J. Wills, Liber No. 4c, f. 354.

Fifth Generation.

David I-David-David-David Ackerman and Elsjin Earl had children:

I. Joannes, bap. Dec. 25, 1740; d. in inf.

II. Joannes, bap. Sept. 5, 1742; d. in inf.

III. Joannes, bap. July 22, 1744.

Nicolaes—David—David—David Ackerman and Maria DeMarest had children:

I. Simon, b. May 24, 1750; d. in inf.

II. David, b. Sept. 30, 1752.

III. Simon, b. July 27, 1754.

IV. Daniel, bap. May 9, 1756.

V. Petrus, bap. May 27, 1760.

Johannis-David-David-David Ackerman and Saartje Sillewill had children:

I. Sara, bap. Feb. 19, 1749.

II. Ruth, bap. Oct. 14, 1750.

III. Janneke, bap. May 19, 1755.

Davidt-Johannes-David-David Ackerman and Jannetje VanJerbeek had children:

I. David, bap. March 27, 1743.

II. Coenradus, bap. May 19, 1745.

Nicolaes-Johannes-David-David Ackerman and Annaetje Boomjaert had children:

I. Maria, b. May 4, 1746.

II. Steven, b. Oct. 9, 1750.

III. Willem, b. Oct. 23, 1755.

IV. David, b. Jan. 22, 1758.

V. Abraham, b. March 20, 1761.

VI. Annaetje, b. Dec. 29, 1763.

VII. Jacobus, b. Nov. 20, 1767.

Gelyn-Johannes-David-David Ackerman and Annaetje Westervelt had children:

I. Casparus, b. Oct. 15, 1752.

Abraham-Johannes-David-David Ackerman and Lydia DeMoree had children:

I. Jannetie, bap. April 28, 1754.

II. Petrus, b. Dec. 28, 1755.

III. Maria, bap. Feb. 26, 1758.

IV. Johannes, b. March 18, 1760.

V. Marya, bap. July 4, 1762.

VI. Davidt, b. Sept. 20, 1764.

VII. Margrietje, b. Feb. 10, 1767; d. Sept. 6, 1805, and is buried in Spring Valley cemetery, in the present Midland township, Bergen county.

VIII. Abraham, b. Feb. 21, 1770.

nonk; she was b. at Hanover. He lived at Jacksonville, on a farm of about 240 acres, given to him by his father soon after his marriage.

IV. Golijn (Gleen), b. March 20, 1722; m. Elisabeth Yong, of Hanover, Oct. 29, 1744. He settled at Jacksonville, Morris county. After a very good fashion of the day, when he built him a substantial house he had cut on a stone in a conspicuous place his and his wife's initials. The house was taken down some years ago, and a modern one erected on its site, and the new owner, a descendant of Golyn, with praiseworthy care had the commemorative stone replaced in the foundation wall of the modern dwelling, now occupied by Austin Doremus. Thomas Doremus, father of Golijn, having bought from John Reading and others, by deed (unrecorded) dated June 15, 1743, a tract of 727 acres, lying east of the Bog and Vly, conveyed to Golijn, by deed (unrecorded) dated April 22, 1748, 234½ acres out of the same:

Beginning at the most Easterly corner of the Land of Abraham Deremus conveyed to him by the said Thomas Deremus on the westerly side of a meadow and from thence running North Thirty four Degrees East Thirty Three Chains & Sixty Links to a Corner of John Deremus thence along his Line North Eighty Three Degrees west Ninty Chains to a white-oak-Tree marked thence South forty Degrees west Twelve Chains and an half thence South Seventeen Degrees west

Petrus-Eghert-Lourens-David Ackerman and Antjin Hoppe had children:

- I. Louwerens, hap. Oct. 19, 1740.
- II. Jan, hap. Nov. 6, 1743; d. young.
- III. Cornelis, hap. Aug. 10, 1746; m. Elizabeth ——. Issue: 1. Johannis, hap. Sept. 15, 1771; 2. Lourence, hap. Aug. 28, 1774.
- IV. Rachel, hap. Nov. 19, 1749; m. Pieter Eerl. Issue: 1. Rachel, hap. Jan. 15, 1775.
- V. Jan, hap. Dec. 17, 1752; m. Sara ———.
- VI. (proh.) Petrus, m. Maria Bogert. Issue: 1. Rachel, hap. Feb. 16, 1772; 2. Elisabeth, h. Jan. 6, 1775; 3. Fytje, h. Aug. 1, 1777; 4. Catrina, hap. May 26, 1794.
- VII. Hendrick, hap. Feb. 5, 1756; m. Antje Romein, and with her joined the Hackensack church, on confession, Aug. 23, 1797. He lived at Polifly.

Louwerens-Eghert-Lourens-David Ackerman and Martyntje Bogert had children:

- I. Elisahet, hap. Aug. 11, 1757.

Cornelius-Eghert-Lourens-David Ackerman and Lena Voorhees had children:

- I. Elisabeth, hap. Feb. 24, 1754.
- II. Annaetje, hap. Sept. —, 1756.

Jacohus-David-Lourens-David Ackerman and Margrietje Geutry (Gudderits) had children:

- I. David, hap. Jan. 18, 1741.
- II. Dirk, hap. March 27, 1743.
- III. Jacohus, hap. May 12, 1745; d. young.
- IV. Joannes, hap. May 1, 1748.
- V. Jacobus, hap. Jan. 1, 1751.
- VI. Sara, h. April 27, 1753.
- VII. Marregrietje, h. July 6, 1763.

Louwerens-David-Lourens-David Ackerman and Martha Van Brakel had children:

- I. Ekhert, hap. July 27, 1746.
- II. Mattheus, hap. Jan. 15, 1749.
- III. David, hap. Feb. 17, 1751.
- IV. Abraham, hap. March 18, 1753; m. Jane Van Giesen, wid. of Jacohus I. Post; d. Jan. 28, 1828. He was a successful merchant and shipper at Acquackanonk, owned large tracts of land, and represented Essex county in the Assembly in 1811. By his will, dated Dec. 28, 1827,

Eleven Chains and an half to a walnut Tree marked for the Northwestward Corner of said Abraham Deremus and from thence along his Line South Seventy Seven Degrees East Eighty five Chains to the place where it began.

The will of Goline Doremus, of Pequannock, dated March 13, 1792, directs "the homestead or old place to be divided in two equal parts from the meadows," his son Peter to have the half lying next to John Vreeland, and his son Thomas to have the half lying next to Nicholas Vreeland's house; to Elizabeth T. Doremus, "my cupboard;" to grandson, John Post, "my desk;" to grandson, Goline T. Doremus, "my Holland gun"—a huge fire-arm with a barrel five feet long; the remainder of the personal estate to be divided among his three children—Thomas Doremus, Peter Doremus and Ann Schuyler. Executors—sons Thomas and Peter, and "my kinsman, Capt. Doremus." The testator's mark was witnessed by Thomas Doremus, John Doremus and Rachel Doremus. This will was never proved, and is not on record.¹ Goline also bought from Peter Post, miller, of Pompton, March 3, 1770, for £100, a tract of 20

¹ The three instrumcats just cited are in the possession of Mrs. Nicholas Van Ness, of Newark, a great-great-granddaughter of Goline Doremus. The deed from John Reading and others to Thomas Doremus is a parchment indenture, 25x16½ inches in size, in perfect preservation.

he hequeathed to the True Reformed church, at Acquackanonk, \$1,500, and one-tenth of the residue of his estate. He left no children.

- V. Rachel, hap. April 27, 1755.
- VI. Sara, hap. July 7, 1757; d. in inf.
- VII. Elizabeth, hap. June 6, 1759; m. John H. Post (bap. March 20, 1748); d. May 27, 1860; he d. March 7, 1847.¹
- VIII. Sara, hap. Oct. 11, 1761.
- IX. Catrena, hap. Feb. 12, 1764.
- X. Louwerens, hap. Oct. 23, 1763.

Johannis-David-Lourens-David Ackerman and Aeltjin Kuyper had children:

- I. Catelyntjin, h. July 4, 1746; d. young.
- II. David, h. April 23, 1749.
- III. Catelyntje, h. Oct. 23, 1751.
- IV. Gerehreghe, h. May 19, 1754.
- V. Elisahet, h. Jan. 6, 1757.
- VI. Aeltje, h. Sept. 7, 1759; m. Luykes Voorhees; he was b. Dec. 26, 1758; d. Sept. 13, 1822. Issue: 1. Jobannis, h. April 26, 1791; m. Elisabeth Banta, Nov. 16, 1822; 2. Hendrick, h. Dec. 19, 1793; d. unm.; 3. Abraham, h. Oct. 15, 1796; m. Mary Duric, Dec. 11, 1817; d. Jan. 14, 1865, leaving issue; 4. Aaltje, h. Oct. 15, 1796 (twin with Abraham); m. John G. Oldis, and had several children; 5. Annaatje, h. Oct. 29, 1800.
- VII. Dirk, b. Sept. 27, 1762.
- VIII. Johannes, b. Sept. 13, 1766.

Abraham-Louwerens-Lourens-David Ackerman and Antie Poulese had children:

- I. Lourens, hap. Sept. 2, 1759; m. Cecelia Van Bussem.
- II. (proh.) Abraham K., m. ———. Ch., Abraham, m. Sarah Van Riper, of Passaic.
- III. (proh.) Sophia, m. Edo Vreeland.
- IV. (proh.) Hester, m. Peter Garrahrant, of Stone House Plains. Issue: 1. Sophia; 2. Abraham; 3. Sarah Jane; 4. Emma.

Gerrit-David-Abraham-David Ackerman and Lena Van Voorhis had children (hap. at Paramus):

- I. Margrietje, bap. Jan. 4, 1741.
- II. Lisbeth, bap. Aug. 27, 1749.
- III. Jannetie, bap. May 12, 1751.
- IV. Gerrit, hap. Feb. 1, 1756; d. Jan. 28, 1826.

¹ See pp. 145, 147-8.

acres near Pompton, "where the old house of Peter Post now stands," with buildings, etc.¹ He perhaps ran a mill, or kept a country store, at Pompton, but afterwards returned to Jacksonville. Golijn often told his children that there was a large fortune in Holland coming to the family, and on his dying bed adjured them to send some one to that country to look after this fortune. Needless to say, it has never come to America.

V. Aeltje, b. Dec. 14, 1725; m. John Franssisco, April 30, 1745; he was b. at Distorns-neck (Dishturner's Neck—Horseneck). Ch., Thomas, bap. Sept. 13, 1747.

VI. Thomas, b. May 9, 1730; m. Sarah Sandford (prob. a dau. of William Sandford, 3d, of New Barbadoes Neck); he prob. m. 2d, Maragrietje Ryker, wid. of Simeon Van Ess, living at Gansegat, Dec. 5, 1789; she d. Dec. 31, 1829, in her 70th year. Administration was granted on his estate, Oct. 7, 1801, to Goline Doremus and Ennis Martin.² He lived at Cedar Grove, owning the "southwesterly corner of the Acquackanonk mountain land,"—a rectangular tract of about 220 acres, extending from the Peckamin river S. 66 degs. E. 80.33 chains to the patent line, the easterly line being S. 24 degs. W. 26.90 chains. On petition of the heirs, to the Essex county orphans' court, this tract was partitioned between them by commissioners appointed by the court. The personal estate of Thomas Doremus, sen., was appraised at £251, 10s., including a Dutch bible at 4s., and two sides of upper leather at £1, 12s. He served as a private in the militia from Essex county, in the Revolution,

being one of the "minute men." After the War he became a captain and major.

Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Marretie Berdan had children (b. at Preakness, bap. at Hackensack):

I. Cornelis, m. Sara Reyerse (Saartje, b. June 24, 1716, dau. of Frans-Marten Reyersen and Jenneken Dey 1), March 30, 1741; she was b. at Waggereuw; both lived at Preakness. His will, dated July 24, 1801, witnessed by Margaret Jacobus, Ph. Dey and John Dey, was proved Jan. 12, 1804. He devised to his son George his whole estate, he to pay "to the lawful children of my son Jacob each thirty pounds or seventy-five dollars, and to my granddaughter Sarah the wife of Robert Murphy \$25, and to granddaughter Margaret the wife of Martin Vanderhoof \$275." Executors—nephew George Doremus, "son of my late brother John Doremus deceased," and son George.²

II. Johannes, b. Sept. 1, 1720; m. Mareytje Lutkens (Anna Marytjen, b. Feb. 25, 1730-31, dau. of Hannes Luikese and Annaetjen Anjevans), March 31, 1748; he lived at Sloterdam, and she at Peremus; d. July 22, 1784; she d. Dec. 20, 1777. They joined the Hackensack church on confession of faith, Feb. 15, 1750. His father died when Johannes was but thirteen years old, and his mother married again a few months later, as already related. The lad did not get along well with his stepfather. After the latter had flogged him on one occasion—a frequent incident—the boy left home, went to Hackensack, bought an ax, walked out to a forest, cut down trees and built him a

¹ Bergen County Deeds, A, 128.

² E. J. Wills, Liber No. 39, f. 453.

V. Abraham, bap. Sept. 3, 1759.

VI. Abigail, bap. Dec. 20, 1761.

Abraham-David-Abraham-David Ackerman and Aelteye Meyer had children:

I. David, b. Dec. 12, 1739.

II. Geertye, b. Oct. 25, 1741; d. in inf.

III. Geertye, b. Dec. 27, 1743.

IV. Ede (Edo), b. March 31, 1746; m. Rachel Seljer. Issue: 1. Abraham, b. May 9, 1781; 2. William, b. Dec. 3, 1782.

V. Margrietje, b. [Feb.] 24, 1752.

VI. Johannis, b. Oct. 22, 1757.

Albert-Gerrit-Abraham-David Ackerman and Rachel Van Winkle had children (bap. at Paramus):

I. Yannetye, b. April 19, 1749.

II. Preyntie, b. Dec. 26, 1750.

III. Metye (Martha), b. Dec. 7, 1756; m. Albert Zabriskie (b. April 13, 1753, son of Jacob Zaborowski and Aaltie Terhuyn), Oct. 15, 1780; d. Sept. 9, 1833; he d. Dec. 6, 1838. Issue: 1. Aeltje, b. Aug. 23, 1781; 2. Gerret B., b. March 28, 1783; 3. Rachel, b. Feb. 26, 1785; 4. Jacob, b. May 3, 1787; 5. John, b. Sept. 8, 1789; 6. Albert, b. Feb. 25, 1792; 7. Simeon, b. Sept. 20, 1794; 8. Antje, b. Jan. 17, 1797; 9. Stephen, b. Jan. 13, 1801.

IV. Gerrit, bap. Sept. 15, 1765.

V. Rachel, bap. May 3, 1767.

Abraham-Abraham-Abraham-David Ackerman and Marytje Bogert had children:

I. Hendrikje, bap. Jan. 18, 1756; m. Roelof-Petrus Bogert.

II. Elsyte, bap. Dec. 25, 1759.

III. Marya, bap. Oct. 10, 1762.

IV. Abraham, bap. March 3, 1765.

V. Jan, bap. July 20, 1768; m. Rachel Van Gysen. Issue: 1. Abraham, b. Oct. 21, 1790.

¹ See p. 305.

² E. J. Wills, Liber No. 40, f. 421.

Sixth Generation.

Hendrick-Petrus-Egbert-Lourens-David Ackerman and Antje Ro-mein had children (bap. at Hackensack):

I. Eyntje (Antje), b. June 13, 1791.

II. Elizabeth, b. March 14, 1793.

III. Cornelis, b. Aug. 13, 1795.

IV. Jan, b. Dec. 18, 1797.

V. Peter, b. Oct. 20, 1799; m. Margaret Banta (b. May 20, 1803, dau. of Gilbert-Hendrick Banta and Lea Bogert, of Sluckup, Spring Valley, north of Hackensack), May 27, 1822, at Hackensack; d. June 2, 1869; she d. soon after. Peter had two farms, embracing about 150 acres, between Rochelle Park and Polifly, where he lived, and where his ancestors had resided for three or four generations.¹ Issue:

i. Anna, b. Dec. 5, 1823; m. Isaac N. Voorhis (b. Feb. 7, 1826, son of Nicholas I. Voorhis and Rachel Banta), of River Edge, Spring Valley, Nov. 6, 1845.

ii. Leah, b. June 13, 1829; d. young, unm.

iii. John Henry, b. Jan. 6, 1831; m. Margaret Ellen Banta (b. Jan. 23, 1835, dau. of John-George Banta and Gitty Post, of Slooterdam), Nov. 1, 1854; d. Feb. 6, 1865; she d. Oct. 17, 1884. Children: 1. John Edmund, b. Sept. 4, 1857; m. Williamina, dau. of William P. Greenlie, of Passaic; Oct. 26, 1892; graduated from Rutgers College, 1879; admitted to the bar, 1882, and practices law at Passaic; 2. Peter Gilbert, b. Sept. 22, 1859; m. Nettie, dau. of Adrian Hopper, of Passaic, Nov. 19, 1886; 3. George Henry, b. Dec. 27, 1861; m. Mary, dau. of William P. Greenlie, of Passaic, Sept. 24, 1891; 4. Jacob Westervelt, b. Sept. 13, 1863; d. Feb. 3, 1879.

iv. Gilbert Banta, b. May 22, 1834; m. 1st, Rachel Ackerman; 2d,

v. Rachel Elizabeth, b. Dec. 14, 1836; m. Cornelius J. Cadmus.

vi. Margaret Maria, b. March 31, 1840; m. John Bogert.

¹ For a report of some litigation about his property, after his death, see 9 C. E. Green, 315, 585.

log hut. By dint of ardent toil and strict economy, in the course of time he was able to buy a tract of several hundred acres of land at Red Mills (now Arcola), Bergen county, including the site of his first log cabin. Much of the land remains in his descendants. During the Revolution he was seized by a party of Tories from New York and carried off to that city, where he was confined in the Sugar House for six months, contracting disease, from the effects of which he died.

III. Joris, bap. Oct. 21, 1722; m. Marregrietje Tytsoort (Tisoort); she d. March 1, 1767, in her 44th year, and is buried at Lower Preakness.

IV. David, bap. Dec. 19, 1725.

V. Hendrik, bap. Nov. 5, 1727; m. Egge (Aagje) Van Houten (b. Oct. 29, 1721, dau. of Helmigh-Roelof Van Houten and Catharina Van Giesen, of Preakness).¹ Inheriting most of his father's lands at Preakness, he added thereto by purchase, until he owned more than 300 acres in all. This seeming prosperity proved his ruin. The fear of losing his extensive possessions induced him to preserve his allegiance to the king, at a time when the king could not protect him. The patriots were in control of the machinery of the courts and government, and Hendrick fled to Staten Island, with his family, to escape the wrath of the Revolutionists. On November 11, 1778, an inquisition was taken against him in the Bergen county courts, "for offending against the form of his allegiance to the State of New Jersey;" judgment final was obtained against him at the March term, 1779, at Pompton; on March 26, 1779, a writ was issued, ordering the sale of his lands, and by deed Nov. 4, 1779, Hendricus Kuyper and James Board, commissioners of forfeited estates, sold to Adolphus Waldron the real estate of the fugitive Loyalist: adjoining Roelof Van Houten and Nicholas Kip, bounded east by the road, north by Theunis Hennion, west by the north and south line, and south by Nicholas Kip, containing 307 acres. His widow, Aagje, released her dower right in the premises to Waldron, Aug. 24, 1790.²

Hendrick-Cornelis Doremus and Annatie Hesselse had children (all bap. at Acquackanonk):

I. Elisabeth, b. Feb. 3, 1717.

II. Jannetje, b. Feb. 13, 1719; m. Abraham Brooks, 1737; she was b. and l. in Acquackanonk; he was b. in New York, and lived at Perikenes.

III. Cornelis, b. March 20, 1721; m. Annatje Van Rype, Dec. 10, 1742; both b. and l. at Acquackanonk. He lived on the homestead on the Wesel road.

IV. Hessel, b. July 10, 1723; m. Geesie Westervelt, (dau. of Johannes-Roelof-Lubbertsen Westervelt),³ of Wagaraw, June 14, 1745; d. Oct. 24, 1801; she d. April 14, 1812, aged 86 yrs., 11 mos., 21 days. After his marriage he settled at Wagaraw, doubtless on a farm acquired through his wife, and which extended from the river to the Van Winkle line at the Goffle,⁴ comprising 200 acres. The site of his dwelling is now occupied by the residence of Adam

Vreeland. Hessel was a shoemaker by trade, supplying the whole country round with shoes, but his active temperament would not always brook the restraint of the cobbler's bench, and found vent in quests for game. As illustrating his prowess, and the primitive condition of the country in his day, it is related that on one occasion he threw off his apron, shouldered his gun, and set out with his dog. He had not gone far before he shot a deer, which he killed and hung up in a tree, out of the way of prowling beasts. Going on west, he presently encountered a savage wild sow, which he also killed, together with her two young pigs. Returning, he got John Degray to hitch up a sled, and brought home meat enough to last both families for two or three weeks. Hessel and his wife are buried in a family graveyard in what was his orchard. It is now part of the farm of William Degray. The will of "Hassel Doremus of the Gaffel in the precinct of Saddle River, yeoman," is dated March 6, 1797, witnessed by Anne Westervelt, Peter Westervelt and Abr. Westervelt, and was proved Nov. 21, 1801. He gave to his wife Geeshe, "the sole management and income of the whole estate during widowhood provided that she shall grant unto my son Henry Doremus or heirs such privileges, advantages and emoluments of my estate during the time and term aforesaid as my said son Henry at this present time possesses and enjoys," with remainder to son Henry, he to pay certain pecuniary legacies to the children of his sister, Feytje Hopper, deceased, late wife of John Hopper, and to his sister Antye, wife of Peter Hopper. Executors—son Henry, and son-in-law, Peter Hopper.¹

V. Annetje, b. Sept. 20, 1725; m. Theunis Hennion, June 13, 1746; she was b. and l. at Acquackanonk; he was b. at Perikenes and l. at Acquackanonk. Theunis Hennion, of Saddle River, made his will May 19, 1801; it was witnessed by Theunis I. Hennion, John Van Winkle and James I. Westervelt, and proved Dec. 29, 1801.² His wife survived him. Issue: 1. Joannes, b. Nov. 22, 1747; 2. Henry; 3. Theunis; 4. Hessel; 5. Antje, m. Roelif Van Houten; 6. Vrouche.

VI. Froukje (Vrouwje), b. April 20, 1728; m. Johannis Hennion, June 14, 1752; he was b. at Perikenes.

VII. Hendrik, b. Nov. 15, 1730; prob. m. Annaetje Van Rype.

Fourth Generation.

Cornelis-Cornelis-Cornelis-Doremus and Elsje Egbertse had children:

I. Rachel, b. Feb. 28, 1745; m. John Willis (b. March 23, 1741), April 8, 1762. Issue:

i. Abraham, b. Sept. 7, 1762; m. Catrina Post (prob. dau. of Peter-Adrian Post and Grietje Westervelt); d. Dec. 3, 1810. He was a well-educated man, particularly in civil engineering, and was employed very generally in laying out farms, in cases of partition, and the like. He was engaged by the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures in running the lines of its extensive purchases of lands when the town of Paterson was laid out, in 1792, and continued in

¹ See p. 243.

² Bergen County Deeds, F, 99, 233.

³ See p. 211.

⁴ See p. 299.

¹ E. J. Wills, Liber No. 39, f. 417.

² E. J. Wills, Liber No. 39, f. 419.

the Society's service until his death. He frequently drew deeds and wills, and the confidence reposed in him by those who knew him is attested by his frequent appointment as executor of estates. He lived in a small, story-and-a-half frame house, on the north side of Willis street (which was named after him), next west of the Willis street Baptist church. His tombstone says:

This world is vain
And full of pain
And grief and trouble sore
But Thy are blestst
Who are at rest
With Christ forevermore.

Abraham Willis had children:

i. Peter, b. Sept. 4, 1788. He was a wandering, wayward fellow, more noted for his skill in the dance than in other respects. But on occasion he could show rare courage and presence of mind. On a voyage as a sailor he was impressed by a British cruiser, and after manifold hardships made his escape, in 1808. He enlisted in the War of 1812, and went with the army to Canada. In a desultory fight an Indian shot at him with a pistol, and the ball went through his hat. He sprang behind a tree to avoid a second shot. The Indian did the same, to load his gun, but unwarily exposing himself, Willis shot him through the heart. On his return to Paterson, as a recruiting officer, he proudly displayed the Indian's pistol. On another occasion, in an engagement the captain and lieutenants of his company were disabled, whereupon Willis leaped to the front and led the company through the rest of the fight. During a great flood in the river, when the bridge was threatened with destruction, he coolly drove several loads of stone upon the frail structure, to steady it, and thereby saved it from being washed away.

2. Catrina, b. Oct. 17, 1790; m. John Inslee, a hatter; they lived in New York some years, but in 1820 returned to Paterson, and lived in her father's house. She was a woman of superior refinement, and it was a fortunate day for the little folks in the Infant School in Elm street when she became their teacher, on May 1, 1828. One of her daughters m. Cornelius Speer; another m. the Rev. Andrew Hopper, and was the mother of Inslee Hopper, for many years the head of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Her son Abraham went to Charleston, Va., in 1838, returned to Paterson in the winter of 1839-40, and in November, 1841, removed to Cincinnati.

3. Maria, b. May 17, 1793; 4. John; 5. Abraham, b. April 26, 1798; 6. William, b. Jan. 26, 1801; 7. Rachel, b. June 30, 1803; 8. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 12, 1806; m. John Benjamin, Nov. 16, 1826.

ii. Maria, m. Johannes Storms. Ch., Ragel, b. Sept. 3, 1789.

iii. John, b. Dec. 29, 1774; m. 1st, Margaret Packer (b. Nov. 3, 1781); she d. March 31, 1815; he m. 2d, Dorcas Ackerman; she d. March 19, 1841, aged 55 yrs., 7 mos., 27 days; he d. July 29, 1847. He was a farmer at Wyckoff. Children:

i. Rachel, b. Nov. 25, 1801; m. Abraham Romaine, son of Ralph Romaine, of the High Mountain. Issue: 1.

Rachel, m. Lucas Ryerson Van Ness, of Singack; 2. John.

2. John, d. young; 3. Catharine; 4. Elizabeth, m. 1st, Jacob Berdan, Nov. 9, 1822; 2d, William McKee, of Paterson; she was the mother of James Willis McKee, Sheriff of Passaic county, 1884-87; 5. Sophia; 6. Christina; 7. William, m. Dorcas Ackerman; she m. 2d, ——— Bertholf.

II. Catrina, m. Gerrit [the record erroneously says Johannes] Spier, y. m., Sept. 4, 1763. She was a y. d., living at Stone House Plains. He was b. April 16, 1741, son of Hans Spier and Saertje Wouterse. Issue: 1. Johannes, b. May 1, 1764; d. in inf.; 2. Rachel, b. March 3, 1766; 3. Sarah, b. March 19, 1768; prob. m. Pieter Van Giesen; 4. Lea, b. Dec. 6, 1770; m. Thomas Sigler, June 21, 1789; 5. Johannes, b. July 17, 1774; 6. Cornelius, b. Oct. 5, 1777; 7. Catharina, b. Jan. 7, 1783; d. in inf.; 8. Elsie, b. Jan. 30, 1786; 9. Catharina, b. April 8, 1789; prob. m. Peter Rednaer, Dec. 27, 1808.¹

III. Cornelis, b. Oct. 4, 1747; m. Rachel Brower, dau. of David Brower and Ariaantje Stimes. Administration on his estate was granted to his son-in-law, Peter T. Doremus, April 16, 1834.

IV. Feytie (Seytic), bap. Sept. 15, 1748.

V. Ekbert, b. Dec. 21, 1749; m. Geesje Jacobusse, of Peckmans river, Dec. 20, 1778. The will of Egbert Doremus, of Caldwell, dated May 24, 1817, witnessed by George P. Martin, Noah Sayre and Isaac Van Riper, was proved Aug. 4, 1817. He gave his wife "Crecha two beds and bedding one of my best cows and \$20 worth of my other furniture during her natural life also one of the best rooms in my present dwelling house;" to son Cornelius, the dwelling house, barn, cattle, etc., and the homestead at Cedar Grove, 55 acres.²

VI. Pieter, b. April 7, 1754; prob. d. young.

VII. Johannis, b. May 6, 1757; m. 1st, ———; 2d, Margrietje Van Rypen, May 31, 1789.

VIII. Gerret, b. Sept. 3, 1762. His will was witnessed by David Harrison, Isaac Van Riper and John Personet, and was proved April 21, 1818. He gave his wife Moricha (Maritje), one acre of land adjoining lands of Peter C. Doremus and the Cedar Grove Factory Company; also all his estate during her widowhood; then the same to be sold and the proceeds divided between Rynier Van Giesen, son of Isaac Van Giesen, and the children of the testator's brothers and sisters.³ The inference is that he had no children of his own.

IX. Pieter, m. Hannah Norwood; d. Aug. 31, 1820, aged 52 yrs., 5 mos., one day; she d. Feb. 19, 1856, aged 85 yrs., 2 mos., 20 days. He occupied the house which had been his father's, but as it had fallen into decay he tore it down and built a new one, his wife assisting in carrying the materials from the old to the new, in a wheelbarrow. The product of their joint labors was a house of stone and wood, a story and a half high, with a one-story extension, the ceiling beams standing out prominently, the workmanship rough, but so substantial that after a century the

¹ See pp. 190, 192.

² Essex County Wills, B, 308.

³ Essex County Wills, B, 408. See p. 267.

building seems good for another hundred years. It stands near the crossing of the Caldwell railroad and the main road, at Cedar Grove Centre station. Pieter died intestate, and administration on his estate was granted to his widow, Sept. 4, 1820.

Abraham--Johannes--Cornelis Doremus and Annaetjen Tibouw had children (bap. at Paramus):

I. Catrina, bap. Jan. 22, 1750.

II. John, m. Jannetje ———. She was prob. dau. of Andries Van Buskirk and Annaatje his wife. Like most ladies of her day, she was very fond of snuff, and a little red box, used by her to carry the favorite irritant, is preserved by one of her great-grandchildren, Miss Abigail Ann Shuart, at Little Falls. Johannes Doremus lived at Masonicus, doubtless on lands acquired by his father, within a mile or two of the Saddle River Reformed church, and about three miles from Ramseys station on the Erie railroad. At the beginning of the War, in May, 1775, he was enrolled as a member of the patriot Association, of Haverstraw Precinct, Orange county. In January, 1777, a foraging party of American soldiers seized on fifteen horses belonging to Doremus and two of his neighbors, Zabriskie and Rider. He appealed to Gen. George Clinton for redress, who ordered one of the horses to be returned to Doremus, kept two for his own use, and directed some of the others to be retained, the owners to be paid for their services.¹

Cornelis-Johannes-Cornelis Doremus had children:

By his first wife (Rachel De Marest):

I. Rachel, d. in inf.

II. Johannis, b. Aug. 5, 1748.

III. David, bap. March 24, 1750; m. 1st, Jane Harty (daughter of Machiel Hartjen, Michael Hertie or Harty, 2 and Jane or Jannetjen Doremus, who was the dau. of Johannes-Cornelis Doremus; this Jane Harty was doubtless the second dau. of the same name), Dec. 31, 1773; she d. Sept. 19, 1777, in her 31st year; he m. 2d, Sarah Drummond (prob. dau. of Robert Drummond and Sarah his wife, of Preakness), July 7, 1778; the church record says he b. and l. at Perikenis, and that she was a y. d., b. at Perikenis; she d. June 1, 1781, in her 29th yr.; within six months he m. 3d, Elizabeth Van Houten (prob. dau. of Helmigh-Roelof Van Houten and Catharina Van Giesen, of Preakness), Jan. 20, 1782; he d. Feb. 2, 1799. (The family record says: "February the 2nd 1799 then is David C. Doremus Diseasd.") The will of David Doremus, of Saddle River, dated Jan. 16, 1799, witnessed by Adam Short, Miney Doremus (doubtless Jacomyntje Van Houten, wife of his brother Jacob) and Cornelius Hennion, was not proved until May 28, 1807—more than eight years after his death. He gave his wife "all my milk cows and Bead and Beading with the pewter plates formerly owned by her." To son Cornelius, "the pewter plates formerly brought to my family by his

mother"—Sarah Drummond. To son Michael, "one acre of land at the furthest corner of my farm;" to son Cornelius, "one acre at the northwest corner of my farm;" to son John, "one acre adjoining the road and binding upon Michael;" to his wife, the rest of the estate during widowhood, with remainder to the three sons named above. Executors—son Michael, David D. Brower, and his wife.¹ David Doremus served as a lieutenant in the Bergen county militia ("minute men") during the Revolution, and at another time held the same rank in Major Goetschius's battalion of State troops.² His widow removed to Newark after his death, and resided there several years.

IV. Aaltje, bap. March 30, 1754; m. Roeliff C. Van Houten,³ of Preakness.

V. Margaret.

By his second wife (Elisabeth Vanderhoeff):

VI. Jacob, bap. Dec. 19, 1757; m. Jacomijnetye (Miney, Minney) Van Houten; d. Nov. 12, 1823; she d. Jan. 10, 1841, aged 77 yrs., 7 mos., 10 days.

VII. Abraham, bap. March 9, 1759; m. Elisabeth Francisco. His will was proved Dec. 25, 1841.

VIII. Rachel, b. Oct. 29, 1761?

IX. Cornelis, m. Catharine ———; d. cir. 1827. He was a distiller, at Parsippany.

X. Elizabeth.

Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Antje Yong had children:

I. Hendricus, b. Feb. 19, 1739; m. Peggy (Marregrietye) Van Winkel (dau. of Simeon Van Winkel, of the White House, at the foot of Willis street),⁴ m. 1., Sept. 25, 1760; both were of Morris county at the time; d. Feb. 10, 1817; she d. April 2, 1829, aged 91 yrs., one mo., 11 days. He and his wife are interred in a family burying ground, on the Wesel road. He was a tanner and currier, and is said to have learned his trade with Simeon Van Winkel, whose daughter he married. He plied his trade on his father's place, at the Wechauw, until near the end of the Revolution, when he sold out, and on July 12, 1782, bought one of the Cadmus farms at Sloomsterdam, a short distance below the Wesel bridge. As an instance of the simple trust that existed in those days between man and man, it is related that the purchase of this farm was made, and the price paid by instalments extending over a period of years, without so much as the scratch of a pen between buyer and seller. He lived in a stone house, then some distance from the river; the ruins are still visible, between the present road and the river. He continued to follow his occupation as a tanner and currier, and also sold leather. His vats are now all under water, since the Dundee dam was raised. He made his will Feb. 7, 1814, the witnesses being Richard Outwater, Albert Ackerman and John Ackerman; it was proved April 9, 1817. He devised to his son Peter "all my plantation and farm I now dwell upon from Passaic river extend-

¹ Calendar N. Y. Revolutionary Manuscripts, I., 7, 177; II., 593.

² Michiel Herty, y. m., living at Tappan, m. Jannetje Doremus, y. d., of Akquegnonk, Sept. 21, 1734. He signed his name, Machiel Hartje, to a declaration of the consistory of the congregation of Paramus and de Panne, Oct. 2, 1772. He preceded his daughter to the grave by just one week, dying Sept. 12, 1777, in his 75th year.

³ Bergen County Wills, A, 155.

⁴ Stryker's Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution.

⁵ Prob. son of Cornelis-Roelof Van Houten and Sara Demarest, who were m. Dec. 13, 1739, and removed to Schraalenburgh in 1751. See p. 242.

⁶ See p. 98.

ing easterly the full breadth of my land between Andrew Cadmus and Thomas Cadmus to the line of Henry Van Giesen, containing 150 acres;" to son Cornelius, \$10 "as a birthright;" the residue of the estate to his wife and his remaining seven children, and his grandson Jiles Bartholf, son of his deceased son Henry. Executors—sons Cornelius and Peter.¹

II. Tomas, b. Aug. 4, 1740; m. Rachel Spier (b. Aug. 6, 1745, dau. of Cornelius-Frans Spier,² of the Notch, and Susanna Vincent),³ Sept 20, 1764; d. May 9, 1810; she d. Oct. 16, 1821.⁴ Thomas was a farmer, living in a stone house at Doremustown, on the north side of the road leading to Boonton. Gen. Washington had his headquarters in this dwelling at one time, occupying a room on the ground floor, at the east end of the residence. Cornelius, son of Thomas, who was a small boy at the time, used to relate that he slept in a room above Washington, and often heard him praying at night. When some French officers

¹ Bergen County Wills, B, 123.

² See p. 197.

³ Thomas C. Doremus and Rachel his wife, of Pequannock, Morris county, conveyed, June 1, 1786, for \$137, to John Sip, jun., of Acquackanonk, carpenter, a tract of 50 acres in Acquackanonk, which was given by Cornelius Speer, deceased, to his two daughters, Gerritje and Rachel. —*Essex Co. Trans. Deeds*, B, 97.

⁴ In an old Holland Bible, in the possession of Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, of New York, are these entries:

March 18, 1735, Cornelius Spier and Susanna Vincent were married by Dom. Marseilles.

July 27, 1738 Our daughter Derike was born.

Aug. 6, 1745 Our daughter Rachel was born.

Oct. 3, 1748 Our daughter Gerritje was born.

John Pier and Derrick Spier were married Nov. —, 1756, by Domine Hagawort.

May 7, 1758 her son Jacob was born.

Jan. 17, 1760 Cornelius born.

Jan. 19, 1762 her son John was born.

March 19, 1764 her son Cornelius was born.

Dec. 16, 1766, their son Peter was born.

Our daughter was born Sept. 5, 1772, baptized by Domine Marinis by the name of Mary.

July 13, 1775 was born our son and baptized by Domine Marinis Francois Spier.

And on another page:

Rachel Spier min bus Vrow is Geboren Den 6 Day Van Augustes 1743 [an error in copying, for 1745.]

Thomes Doremus en Rachel Speer siin ten heulicken state getreden Den 20 Van September in het ijaer 1764

Cornelius F: Spier is Geboren Den 20 Dag van Jan —

Over Leden Den 25 Dag Van Junii in bet yaer —

On still another page:

The 5 day of May 1703 Ester Vincent was born

The 30 day of June 1705 Susannah Vincent was born

the 2 day of October 1706 Susannah Vincent was born

the 15 day of January 1709 John Vincent was born

the 3 day of February 1711 Susanna Vincent was born (she departed this life the 13 December 1797)

the 19 day of July 1713 Mary Ann Vincent was born

the 30 of November 1715 Rachel Vincent was born she died 19 January 1737

the 18 of March 1718 Levy Vincent was born

the 2 February 1726 Frederick Vincent was born

Hester Vincent ye 4 day of Augst 1758 departed this life

My father Mr Levy Vincent departed this life ye 26 day of November 1764 he was born ye — April 1676

joined the army, the American officers wished to give them a reception, and at the request of the General, Mr. Doremus spread a table for his guests under a booth erected for the purpose, in the orchard back of the house. The officers' servants sometimes took possession of the kitchen, to cook for their masters, and were wont to take undue liberties. Once, when Cornelius and his brother were perched on a ladder, leading from the kitchen to an upper loft, watching with interest the men who were cooking, one of the rough fellows turned the ladder over, causing the boys to fall to the floor. There was an instant uproar, whereupon the officers rushed in to learn the cause, and soundly flogged their rude servants. The will of Thomas Doremus, dated March 1, 1809, was proved May 26, 1810; he appointed his five sons executors.¹ He was called Captain Doremus, probably because of service in the militia, and perhaps in the War.

III. Pieter, bap. June 8, 1744; m. Marritje Dey (b. May 15, 1754, dau. of Derrick Dey and Sarah Toers), about 1776; they lived at Sloomerdan, at the time of their marriage, but subsequently at Beavertown; she m. 2d, John Dehart, prior to 1794. The will of Peter Doremus, of Pequannock, Morris county, dated Jan. 19, 1790, witnessed by John Dehart, John Dey and Simeon Doremus, was proved Dec. 21, 1790. He gave to his wife during her widowhood, "this house wherein I now dwell with all the furniture and the lands and tenements that lie about it and after her death or remarriage I give to my son Cornelius the sum of thirty pounds current New Jersey money to be paid by my son Richard . . . To son Richard all my buildings and all my lands that lyes at toms point," he to pay his brothers Jacob and Peter £25 each when they came of age, and to his sisters Sarah and Polly, £20 each "when they arrive at the age of eighteen years." Executor—his brother Thomas.² His personal estate was appraised at £241.

IV. Marytje, b. May 17, 1746; m. Bartholomew Dod, and went West, but returned to this neighborhood.

V. Johannis, m. 1st, Sarah Mandeville; she d. subsequent to March 29, 1787; he m. 2d, Margaret Cadmus; d. May 1, 1821, aged 69 yrs., 6 mos., 20 days; his wid. d. May 19, 1829, aged 69 yrs., 26 days. They were buried on their farm, but now repose in the Montville churchyard. Johannis kept a hotel at Doremustown.³ His will, dated March 14, 1821, was proved May 9, 1821; he is therein described as "John Doremus, of Pequannock."⁴

VI. Annatje, m. Peter Francisco, and lived at Stony Brook, Morris county.

VII. Jannetje, b. July 7, 1754; m. John Dey (son of Derrick Dey and Sarah Toers), Dec. 19, 1771; d. 1830; he d. 1828. Issue: 1. Ann, bap. Oct. 25, 1772; m. Hessel

¹ Morris County Wills, A, 277.

² E. J. Wills, Liber No. 30, f. 474.

³ His old tavern sign, having the effigy of an eagle, is preserved by his granddaughter, Mrs. Josiah P. Huntoon, of Paterson.

⁴ Morris County Wills, B, 462.

Hopper;¹ d. Oct. 18, 1844; 2. Richard, b. Nov. 23, 1774; m. Catharine Sisco; 3. Sarah, b. Jan. 29, 1777; m. Jacob Van Wart, March 7, 1795; 4. Rachel, b. Dec. 17, 1779; m. Garret Jacobus, Feb. 10, 1798; d. Oct. 8, 1868; 5. Ellen, d. unm.; 6. (prob.) Hester, m. Jacob Doremus, Jan. 2, 1802; 7. Cornelius, b. Feb. 23, 1786; m. 1st, Margaret Sisco; she d. Aug. 18, 1835, aged 40 yrs., 5 mos., 6 days; he m. 2d, Rachel Willis (dau. of John Willis and Margaret Packer, of Wyckoff, and wid. of Abram Romaine), July 15, 1837, at

Fairfield; he d. Oct. 31, 1865; she d. Nov. 24, 1870, aged 69 yrs.; 8. Jane, bap. Nov. 30, 1788; m. John Van Houten; 9. John, m. Jane Ward; 10. Mary, b. Oct. 21, 1794; m. James Pier.

VIII. Susanna, b. Dec. 12, 1756; m. 1st, Hendrick Van Ness (b. Feb. 19, 1754, son of Simon-Hendrick Van Ness and Elisabeth Mandeville); he d. March 12, 1816; she m. 2d, Thomas Dod; 3d, Peter G. Doremus; d. April 30, 1844, at Pompton Plains. Her tombstone speaks of her only as

¹ The Hopper family of Passaic and Bergen counties trace their ancestry back to Andries Hopper, who came to this country from Holland with his wife, Geertje Hendricks, about 1651. A conveyance executed July 11, 1651, is witnessed by Andreas Hopfia, probably the same person.—*N. Y. Doc. Hist.*, XIV., 142. He was enrolled in the burgher corps of New Amsterdam, in 1653, says Riker.—*Hist. of Harlem*, 432. On April 13, 1657, Andries Hoppen was granted the small burgher right in the same city.—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1885, p. 20. Having agreed with Jacob Stol for the purchase of Bronck's land, at Harlem, and made a payment on it, he and Stol both died before the deed passed, and the two widows completed the transfer.—*Riker*, 432, note. His wid. m. 2d, Dirck Gerritsen Van Tricht, May 8, 1660. In view of this contemplated marriage, she secured to each of her four children the sum of 200 gulden.—*Id.* The name is written Hoppe and Hoppen in the early records, indicating that it is the plural of *Hop*, the Dutch for the well-known hop-vine.

Second Generation.

Andries Hoppen and Geertje Hendricks had children:

I. Catharina, b. cir. 1652; m. Frederick Thomas (Thomaszen), Oct. 13, 1672; d. May 8, 1716, at Bergen. Issue: 1. Andries, bap. Aug. 23, 1673; d. in inf.; 2. Thomas, bap. Aug. 28, 1675, m. Marytje Hartmans Vreelant, April 27, 1711; 3. Andries, bap. Jan. 1, 1679; m. Neeltje Dirks, April 11, 1704; 4. Cristina, bap. Aug. 5, 1681; 5. Marietje, bap. Nov. 11, 1684; m. Harmen Jurjaense [Van Riper], June 20, 1709; 6. Dirk, bap. April 14, 1691; m. Jannetje Van Hoorn, from Gemounepban, June 10, 1718. These sons were the ancestors of the Cadmus family in this neighborhood.

II. Willem, b. cir. 1654; m. Meynou (dau. of Jurck) Paulus, of N. Albanien, but then living in New York, Nov. 29, 1679. He joined the Hackensack church in 1686.

III. Hendrick, b. cir. 1656; m. Marritje Janse (bap. Dec. 30, 1661, dau. of Jan Lubbertsen Van Blarcom), March 14, 1680. He joined the Hackensack church, Sept. 22, 1694. By deed dated May 17, 1694, John Berry conveyed to Hendrick Hoppen, for £40, "a certain parcell of Land lying between Hackensack River and Saddle River now in the possession and occupation of him the said Hendrick Hoppen containing in Breadth nine chains and sixty Links, running that breadth through a great swamp on a west northwest course untill it comes to the fresh meadow lying on the northwest side of the said swamp and from thence on a northwest course unto Saddle River Breadth aforesaid one hundred forty four chains, twenty lynks containing one hundred ninety acres English measure more or less;" also another tract adjoining, of 100 acres; also about 20 acres of meadow. By this same instrument Hendrick Hoppen bound himself and his heirs to pay also a yearly quitrent of twenty-two shillings, and in testimony thereof affixed his own proper mark to the indenture.—*Bergen County Deeds*, A, 89. Most of this farm, lying at Polifly, has remained in the family ever since, being now (May, 1896) in the possession of the children of Jacob Hopper, a descendant of Hendrick.

IV. Matthys Adolphus, bap. March 3, 1658; m. Anna (dau. of Pieter) Paulus, of N. Albanien, May 2, 1683. He was then living at Hackensack, and he and his wife joined the Hackensack church in 1687. He settled at Polifly, next to his brother Hendrick, in or prior to 1694.

Third Generation.

Willem-Andries Hoppe and Meynou Paulus had children:

I. (prob.) Geertje, m. Pieter Bous, April 5, 1702.

II. Andries, bap. 1686.

¹ See p. 214.

III. Paulus. He was licensed as a carman in New York in 1719.

Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Marietje Van Blarcom had children:

I. Andries, b. Dec. 21, 1681; m. Abigal (dau. of Abraham) Ackermans, July —, 1707. He joined the Hackensack church on confession, July 12, 1702. He settled at Paramus about the time of his marriage, and there bought a tract of about 300 acres, some of which is still occupied by his descendants.

II. Jan, bap. June 26, 1682; joined the Hackensack church on confession, April 6, 1706; m. Rachel Terhuyne, July, 1707. He settled near Paramus.

III. Willem, bap. April 2, 1684.

IV. Trintie, bap. Oct. 5, 1685; m. Pieter Gerritse Van Halem (b. at Rotterdam), Aug. 11, 1706. Issue: 1. Hendrick, bap. June 2, 1707; 2. Gerrit, bap. March 13, 1709; 3. Willem, bap. Nov. 9, 1710; 4. Andries, bap. Oct. 19, 1712; 5. Maritie, bap. June 27, 1714; 6. Willemtie, bap. June 24, 1716; 7. Lea, bap. Nov. 9, 1718; 8. Petrus, bap. Feb. 19, 1721; 9. Rachel, bap. May 19, 1723; 10. Andries, bap. March 29, 1725; 11. Jan, bap. Jan. 14, 1728.

V. Lea. Lea Hendrikse Hoppe joined the Hackensack church on confession, Sept. 30, 1710; m. Christiaan Zaborischo, May 28, 1715. Issue: 1. Albert, bap. Sept. 2, 1716; 2. Hendrick, bap. May 22, 1718; 3. Jacob, bap. Jan. 22, 1721; d. in inf.; 4. Jacob, bap. Jan. 10, 1724; 5. Andries, bap. Jan. 15, 1729.

VI. Rachel. Rachel Hendrikse Hoppe joined the Hackensack church on confession, Sept. 30, 1710; m. Barent De Bode (De Book, De Boogh). Issue: 1. Marije, bap. March 5, 1721; 2. and 3. Rachel and Lea, twins, bap. Aug. 15, 1723; 4. Salomon, bap. Aug. 2, 1724.

VII. Gerret, bap. Dec. 25, 1696; m. Catrina (Catryntje) Cassow; they joined the Hackensack church, April 28, 1729. He lived on the farm at Polifly bought by his father from John Berry, in 1694. His will, dated Nov. 7, 1770, witnessed by Peter Zabrisckie, Nicasse Kip and Johannes Bant, was proved June 14, 1866. He devised all his real estate to his wife Catrina during her widowhood, and then to his son Jacob.—*E. J. Wills, Liber No. 29*, f. 212.

VIII. Geertruy (Geertje), bap. March 26, 1699; m. Hendrick Zabriscoo, May 16, 1719. Issue: 1. Albert, bap. Sept. 13, 1719; 2. Hendrik, bap. Oct. 8, 1721; 3. Jacob, bap. Nov. 19, 1727; 4. Maritjen, bap. April 24, 1737.

Matthys Adolphus-Andries Hoppe and Antie Paulus had children:

I. Andries, bap. April 2, 1684; m. Elisabeth Bras, Aug. 12, 1710.

II. Christyna, bap. 1686; m. Johannes Huysman, May 21, 1709. Issue: 1. Arientie, bap. May 29, 1710; d. in inf.; 2. Mattheus, bap. July 1, 1711; d. in inf.; 3. Mattheus, bap. Oct. 5, 1712; 4. Arientie, bap. Jan. 7, 1716; 5. Marije, bap. June 16, 1723; 6. Abraham, bap. Jan. 9, 1726.

III. Lea, bap. — 13, 1695; m. Johannes Vander Hoef (b. Albany), May 15, 1714. Ch., Johannes, bap. Dec. 12, 1714.

IV. Rachel, bap. Feb. 20, 1703.

V. Johannes, bap. May 19, 1706.

Fourth Generation.

Andries-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Abigal Ackermans had children:

I. Hendrick, b. May 21, 1708; m. Weintjen Huysman, Nov. 7, 1733. The will of Hendrick Hoppe, of Paramus, dated April 13, 1778, witnessed by Abraham Tarbuyn, Cornelius Van Boskirk and Will. Cairns, was proved Feb. 4, 1782. He gave his farm to his son Abraham.—*E. J. Wills, M, f. 49*.

II. Abram, b. April 28, 1710; m. Jannetjen ———.

III. Jan, bap. July 29, 1712; m. Elisabeth Kip, April 8, 1736.

IV. Aeltie, bap. April 11, 1714; m. Jan Zabrisco. Issue: 1. Jacob,

the "relict of Henry Van Ness." Issue: (by her first husband) 1. Simon,¹ b. June 25, 1780; m. Susanna Roome (b. June 17, 1781), Nov. 7, 1801; d. June 16, 1862; she d. Jan. 10, 1868; 2. Ann, b. April 4, 1784; m. Cornelius P. Doremus; d. Aug. 10, 1835; 3. Elisabeth, b. March 15, 1787; m.

¹ He often related an incident that had been told to him, that when he was only a few hours old, Washington, who was stopping at the time at the house of Thomas Doremus, on the opposite side of the road, took him up and holding him up on one of his broad hands remarked, "In eighteen years I shall have another soldier."

bap. June 30, 1734; 2. Andries, hap. Sept. 19, 1736; 3. Albert, hap. May 13, 1739; 4. Jan, hap. May 12, 1745.

V. Willem, hap. May 20, 1716; m. 1st, Antje Wesselse (dau. of Evert Wessels), Nov. 22, 1740; 2d, Elisabeth Wessels. Issue: (hy his first wife) 1. Annaetje, hap. March 11, 1744; (by his second wife) 2. Abigaël, hap. Feb. 14, 1748.

VI. Maritie, hap. Sept. 28, 1718; Maritjen Hoppe, h. Hockhakens, 1. Hackinsack, m. Alhert Zaborisky, h. Peremus, May 25, 1739. Issue: 1. Antjen, hap. May 4, 1740; 2. Andries, hap. July 6, 1746.

VII. Gerrit, hap. May 22, 1720; m. Hendrikjen Ter Heun, Dec. 4, 1741; both b. and l. at Peremis.

VIII. Davidt, hap. Nov. 3, 1723.

IX. Lea, hap. April 23, 1727.

Jan-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Rachel Terhuyn had children:

I. Maria, hap. July 4, 1708; m. Alhert Westervelt, April 16, 1728. Issue: 1. Jan, hap. April 9, 1729.

II. Hendrickie, hap. Jan. 26, 1710; m. Abraham Akkerman, Sept. 8, 1727. Issue: 1. John; 2. Aeltje; 3. Abraham, hap. Dec. 17, 1732; 4. Marytjen, hap. Feb. 9, 1735; 5. Rachel, hap. July 17, 1737; 6. Louwerens, hap. Dec. 7, 1740; 7. Hendrik, hap. Feb. 28, 1745.

III. Hendrick, hap. March 30, 1712; m. Cathrina Van Houten, April 3, 1735.

IV. Antie, hap. Feb. 28, 1714; m. Pieter Akkerman, Sept. 7, 1738. Issue: 1. Louwerens, hap. Oct. 19, 1740; 2. Jan, hap. Nov. 6, 1743; 3. Cornelis, hap. Aug. 10, 1746; 4. Rachel, hap. Nov. 19, 1749; 5. Jan, hap. Dec. 17, 1752.

V. Alhert, hap. May 5, 1717; m. Rachel Alje, [June] 26, 1744. His will was proved July 27, 1795.

VI. Trintie (Catrientjen), hap. Jan. 1, 1720; m. Steven Zaborisky, Feb. 13, 1742, both h. and l. Peremus.

VII. Willemtie, hap. April 7, 1722; d. in inf.

VIII. Gerrit, hap. [May or June], 1724; m. Elsjin Earle, Dec. 11, 1748.

IX. John.

X. Willempje, hap. June 18, 1727.

XI. Andries, m. Marytie ———. The will of Andries Hoppe, of Hoghakees, dated Aug. 16, 1760, witnessed by Abraham V. Buskirk and Benjamin Oldis, proved Nov. 13, 1760, devises his whole estate to his wife during widowhood, with remainder (in case he should have no issue) to his brothers and sisters. Executors—his brothers, Garrit Janse Hopper and John Janse Hopper.—*E. J. Wills, Liber H, f. 50.*

Gerret-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Catrina Cassouw had children:

I. Maria (Marytjen), hap. Dec. 27, 1724; m. Isaek Van Giesen, Aug. 16, 1744. Issue: 1. Hendrik, hap. Dec. 22, 1745; 2. Gerrid, hap. Oct. 15, 1749; 3. Sara, hap. Aug. 23, 1752. (See p. 270.)

II. Jacob, m. Cornelia Akkerman (bap. April 4, 1731, dau. of Eghert Ackerman and Elisabeth Breyandt), Oct. 26, 1750. Jacob Hoppe (so he wrote his name) lived on the ancestral domain at Polifly. By deed dated Sept. 2, 1814, he conveyed to his son, John I. Hopper, the privilege of erecting a dam across the Saddle river, for mill purposes.—*Bergen County Deeds, K 2, p. 347.* His will, dated July 6, 1807, witnessed by Abraham Vreeland, Ally Terhune and Henry Van Dalsen, was proved Oct. 12, 1814. He devised to Jacob Hopper and David Hopper, in fee, the two children of his son Garret Hopper, several tracts of woodland and cleared land on the west side of Saddle River, and a third of his meadow at Quacksack, the farm being subject to a life estate by Garret, and afterwards by his widow; to son John, in fee, "the whole of the old Farm Lying east of saddle river, whereon I now live and is known and Distinguished by the name of the old place," together with other property.

Nicholas Mandeville, Jan. 23, 1805; 4. Cornelius, b. Aug. 29, 1791; m. Sophia Bensen; 5. Sophronia, b. June 24, 1799; m. Cornelius Mandeville.

IX. Aaltje, m. 1st, Peter Riker; 2d, Simon Van Ness. She lived at Pompton.

Abraham-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Helena Van Houten had children:

I. Johanns, b. Dec. 2, 1744; d. about 1800, unm.

II. Aalje, m. Roelif Vreeland. Issue: 1. Abraham, b. April 11, 1768; 2. Anneke, b. May 24, 1771.

Andries-Matthys Adolphus-Andries Hoppe and Elisabeth Bras had children:

I. Annatie, hap. Jan. 28, 1711.

II. Mattias, hap. April 6, 1713.

Fifth Generation.

Hendrick-Andries-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Weintjen Huysman had children:

I. Maria, hap. Sept. 29, 1734.

II. Andries, hap. March 19, 1738; m. ———. Ch., Annatje.

III. Abraham.

IV. Altje.

V. Antjen, hap. Nov. 13, 1743.

Jan-Andries-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Elisabeth Kip had children:

I. Geertje, hap. March 27, 1737.

II. Andries, hap. Dec. 10, 1738; proh. m. Aeltje Ackerman. Ch., Aeltje, h. June, 1795.

Gerrit-Andries-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Hendrikjen Ter Heun had children:

I. Andries, h. Nov. 19, 1742; m. Trientje ———. Ch., Gerrit, hap. Sept. 4, 1774.

II. Lidea, h. Aug. 5, 1744.

III. Abiguel, hap. Sept. 14, 1749.

Hendrick-Jan-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Cathrina Van Houten had children:

I. Claertjen, hap. June 1, 1740; m. Hendrick Traphage. Ch., Jonetan, hap. Jan. 1, 1762.

II. Jan, m. 1st, Feytje Doremus, dau. of Hessel Doremus and Geesie Westervelt; 2d, Catharine Van Bussen, wid., June 27, 1790. He was called Janem Hopper, or John H. Hopper.

III. Rachel, hap. June 26, 1741.

IV. Hendrik, h. Oct. 10, 1747.

V. Pieter, m. Annaetje Doremus (h. Nov. 4, 1750, dau. of Hessel Doremus and Geesie Westervelt); d. in 1813, aged 70 yrs.; she d. aged 88 yrs. He acquired a farm of about 400 acres at Small Lots, and lived on the road leading easterly from the present Fifth avenue bridge; the site is now occupied by the residence of ex-Sheriff Henry A. Hopper, his grandson.

VI. Anderis, h. July 5, 1754.

Albert-Jan-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Rachel Alje had children:

I. Jan, h. March 17, 1745; m. Mary ———; d. Feb. 3, 1824; she was h. Nov. 17, 1760; d. Aug. 9, 1844.

II. Marragrietje, hap. April 5, 1747.

III. Pieter, m. Elisabeth Van Horn; d. Feb. 16, 1816, aged 67 yrs., 4 mos., 3 days; she d. Aug. 29, 1845, aged 82 yrs. They are buried at Sandy Hill, Paterson. Pieter A. Hopper, as he was called, came from Hoppertown when there were only six houses in Paterson, as he was wont to relate. He located on Haledon avenue, on the brook, opposite the Bridge place, and on May 1, 1801, bought from Peter-Helmagh Van Houten a tract of 50 acres of land between Burhans lane and the brook. He carried on a saw-mill on the stream. He afterwards acquired additional lands southerly to North Second street.¹ He was a private in the Bergen county militia during the Revolution.

IV. Jonatan, hap. Oct. 29, 1752; m. Grietie [Haring?]. He was horn and brought up at Hoppertown (Hohokus), but in 1779 was running the grist- and saw-mill at Wagaraw, now owned by the Alyeas. On the

¹ See p. 233.

III. Mareytje, bap. July 31, 1748; m. Johannes Van Houten. Issue: 1. Aaltje, b. Feb. 25, 1782.

IV. Martyntje, bap. Dec. 24, 1752; m. Johannes Ryker. Issue: 1. Niccoles, b. Jan. 30, 1778; 2. —, b. Feb. 12, 1796.

V. Lena, b. Jan. 9, 1757; m. John Personet (Paslet). He was b. 1751, son of George Personette, of Huguenot ancestry, who settled in Verona about 1740, and d. June 9, 1816, in his 92d year; his wife, Mary, d. June 9, 1810, in her 80th year. His son John removed to Cedar Grove,

night of April 21, 1779, his wife was aroused by a noise as of some one trying to get into the lower part of the mill, where, for better security, he kept his horses. "Yawntan," said she in Dutch, "somebody is stealing your horses." Lighting a lantern, he threw open the upper half-door and challenged the marauders. Instantly a shot was fired through the lower half-door, wounding him in the abdomen. He staggered back into the house and fell upon a bed, covering himself up in the blankets. A party of Tories, masked and disguised, rushed in, and, compelling his young wife to hold a candle, they savagely attacked the prostrate form. Once he seized one of the bayonets and holding it for a moment, cried at his assailant: "Andries, this is an old grudge." With redoubled fury the inhuman savages repeatedly bayoneted him, until with a groan he expired. His two infant children, who were wont to sleep in a trundle-bed beneath his, were horrified spectators of their father's massacre. After the murderers were gone, his wife and a neighbor took the blood out of the bed in double handfuls. The murdered man had received nineteen or twenty cruel bayonet thrusts. It was believed that some neighbor bad led the Tories to the attack, less from political or pecuniary considerations than from motives of private revenge. Hopper was a captain in the Bergen county militia.¹ One of his children was Albert, bap. Oct. 6, 1776. It is said that Jonathan's children removed to Cincinnati, and there attained to some prominence.

V. Margrietie, bap. Oct. 13, 1754.

VI. Gerrit, bap. Feb. 6, 1757.

VII. Abraham, bap. Nov. 19, 1758. He was a private in the Bergen county militia during the Revolution.

VIII. Rachel, bap. March 23, 1761.

IX. Isaac, bap. Jan. 12, 1766; m. Rachel Cooper; d. Feb. 21, 1819, aged 54 yrs., one mo., 25 days; she d. Sept. 22, 1832, aged 65 yrs., 9 mos.

X. Anderis, bap. Sept. 27, 1767.

XI. Marytie, bap. Jan. 29, 1769.

Jacob-Gerrit-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Cornelia Ackerman had children:

I. Catharina, bap. Nov. 6, 1752; m. John Earl (b. Jan. 10, 1744, son of Sylvester Earl, of upper Teaneck); he m. 2d, Elizabeth, dau. of Louwerens Ackerman, of Polifly.

II. Cornelius, bap. April 30, 1758; m. Catrina Terheun, June 11, 1780. His wid. joined the Hackensack church in 1792. Ch., Stephen.

III. Gerrit, bap. Nov. 9, 1760; m. Antje Hennion.

IV. Elisabeth, b. May 2, 1767; m. Cornelius Terhune. They lived on the east side of the Hackensack river, opposite the upper end of Hackensack.

V. Hendrik, b. Nov. 19, 1769; m. Thynie Vreeland.

VI. John, b. Nov. 27, 1774; m. Mary Terhune (b. June 8, 1782), March 24, 1799; d. Aug. 23, 1833. He lived on the paternal homestead at Polifly, which had been devised to him by his father. His will, dated Aug. 6, 1833, witnessed by Maria Zabriskie, Abraham A. L. Terhune and R. W. Stevenson, was proved Sept. 21, 1833. He devised the greater part of the old farm to his son Jacob.

¹ The foregoing account of this horrid affair was obtained principally from the late ex-Judge Henry P. Simmons, of Passaic, whose mother, a child at the time, was in the room and saw the murder. A letter in the New-Jersey Gazette of May 12, 1779, describing the murder, speaks of Captain Jonathan Hopper as "a brave and spirited officer of the militia of Bergen county." It adds that one of his assailants, Stephen Rider, had formerly been one of his neighbors.

and built in 1782 a stone house still (1896) standing, where the main road now crosses the Peckamin river, and operated a mill. He d. there in 1844, aged 93 yrs. Issue: 1. Moses, b. Sept. 21, 1772; d. Mar. 11, 1801; 2. Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1782; 3. Jannetje, bap. May 30, 1784; 4. Joseph, b. March 5, 1786; m. Aaltje, dau. of Goline Doremus, June 30, 1810; d. March 19, 1872; 5. George, m. Elsie, dau. of Peter C. Doremus; d. 1855; 6. John, removed to Orange; 7. Abraham, b. Jan. 31, 1790; 8. Lidia, b. Nov. 17, 1791. There were two others.

Sixth Generation.

Jan-Hendrick-Jan-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Feytje Doremus had children:

I. Geesje.

II. Henry, d. Jan. 27, 1854, aged 87 years.

III. Hessel, bap. March 15, 1772; m. Ann Dey; she d. Oct. 18, 1844, aged 71 yrs.

IV. Catrena, b. April 7, 1774; prob. m. George Ryerse, Dec. 30, 1792.

V. Andries, b. Sept. 28, 1777.

VI. Antie.

Pieter-Hendrick-Jan-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Annaatje Doremus had children:

I. Gerret, bap. Feb. 16, 1770; m. Dorcas Ackerman, and lived on part of the old farm; d. May, 1852, s. p.; she d. Aug. 12, 1866.

II. Geschi (Keziah), bap. May 2, 1773; m. Jacob Demarest; she lived next to her father. Issue: 1. Jacobos, b. Jan. 4, 1793; 2. Garret; 3. Peter; 4. Peggy, m. — Van Emburgh.

III. Rachel, b. June 6, 1775; m. John Voorhis, May 1, 1802; d. March 30, 1832; he d. June 1, 1860. Issue: 1. Albert, b. March 19, 1803; m. Rachel Hopper, Sept. 29, 1827; 2. Peter Hopper, b. July 25, 1806; m. Lydia Van Saun, Nov. 4, 1830; 3. Anna, b. Jan. 10, 1809; 4. John, b. Oct. 11, 1811; m. Phebe Smith; 5. Maria, b. Aug. 29, 1815; m. William Cooper, Dec. 31, 1840.

IV. Andries, b. Oct. 4, 1777; m. Anna (b. Nov. 19, 1780, dau. of Albert) Voorhis; d. Aug. 27, 1864; she d. May 4, 1866, aged 85 yrs., 5 mos., 15 days. They were interred in the Hopper family burying ground, on the old farm, at Small Lots. In his day he was one of the most influential men in public affairs in this part of New Jersey. Being a captain in the Bergen county militia when the War of 1812 began, he took his company down to Sandy Hook for service. Subsequently he rose to the command of a regiment of militia, and was thereafter known as Col. Andrew P. Hopper. He was collector of Saddle River township in 1832 and for some years later. He was elected sheriff of the county, 1821-23; member of the Assembly, 1829; chosen freeholder, 1835-6, and county collector for two years.

V. Hendrick, bap. May 16, 1784; m. Elizabeth Ackerman, sister of Dorcas, his brother Gerret's wife; d. March 28, 1870; she d. Jan. 17, 1864. He lived about half a mile from the old homestead.

Pieter-Albert-Jan-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Elisabeth Van Horn had children:

I. Rachel, b. June 27, 1786.

II. Albert, bap. May 4, 1788; m. 1st, Jannetje Ryerson (b. Nov. 6, 1793, dau. of Frans-Dirk Ryerson and Yannetje Lambert), Aug. 27, 1815; she d. April 3, 1834; he m. 2d, Eliza Speer (b. July 27, 1807, dau. of Johannes Speer and Elizabeth Terhune), wid. of George W. Haines, April 25, 1835; she d. May 21, 1869; he d. Jan. 12, 1861, in Newark. He was a shoemaker.

III. Cornelius, b. Nov. 9, 1790; m. Leah Ryerson (b. Oct. 24, 1802, dau. of Frans-Dirk Ryerson and Yannetje Lambert), July 31, 1819; d. Oct. 24, 1869; she d. Dec. 17, 1856. "Case" Hopper, as he was generally called, kept tavern for some years in a frame building on the east side of Haledon avenue, on the south side of the road leading to the Goffie. Becoming religious, he gave up tavern-keeping, and built a substantial stone dwelling opposite his old tavern, and there ended his days. The frame tavern building was sold and removed to Haledon, where it was occupied for many years as a hostelry by the late William K. Thompson.

The lands of Abraham-Thomas Doremus were mapped out into nine lots by Abraham Willis, March 25, 1802, and apportioned to his heirs, who released to each other, by deeds dated April 1, 1803, as follows: Lot No. 1, 78.42 acres on Peckman river, part in Caldwell and part in Acquackanonk, and Lot No. 7, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of woodland—to Roeliff Vreeland and Aaltje his wife; Lot No. 2, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and Lot No. 6, 21.42 acres—to John Personett and Elenor his wife; Lot No. 4, 35 acres, and Lot No. 9, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres—to Hartman Vreeland and Elenor his wife; Lot No. 3, 6.15 acres, Lot

No. 5, 29.20 acres, and Lot No. 8, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres—to John N. Riker and Martyntje his wife.¹

Johannes--Thomas--Cornelis Doremus and Franscyntje Mouritzen had children:

I. Thomas, b. April 15, 1744; m. Sara ———.

II. Mouritz, b. Jan. 18, 1747; m. Syntje ———; d. April —, 1825. He lived at Horseneck, where he had a farm of 32.05 acres, in 1792. The will of Mouritz Dore-

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 385.

IV. Jonatban, b. Feb. 24, 1795; m. Catharine Hopper (b. Oct. 26, 1805, dau. of John-Jacob Hopper and Mary Terhune), April 29, 1825; d. Oct. 2, 1866; she d. Jan. 26, 1887. In the War of 1812 he served in the New York artillery. He kept a fancy store on Main street for many years. He was elected town clerk of Paterson in 1831; constable, 1833; assessor, 1841-42-43, and one of the ward collectors of the city of Paterson for a number of years. Issue: 1. Peter, b. June 24, 1826; m. Emily Clarken, of California; d. July 22, 1883; 2. Mary, b. May 12, 1828; m. William Gledhill, a prominent lawyer of Paterson for many years, and surrogate of the county, 1860-1869; 3. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 25, 1830; d. Feb. 28, 1834; 4. Cornelia, b. March 25, 1833; d. March 10, 1834; 5. Catherine, b. March 2, 1835; 6. Albert, b. Oct. 4, 1837; 7. John, b. May 4, 1840; 8. Charles Henry, b. Dec. 24, 1842; m. Mrs. Elizabeth Manee; 9. Bessie, b. Aug. 21, 1846.

Gerrit-Jacob-Gerrit-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Antje Hennion had children:

I. Jacomintie, b. Oct. 20, 1789.

II. Catharine.

III. Jacob.

IV. David, b. Feb. 11, 1799.

Hendrik-Jacob-Gerrit-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Thynie Vreeland had children:

I. Cornelia, b. March 4, 1791; m. John Cadmus, July 27, 1811. Ch., Hendrick Hopper, b. Jan. 31, 1812.

II. Cornelis, b. Nov. 26, 1792; m. Ellen Van Houten (b. Feb. 20, 1793, dau. of Henry-Cornelis Van Houten and Helena Van Houten, of Slioterdam), Dec. 10, 1814; d. June 12, 1868. He was a carman in New York.

III. Catharina, b. Nov. 12, 1794; d. aged about 20 yrs., unm.

IV. Jacob, b. Nov. 15, 1804; m. Rebecca Demarest, Oct. 3, 1829; d. Jan. 5, 1883; she d. Dec. 8, 1879.

V. Enoch.

John-Jacob-Gerrit-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Mary Terhune had children:

I. Cornelia, b. April 28, 1800; m. John J. Terheun.

II. Altie, b. Jan. 24, 1802; m. Albert A. Brinkerhoff.

III. Catharine, b. Oct. 26, 1805; m. Jonathan P. Hopper, April 29, 1825; d. Jan. 26, 1887; he d. Oct. 2, 1866.

IV. Albert, b. Jan. 29, 1808; d. May 22, 1833, unm.

V. Jacob, b. Dec. 21, 1810; m. Ann Merselis; d. Oct. 20, 1889. He lived on the old homestead at Polify. Issue: 1. John; 2. Ellen.

VI. John, b. March 2, 1814; m. Mary A. Imlay, June 16, 1840. He graduated at Rutgers college in 1833, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and has practiced law in Paterson ever since, being now the senior member of the New Jersey bar in active practice. He represented Passaic county in the State Senate, 1868-71, 1874-77; was Surrogate of the county, 1845-55; Prosecutor of the Pleas, 1856-1868, 1871-74; Paterson District Court Judge, 1877-1886; and President Judge of the county courts, 1886-1896.

VII. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 7, 1816; unm.

VIII. Maria, b. Nov. 11, 1819; m. Henry Demarest.

IX. Jane, b. Feb. 17, 1827; m. George Wilson, M. D.

Seventh Generation.

Andries-Pieter-Hendrick-Jan-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Anna Voorhis had children (bap. at Paramus):

I. Antye, b. March 10, 1798; m. William S. Hogencamp, Sept. 15, 1816; d. Dec. 23, 1835; he m. 2d, Nancy Meade; d. March 31, 1879, aged

80 yrs. He lived at Lower Preakness, and was elected sheriff of Passaic county, 1851-2-3. Issue:

i. John, b. April 12, 1817; m. Catharine Van Blarcom (b. Sept. 4, 1819, dau. of James I. Van Blarcom and Hetty Van Saun), Sept. 10, 1835; d. July 28, 1886; she d. Jan. 22, 1880.¹

ii. Anna, b. Jan. 26, 1819; m. Samuel Demarest (b. April 26, 1814, son of David D. Demarest and Hannah Van Saun), Dec. 8, 1836; d. Oct. 3, 1895. Children: 1. and 2. Twins, d. in inf.; 3. Anna Maria, b. June 2, 1840; m. John H. Voorbis, of Maywood; 4. Andrew Hopper, b. Nov. 6, 1844; m. Maria C. Oldis, of Arcola; he was appointed postmaster of Paterson, March 18, 1894; 5. Adeline, b. Sept. 20, 1846; m. David H. Wortendyke; 6. Twin with Adeline; d. in inf.

iii. Alletta, b. Jan. 22, 1821; m. John B. Van Blarcom, March 28, 1839; d. May 20, 1894.²

iv. Margaret, b. July 7, 1823; m. James Van Riper, of Paramus, Feb. 24, 1842.

v. Catharine, b. Feb. 15, 1826; m. Jacob Berdan, son of the Rev. John Berdan, of Acquackanonk, May 21, 1845.

vi. Martba, b. Dec. 2, 1827; m. Jacob-Garret Berdan, of Preakness. Children: 1. Garret, b. July 15, 1847; 2. William, b. Feb. —, 1840; 3. Albert, b. May 26, 1851; d. Nov. 16, 1854; 4. John Hogencamp, b. July 6, 1853; 5. Charles Voorhis, b. Nov. 28, 1855; 6. Henry, b. Sept. 3, 1858.

vii. Rachel, b. March 3, 1830; m. Henry W. Lammers, of New York, Sept. 5, 1851.

viii. Maria, b. Sept. 4, 1834; d. in childhood.

II. Albert, b. Dec. 30, 1799; m. Elizabeth Hopper; d. s. p.; she m. 2d, Cornelius A. Hopper, of Saddle River.

III. Peter, b. Nov. 6, 1801; m. Ann, dau. of Albert Hopper, of Paramus; d. s. p. Aug. 26, 1881; she d. May 31, 1875. He was elected chosen freeholder from Manchester in 1837; from the North ward of Paterson, in 1857, and from the First ward of Paterson, in 1869-70; he was regarded as a man of the strictest integrity in his official conduct.

IV. John, b. Jan. 24, 1804; m. 1st, Elizabeth B. Quackenbush, Oct. 25, 1828; she d. Nov. 27, 1842, aged 30 yrs., 6 mos., 8 days; he m. 2d, Mary Ellen Aleya; she d. June 1, 1881, aged 58 yrs., one mo., 24 days; he d. Oct. 31, 1881, aged 75 yrs., 2 mos., 3 days, says his tombstone. He was elected sheriff of Bergen county in 1847. He lived near the present Fifth avenue bridge. Issue (by his second wife): 1. Adam, b. April 25, 1847; m. Emma Cadmus; 2. Andrew, bap. June 26, 1849; m. Anne Ward; 3. Peter (twin with Andrew), m. Lizzie Berdan, of Preakness, Oct. 17, 1877; 4. Anna Elizabeth, bap. Aug. 10, 1851; 5. Margaret, b. April 21, 1853; m. Aaron V. H. Doremus, of Paterson, March 16, 1876; 6. Anna, b. Sept. 12, 1855; m. Edo Van Riper, Oct. 23, 1878; 7. Schuyler, b. May 21, 1859; m. a dau. of John Jacobus, of Preakness.

V. Marretye (so in the church record, but she was always called Martha), b. Sept. 23, 1808; m. 1st, Jacob Ackerman; 2d, John-Hessel Doremus, of Paterson; d. March 3, 1853, aged 44 yrs., 5 mos., 10 days. Issue (by her first husband): 1. Catharine Ann; 2. Susan; 3. Andrew.

VI. Caty, b. July 2, 1810; m. John-Hessel Doremus, of Paterson; d. May 17, 1851.

VII. Polly, b. Aug. 22, 1812; m. 1st, Thomas Blauvelt, July 16, 1835; 2d, Abraham Haring, son of Tunis Haring, of Tappan, March 3, 1842. Issue (by her first husband): 1. Rachel, b. April 25, 1836; (by her second husband) 2. Tunis, elected sheriff of Bergen county, in 1890, and surrogate in 1893; 3. Andrew; 4. Martha; 5. Ann.

VIII. Garret, b. Nov. 4, 1813; m. Jane Wessels (b. Feb. 15, 1814, dau.

¹ For their children, see p. 222.

² See p. 224.

mus, of Caldwell, dated March 28, 1825, witnessed by Azle Williams, John A. Williams and Thomas G. Colyer, was proved April 29, 1825. He gave to his wife Syntha, "all my homestead and farm whereon I now live bounded north-erly by the main road leading from Pine Brook to Fairfield," etc., containing 48 acres, for life, with remainder to son, Henry M. Doremus; to granddaughter, Peggy Doremus, one young heifer commonly called "Peggy's heifer," etc.¹

¹ Essex County Wills, D, 200.

of Casparus Wessels and Neesje Van Houten), June 4, 1835; d. April 30, 1888. He was a farmer near Small Lots. Later, he removed to Paterson, and carried on a livery stable in Hamilton street many years. He also became prominent in politics, being elected chosen freeholder in 1851, 1861-62, county collector in 1854 and 1857, and receiving the Democratic nomination for senator in 1866.

IX. Andrew, b. Oct. 10, 1815; d. March 2, 1835, of small-pox, unm.

X. Henry, b. Aug. 8, 1819; m. 1st, Helen Ackerman; she d. Sept. 15, 1851, aged 28 yrs., 7 mos., 19 days; he m. 2d, Jane Vreeland; she d. May 17, 1854, aged 36 yrs., 7 days; he m. 3d, Catharine, dau. of Henry Van Iderstine and Gertrude Bogert; he m. 4th, Eliza Van Iderstine, sister of his third wife, Nov. 27, 1862. He acquired much of the paternal homestead, on which he lives, on the site of the house where his father was born and lived all his life. The old house was destroyed by fire, and the handsome residence he built in its place met a like fate about 1885. He has been elected to numerous offices: chosen freeholder, 1832-5, 1843-5; sheriff of Bergen county, 1862-3-4; Assemblyman, 1869-70. Issue: (by his first wife) 1. Isaac Ackerman, b. April 24, 1843; m. a dau. of Garret Hopper, of Paramus; he was sheriff of the county, 1892-3-4, and county collector, 1895; 2. Andrew, b. March 4, 1845; m. Mary Ann, dau. of Uriah J. Van Riper and Ann Banta, of Preakness; 3. Albert, b. July 12, 1847; 4. Peter, b. April 2, 1850; m. Mary, dau. of John J. Brown, of Greenwood Lake; he owns the Passaic Ice Company, of Paterson; (by his third wife) 5. Henry, b. Feb. 7, 1857; m. Emma, dau. of Jacob Cozine, of Paterson; (by his fourth wife) 6. John, b. March 19, 1864; m. Jane, dau. of George Hopper, of the Little Rock, Bergen county; 7. Garret, b. Aug. 7, 1865, unm.; 8. Albert, b. Jan. 20, 1868, unm.

XI. Keziah, b. Feb. 3, 1821; m. 1st, George C. Brinkerhoff, of Ruth-erford, Feb. 3, 1841; 2d, James Van Riper, widr. of her niece, Margaret Hogencamp. Issue (by her first husband): 1. Andrew; 2. Ellen Ann; 3. Martha.

XII. Albert, b. Nov. 18, 1822 (shortly after the decease of his oldest brother, Albert); m. Adaline Van Houten (b. June 29, 1824, dau. of Cornelius-Adreyaen Van Houten and Maria Houseman), of Paterson, July 8, 1846. He kept a dry-goods store for some years, on the east side of Main street, between Broadway and Van Houten street; about 1880 he removed to Middletown, N. Y. Issue: 1. Anna, m. John H. Westervelt; 2. Henry, m. Catharine Benjamin; d. s. p.

XIII. Helen, b. Oct. 29, 1827; m. Abraham Haring, son of William Haring, of Tappan, Dec. 15, 1846. Issue: 1. William; 2. John; 3. Ann; 4. Emma.

Henry-Pieter-Hendrick-Jan-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Elizabeth Ackerman had children:

I. Peter, m. Jane Demarest; d. s. p.

II. Abraham, m. Maria Goetschius, April 2, 1836; d. March 20, 1856. Issue: 1. Henry, b. Jan. 28, 1838; m. Lavinia Baldwin; 2. John, b. Nov. 11, 1840; killed in the War of the rebellion; 3. Jane, b. Feb. 24, 1843; 4. Elizabeth Ann, b. July 23, 1848.

III. Garret, m. Eliza Spear; he d. Jan. 10, 1870. Issue: 1. John; 2. Sophia, b. Aug. 24, 1839; m. Isaac Sturr, son of Peter I. Sturr, of High Mountain, Oct. 17, 1858; 3. Peter, b. Aug. 15, 1841; m. Rachel Ann Terhune; 4. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 24, 1844; m. Albert Bogert, March 9, 1864; 5. Maria, b. Sept. 17, 1846; 6. Theunice, b. Aug. 4, 1850.

IV. Polly, m. David Alyea, Oct. 8, 1831; he d. July 22, 1858. Issue: 1. Albert, bap. Nov., 1837; 2. Elizabeth, b. June 11, 1839; 3. Ann, b. Aug. 5, 1841; 4. Henry, b. Dec. 10, 1843; 5. Henry Hopper, b. Dec. 10, 1844; 6. Adam, b. Dec. 27, 1845; 7. Peter, b. Feb. 4, 1848; 8. Isaac, b. April 13, 1850; 9. Jacob, b. Aug. 31, 1852; 10. Delia, b. Sept. 6, 1855.

V. Caroline, d. unm. VI. Anne, b. May 10, 1814; d. unm.

III. Annetje (Anneke), b. Jan. 15, 1755; prob. m. 1st, Ulrick Brouwer; 2d, Hendrick Boss. Issue: (by her first husband) 1. Thomas, b. July 7, 1781; (by her second hus-band) 2. Cyntyne, b. May 24, 1783.

IV. Judie, b. Jan. 27, 1757.

Golijn--Thomas--Cornelis Doremus and Elisabeth Yong had children:

I. Thomas, b. April 25, 1750; m. Hester Smith (b. 1751); d. Sept. 9, 1813; she d. Nov. 27, 1840. He lived at

Albert-Pieter-Albert-Jan-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe had children:

By his first wife (Jannetty Ryerson):

I. Peter, b. Oct. 16, 1816; m. Hannah Stitt, of Paterson; d. Sept. 20, 1844, at Peekskill, N. Y. He was a pattern-maker for machine cast-ings. Issue: 1. Peter, b. Aug. 22, 1844; d. Jan. 17, 1895; 2. James S., b. Sept. 21, 1844.

II. Francis, b. Jan. 11, 1819; m. Rachel Clearwater, of Paterson; d. 1867 or 1868, in Mexico.

III. Albert, b. May 8, 1821; m. a Mexican lady; d. Jan. 15, 1887, in Mexico, where he had lived nearly fifty years, being the machinist in a cotton mill. Issue: 1. Frederick; 2. Albert.

IV. Eliza Jane, b. Jan. 17, 1823; m. William H. Lovell, a blacksmith, of Paterson, Dec. 24, 1842; he d. about 1855. Issue: 1. William; 2. Ida.

V. Rachel Leah, b. Aug. 26, 1826; m. James W. Darlington, of Pat-erson, Feb. 18, 1846; he d. Aug. 20, 1875. Issue: Helen M., b. Nov. 30, 1853; m. Freeman L. Shattuck, Jan. 3, 1870. Children: 1. Clarence D., b. Aug. 5, 1871; 2. Fred L., b. Aug. 25, 1872; 3. Harry W., b. March 20, 1874; 4. Harriet E., b. July 18, 1876; 5. Florence B., b. Jan. 14, 1881; 6. Helen A., b. June 11, 1884; 7. Alice M., b. Jan. 25, 1885; 8. Walter F., b. Sept. 8, 1887; 9. Edward F., b. Dec. 30, 1889.

VI. Cornelius, b. Feb. 15, 1829; m. Ann Howard, Sept. 6, 1851. Issue: 1. Howard, b. Aug. 28, 1852; lives in Chicago; 2. Ida, b. May 2, 1854; d. May 29, 1875; 3. Anna, b. Feb. 27, 1856; d. Aug. 17, 1857; 4. William Henry, b. May 19, 1858; d. May 11, 1863; 5. Mary, b. Dec. 21, 1861; m. Andrew Thompson; 6. Jane, b. Feb. 27, 1866; d. March 12, 1871; 7. Cornelius, b. April 29, 1868; d. July 18, 1868; 8. Minnie, b. July 19, 1870; m. Jacob Mowerson, of the Goffie.

VII. Mary Catherine, b. Sept. 12, 1831; m. John William McIntosh. Issue: 1. Stephen; 2. William; 3. Albert; 4. Elizabeth.

VIII. Jonathan, b. Feb. 2, 1834; d. Sept. 17, 1834.

By his second wife (Eliza Speer Haines):

IX. John, b. March 6, 1836; d. in inf.

X. Sarah Caroline, b. Nov. 7, 1837; m. 1st, ——— Vreeland, of Newark; 2d, ——— Bryant, of Summit.

XI. George, unm.

XII. John Andrew, b. July 15, 1840.

Cornelius-Pieter-Albert-Jan-Hendrick-Andries Hopper and Leah Ry-erson had children (all b. at Paterson):

I. Eliza Jane, b. July 1, 1823; m. John Harkness Bowman, June 14, 1848, at Paterson; he d. Oct. 26, 1888, in his 72d yr. He was b. at Galston, Scotland, and was a civil engineer by profession. During a period of many years he had large quantities of costly sugar-machinery built at Paterson for use in Cuba, and superintended the erection and installation of the same. Issue (the first three born at Paterson, the next two at Geneva, Ill., and the last two in Minnesota):

i. James Harkness, b. March 21, 1849; m. Martha Louisa (b. Sept. 10, 1848, at Newburgh, N. Y., dau. of William G.) Watson, of Paterson, Oct. 16, 1870. Children: 1. Mattie M., b. June 8, 1872; 2. William John, b. July 26, 1874; 3. James Harkness, b. Oct. 20, 1876.

ii. Henry Hopper, b. May 9, 1851; m. Ida L. (dau. of James Bow-man and Catherine Floyd) Bowman, of Lowell, Mass., Aug. 3, 1876. He is a lawyer, in New York, and is president and manager of the Adams & Bishop Company, a New York corporation, manufacturing paper at the Grove Mills, Newburgh, N. Y., which were formerly owned and were rebuilt by the late Peter Adams, of Paterson. Children (born at Paterson): 1. Harold Hosford, b. June 28, 1877; 2. James Floyd, b. June 12, 1879; 3. Ralph Adams, b. July 27, 1881; 4. Margaret Isabelle, b. Dec. 13, 1884; 5. Kenneth Harkness, b. Aug. 31, 1886; 6. Ida Louise, b. March 30, 1888; d. in inf.; 7. Donald McMath, b. June 15, 1889; d. in inf.

Jacksonville. His will, dated June 17, 1813, was proved Oct. 6, 1813.¹

II. Antje, b. May 25, 1754; m. — Schuyler.

III. Pieter, b. Oct. 30, 1756; m. 1st, Catrina Van Wageningen (b. Sept. 3, 1756; d. April 6, 1822); 2d, Susanna Doremus, wid. of Henry Van Ness; d. Jan. 12, 1825. The will of Peter Doremus, of Pacquanac, dated Dec. 20, 1824, was proved Feb. 3, 1825. Executors—sons Cornelius and John, and James N. Jacobus.²

IV. A dau., m. — Post. Ch., John.

¹ Morris County Wills, A, 414.

² Morris County Wills, C, 214.

iii. Amy Eliza, b. April 17, 1853; unm.

iv. Elma Leah, b. Nov. 21, 1854; m. William Bethel Lawson, of Marion, Alabama, Oct. 25, 1880. Children (first three born at New York city, last one at Montclair, N. J.): 1. William Pinkney, b. June 23, 1881; 2. Henry Lambert, b. Sept. 14, 1888; 3. Robert Ripley, b. Oct. 4, 1891; 4. Aimée Elise, b. Aug. 5, 1895.

v. John Ryerson, b. Nov. —, 1856; m. Carrie V. Prentice, of Connecticut. Children: 1. Raymond Prentice, b. Sept. 12, 1885, at New York city; 2. Florence Hazel, b. July 14, 1890, at Gilead, Conn.; 3. Jesseamine Josephine, b. Aug. 12, 1892, at South Evanston, Ills.

vi. Cornelius Stansbury, b. Feb. 4, 1859; unm.

vii. George Albert, b. March 6, 1862; m. Emma King Stone, June 15, 1892. Child—Helen King, b. Sept. 28, 1895, at New York city.

II. Peter, b. July 22, 1825; m. 1st, Mary Amanda (b. Nov. 29, 1827, dau. of James) Taylor, of East Chester, Westchester county, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1850; she d. Jan. 24, 1863; he m. 2d, Sarah Jane (dau. of William U. and Julia Ann) Helles, of New York, April 2, 1865. He was in business in New York, and then in Jersey City for many years, but about 1880 removed to Hackensack, where he has since resided. Issue (by his first wife): 1. George Washington, b. Nov. 25, 1850; d. July 17, 1851; 2. Cornelius, b. Dec. 27, 1851; m. Bertha A. Stark, Oct. 24, 1877; is a furniture dealer, in Brooklyn (children—1. Florence; 2. Cornelius; 3. Charles); 3. Charles, b. July 17, 1854; a civil engineer, in New York; 4. George Washington, b. Dec. 19, 1857; a restaurant keeper, in New York; 5. Walter, b. May 1, 1851; a real estate dealer, in Jersey City; (by his second wife) 6. a dau., b. Oct. 13, 1866; d. in inf.; 7. Fannie, b. Oct. 21, 1868; 8. Irene, b. April 24, 1873; d. April 20, 1876.

III. Rachel, b. Oct. 5, 1828; m. John C. Stansbury, of Flushing, L. I., May 22, 1850; he d. at Paterson, June 18, 1886, aged 62 yrs. Mrs. Stansbury lives on a part of the paternal homestead, on Haledon avenue, and has published in a local newspaper some very readable and valuable reminiscences of the development of that neighborhood. Issue (the first two b. in New York city, the others in Jersey City): 1. Sarah Elizabeth, b. July 13, 1851; d. June 4, 1854; 2. Susannah, b. Feb. 17, 1853; m. Arthur Hastings, an engraver, of Paterson, Dec. 5, 1877; he was from Newcastle, England; he d. in New York, Dec. 7, 1894; 3. and 4. John and Cornelius, b. April 4, 1855; d. April 30, 1855; 5. John Edgar, b. March 26, 1856; d. Sept. 30, 1856; 6. Charles Edgar, b. May 10, 1857; m. Mary F. Van Iderstine, of Paterson, Sept. 15, 1891 (children—1. Ethel, b. Dec. 5, 1892; 2. and 3. Russell and Charles Edgar, b. May 1, 1894).

IV. Cornelius, b. Feb. 15, 1831; m. Delphine Thompson, at Philadelphia, Oct. 7, 1862; d. June 11, 1885, at Dover, N. J. Ch., Thomas, dec.

V. George Whitfield, b. Oct. 28, 1833; unm.; he lives in New city.

VI. Jonathan, b. March 28, 1836; m. 1st, Elizabeth (dau. of Cornelius I.) Westervelt, June 4, 1860; she d. Feb. 24, 1863, aged 25 yrs.; 2d, Fanny Opdyke; 3d, Mary Burbank. Ch., David Burbank. He lives on the paternal acres.

VII. Joseph, b. March 26, 1838; d. at Helena, Mont., May 16, 1890, unm.; is buried at Cedar Lawn cemetery, Paterson. At the breaking out of the War, in 1861, he joined the Ninth Regiment, National Guard, New York, the members of which equipped themselves at their own expense and offered their services to the Government. During the retreat after the second battle of Bull Run, he was left at the foot of a haystack, to die, being completely exhausted. He was found still alive the next

Thomas-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Sarah Sandford had children:

I. Goline, b. Oct. 14, 1754; m. Catharine Farver (Farber).

II. Anneke (Onke), b. May 17, 1756; m. Uldrick Van Rypen.¹

III. Aeltje, b. Oct. 15, 1759; m. John Hopkins. They removed to Phelpsburg, Ontario county, N. Y. They conveyed to her brother, Peter T. Doremus, the seventh part of her father's farm which had been allotted to her. Ch.,

¹ See pp. 164, 172.

morning and taken to the hospital at Alexandria. His father procured his discharge and brought him home. Soon after his recovery he helped organize an artillery company, and served as a lieutenant in that company, at Norfolk, Va., until the end of the War.

VIII. Albert, b. May 26, 1840; m. Mary, dau. of Samuel Burhans, Dec. 9, 1863. Issue: 1. George, dec.; 2. Bernard, m. — Quackenbush; 3. Jennie; 4. Mary; 5. Thomas.

Cornelis-Hendrik-Jacob-Gerrit-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Ellen Van Houten had children:

I. Henry, b. Feb. 10, 1819; went to New Orleans and there m. and d.

II. Cornelis, b. Nov. 25, 1822; m. Ellen Doremus, Feb. 22, 1845. He was a mason and builder for many years, but retired some time ago. Issue: 1. John, b. April 21, 1846; m. Mary C. Mandeville, July 15, 1868; 2. George, b. Jan. 3, 1848; m. Anne C. Wilson, June 25, 1870; she is dec.; he lives at Middletown, N. Y. (children—1. Neill, d. Aug. 8, 1888; 2. John, d. aged 21 yrs.; 3. George, b. 1875; is in the U. S. Navy; 4. Nellie, b. Aug. 29, 1877; 5. Grace, b. Sept. 2, 1881; 3. Ellen, b. Nov. 3, 1852; d. Feb. 23, 1854; 4. Anna Doremus, b. Aug. 7, 1856; m. Herbert Clarendon Bailey (b. March 6, 1856), July 10, 1878 (children—1. Isabel Dicks, b. May 30, 1879; 2. Anita Doremus, b. Aug. 28, 1882; 3. Joseph Stockbridge, b. Oct. 18, 1890; d. Aug. 3, 1891); 5. Charles C., b. Oct. 1, 1863; m. Minnie Flavel, Feb. 22, 1888 (children—1. Inez, b. April 27, 1889; 2. Elizabeth Bloodgood, b. Jan. 12, 1895).

III. John, b. April 19, 1825; m. Sarah Vandelinde, dau. of the Rev. Mr. Vandelinde.

IV. Ellen Catharine, b. Jan. 18, 1831; m. D. Warren Day, of Paterson.

Jacob-Hendrik-Jacob-Gerrit-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Rebecca Demaree had children:

I. Henry, m. Margaret Stagg Mount (b. April 25, 1833, dau. of John and Christian Mount), April 3, 1855. He was Mayor of Jersey City, 1879-80. Issue: 1. Arthur M., b. June 9, 1873; 2. Marian, b. Sept. 15, 1875.

II. Jemima, m. John J. Slater, for some years superintendent of the Passaic Print Works, at Passaic, and in 1896 elected president of the Passaic city council.

III. Silas.

John-John-Jacob-Gerrit-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Mary A. Imlay had children (all b. in Paterson):

I. John Henry, b. Nov. 12, 1841; m. Fanny, dau. of Franklin C. Beckwith. He is a silk manufacturer, in Paterson.

II. Ann Burling, b. July 31, 1843; d. Sept. 3, 1861.

III. Robert Imlay, b. May 28, 1845; m. Ida E., dau. of Robert S. Hughes, Dec. 6, 1876; she d. April 24, 1878. He is a lawyer, in Paterson. Ch., Ida, b. April 22, 1878.

IV. Albert Ernest, b. June 15, 1846; d. Feb. 3, 1847.

V. Mary Augusta, b. Jan. 14, 1848; m. Frank W. Potter, a brilliant journalist in Newark, afterwards U. S. Consul at Marseilles, France; he is dec.

VI. James Burling, b. May 26, 1850; m. Antoinette Brigham; he has been a sailor, ranchman, miner, railroad conductor, etc. Ch., Louise Roosevelt.

VII. Caroline Imlay, b. Feb. 18, 1852.

VIII. Margaret Imlay, b. Dec. 15, 1857; m. John Boyd. Issue: 1. John Taylor; 2. Margaret Imlay; 3. Francis Tiebout.

Elisabeth, b. June 2, 1789.

IV. Thomas, b. April 21, 1760; m. Elizabeth Van Houten (b. March 14, 1764, dau. of Cornelius Van Houten and Marretje Van Giesen); she d. May 8, 1846. Thomas Doremus, jun., as he was called, went out hunting with his dog one day. The dog returning alone, search was made for his master, who was found dead, having been killed by his gun going off accidentally. He is interred in the ancient burying ground at Cedar Grove, beside his father and his grandfather.¹ Administration was granted on his estate to his father, Thomas Doremus, sen., and his brother, Cornelius T. Doremus, who filed their inventory May 19, 1800. His wid. m. 2d, Barent Simonson, Dec. 16, 1804; he d. Feb. 21, 1819.

V. Pieter, b. Sept. 11, 1764; m. Catharine Doremus (b. Jan. 13, 1779, dau. of Cornelis Doremus and Rachel Brower), 1799; d. May 8, 1851. Pieter lived in a small frame house, still standing, under the hill, on the road formerly the Newark and Pompton turnpike, and nearly opposite the new Congregational church at Cedar Grove. He owned a small farm there. He performed an important service in the community by going from house to house and giving notice of any deaths. He was called *Pietootje* (pronounced Pe-toot-ye) Doremus.

VI. Marytje, b. March 2, 1767; m. Hendrick Van Ness, Sept. 30, 1792; she was b. and l. at Peckmans river; he was b. and l. at Pompton. Issue: 1. Polly, b. July 1, 1793; m. Thomas Kanouse; 2. Henry, d. unm.; 3. Thomas, b. Jan. 15, 1799; 4. Jacob; 5. Margaret; 6. Sally; 7. Elisabeth.

VII. Cornelius, b. July 17, 1769; m. Jannetje Van

¹ He is believed to have met his death about Dec. 15, 1799.

Eighth Generation.

Garret-Andries-Pieter-Hendrick-Jan-Hendrick-Andries Hoppe and Jane Wessels had children:

I. Andrew, b. April 18, 1836; m. Eliza M. Bogert, Feb. 12, 1862. Issue: 1. Garret, b. Sept. 6, 1862; 2. Amy, b. June 6, 1870; 3. Edith, b. Dec. 25, 1884.

II. Richard, b. Dec. 20, 1837; d. March 8, 1895, unm.

III. Ann Elizabeth, b. June 8, 1839; m. DeWitt C. Simonton, July 11, 1857. Issue: 1. Garret Hopper, b. Sept. 6, 1858; d. May 25, 1861; 2. John Henry, b. March 11, 1859; d. Aug. 25, 1861; 3. Charles C., b. March 1, 1864; m. Rosa Thomas; 4. Albert Hopper, b. Sept. 15, 1865; m. Susan Rippie; 5. Samuel Hopper, b. Nov. 29, 1867; m. Elizabeth Bowers; 6. Jennie H., b. Aug. 29, 1869; m. James Patrick; 7. Elizabeth C., b. May 28, 1877; m. Herbert Cannon.

IV. Mary Latisia, b. Dec. 4, 1840; m. John H. Amos, Feb. 23, 1861; he d. March 7, 1866. Issue: 1. Richard W., b. April 23, 1864; m. Sarah Brown; 2. David Henry, b. July 24, 1865; 3. Garret H., b. Sept. 18, 1866; d. March 28, 1868.

V. Ellen Jane, b. Dec. 2, 1842; d. Feb. 12, 1846.

VI. Peter, b. May 16, 1845; m. Emma Reid, Oct. 26, 1868; d. Jan. 17, 1896. Issue: 1. Mary Jane, m. Alonzo Conner; 2. Richard J.; 3. Catharine A.

VII. Samuel, b. April 11, 1847; he carries on the livery stable which his father formerly had, on Hamilton street.

VIII. Jane Amelia, b. May 13, 1849; m. Robert T. Amos, June 7, 1871. Issue: 1. Mary L.; 2. Cornelius; 3. Jane; 4. Harriet; 5. Natia Wessels.

IX. Garret, b. March 1, 1851.

X. Catharine L., b. Oct. 28, 1853; m. John C. Banta, of Ridgefield, Aug. 23, 1883. Issue: 1. Mary Eleanor; 2. Garret Hopper.

Orden, March 22, 1795 (he and his sister Elisabeth were married the same day). The Acquackanonk church record says he was a y. m., b. and l. at Peckmans river, and that she was a y. d., b. at Peremus, and l. at Totua.

VIII. Jannetje, b. Jan. 14, 1772; m. Merselis Van Giesen, Jan. 29, 1797.¹

IX. Elisabeth, b. May 13, 1774; m. Simon Van Ness, (b. Dec. 21, 1772, son of Jacob Van Ness and Polly Mead), March 22, 1795; she was b. and l. at Peckmans river, and he was b. at Pompton, and l. at Wachschau; she d. Oct. 13, 1804; he m. 2d, Lea Spier (b. Nov. 20, 1780), April 5, 1806; he d. June 11, 1856. He was a tanner and currier at Jacksonville. Elisabeth Doremus had issue: 1. Mary, b. Feb. 14, 1796; m. John Slingerland, March 16, 1822; 2. Thomas, b. Feb. 15, 1796; m. Elisabeth Ackerman (b. Aug. 25, 1806), Sept. 6, 1823; d. Feb. 17, 1868; she d. March 5, 1870; 3. Sarah, b. Oct. 23, 1797; m. Daniel N. Jacobus, Nov. 8, 1817; d. Nov. 27, 1821; he m. 2d, Gertrude Doremus; 4. Jacob, b. Dec. 24, 1798; m. 1st, Martha Fredericks (b. Feb. 23, 1802), May 26, 1821; she d. May 9, 1833; he m. 2d, Catharine Hopper, wid. of John Doremus; 5. Simon, b. Aug. 27, 1800; m. Jane (b. Aug. 3, 1802, sister of Henry R.) Van Ness, May 23, 1833; d. April 7, 1879; 6. Catharine, b. May 29, 1803; m. Peter Doremus.

X. Lena, b. July 17, 1776.

XI. William, b. June 7, 1778; prob. m. Gerterau (Geertje) Jacobusse, Dec. 11, 1803.

XII. Abraham, b. June 22, 1781; m. ———, dau. of John Bush, of Caldwell; d. cir. 1857. He conveyed to Thomas J. Van Riper and Richard J. Van Riper, Oct. 21, 1806, for \$350, his interest in his father's lands, adjoining the lot assigned to William Doremus and Cornelius Doremus.² Subsequently he removed to the vicinity of Union, Broome county, N. Y., where he died.

Cornelis-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Sara Reyerse had children (bap. at Hackensack):

I. Marritje, bap. Jan. 2, 1743; m. Albert P. Van Voorhees (bap. Nov. 27, 1743, son of Petrus-Albertse Van Voorhees, bap. Nov. 3, 1706, and Geesje Romeyn). He lived at Arcola, Bergen county, and during the Revolution served in the Bergen county militia. He and his wife joined the Hackensack church on confession in 1769. Issue (bap. at Hackensack):

i. Marritie, b. May 4, 1768; d. in inf.

ii. Marya, b. Nov. 17, 1770; m. Henry Van Emburgh. Children—1. Antie, b. June 5, 1796; d. in inf.; 2. Mary, b. Jan. 12, 1799; 3. Albert; 4. John; 5. Ralph; 6. Peter; 7. Catharine; 8. Polly; 9. Anne; 10. Henry.

iii. Petrus, b. June 13, 1773; m. 1st, Gitty Berdan; 2d, Catharine Berdan (b. March 2, 1789; d. May 4, 1822); 3d, Hannah Bush, May 17, 1823; d. June 1, 1860; she d. Feb. 29, 1836. They lived at Hackensack. Children—1. Albert, b. Nov. 9, 1794; m. Christina Berdan; will proved Dec. 8, 1819; 2. Jacob, b. Nov. 25, 1796; m. Hannah Palmer (b. Aug. 26, 1801), Sept. 18, 1817; d. Nov. 27, 1880; she d. July 3, 1876; they lived at Nyack; 3. Sarah, b. Feb.

¹ See pp. 269, 271.

² Essex County Transcribed Deeds, B, 185.

24, 1799; m. John Ackerson; 4. John, b. April 13, 1802; m. Maria Doremus (b. Nov. 20, 1812), May 1, 1836; 5. Richard, b. Feb. 12, 1804; m. Maria Van Saun (b. May 11, 1807), June 5, 1828; d. June 1, 1888; she d. Aug. 15, 1887; they lived in New York, and had among other children, John R., b. July 27, 1829, and for many years commissioner of police, excise, docks, etc.; 6. Mary, b. Jan. 23, 1806; m. John Van Giesen;¹ 7. Peter, b. Aug. 7, 1809; m. 1st, Mary Mead; 2d, Phebe Smalley; d. May 20, 1865, at Plainfield; 8. Leah, b. Sept. 20, 1811; d. in inf.; 9. George, b. Jan. 1, 1817; m. Catherine Hinchman; d. Aug. 7, 1856; 10. Harriet, b. Aug. 1, 1818; m. 1st, James Terhune (b. Jan. 19, 1814; d. Oct. 22, 1850), June 30, 1842; 2d, William C. Post, April 16, 1855; 11. Albert, b. Jan. 22, 1820; m. Eliza Van Tassel (b. April 3, 1823), July 23, 1844; she d. Feb. 19, 1882.²

iv. Jan, b. June 6, 1775; m. Rachel Hopper (b. June 6, 1775), May 1, 1802; d. June 1, 1860; she d. March 30, 1832; they lived at Paramus. Children—1. Albert, b. March 19, 1803; m. Rachel Hopper (b. Oct. 5, 1809), Sept. 29, 1827; she d. April 18, 1877; 2. Peter Hopper, b. July 25, 1806; m. Lydia Van Saun, Nov. 4, 1830; 3. Anna Doremus, b. Jan. 10, 1809; 4. John, b. Oct. 11, 1811; m. Phebe Smith; 5. Maria, b. Aug. 29, 1815; m. William Cooper, Dec. 31, 1840.

v. Antje, b. Nov. 19, 1780; m. Andrew P. Hopper (b. Oct. 4, 1777, son of Peter Hopper and Annatie Doremus¹); d. May 4, 1866; he d. Aug. 27, 1864.

vi. Ellen, m. Lewis Conklin (bap. July 28, 1771, son of Lewis Conklin and Mary —); d. June 7, 1857, aged 73 yrs., 28 days; he d. Jan. 17, 1828. Children—1. Peter; 2. Albert; 3. John, b. Nov. 21, 1805; d. Feb. 22, 1847; 4. Lewis, m. Susan Van Blarcom, of Sussex county; d. June, 1873; he was a grocer, in North Main street, for many years; 5. Charity, m. William Van Dalsen, a grocer in lower Main street, afterwards of the corner of Main and Bank streets; 6. Martha, m. Frederick Van Orden, of Spring Valley, son of Gen. Van Orden, who served in the Revolutionary War; 7. Maria, bap. July 31, 1808; 8. Marretje, b. July 28, 1810.

vii. Geesje (Keziah), b. May 4, 1784; m. Albert Brinckhoff (b. March 21, 1763; d. Dec. 8, 1844). Children—1. Anna, b. May 12, 1797; m. David Christie (b. Dec. 1, 1789), March 12, 1814; he d. April 8, 1848; 2. Jacob, b. Aug. 6, 1802; 3. Albert, m. Elizabeth M. Van Saun.

viii. Mary, b. May 4, 1785; m. John Hopper. Children—1. Albert; 2. John; 3. Peter; 4. George; 5. Henry; 6. Andrew; 7. Garret; 8. Mary; 9. Ellen; 10. Catherine.

ix. Albert, b. Aug. 14, 1788; d. in inf.

x. Joris (George), b. Jan. 17, 1791; m. Sally Van Buren (b. Sept. 17, 1793, dau. of Dr. Beekman Van Buren and Agnis Vreeland), May 15, 1813; d. Oct. 2, 1871; she d. March 22, 1876. Children—1. Mary, b. Dec. 18, 1815; d. March 22, 1850, unm.; 2. Albert Beekman, b. Nov. 24,

1817; m. Mary Schuyler, Jan. 27, 1842; 3. Thomas, b. May 2, 1822; m. Euphenia Voorhis (b. April 29, 1827, dau. of Andrew Voorhis and Maria Salome Schoonmaker), Aug. 15, 1844; d. Dec. 14, 1871.¹

II. Jores, bap. Feb. 5, 1744; d. in inf.

III. Joris, bap. Feb. 9, 1746; m. Margaret Westervelt, m. 1., Oct. 1, 1768.

IV. Jacob, bap. Nov. 29, 1747; m. Nielye Pier. He and his wife conveyed to Simeon Van Houten, Jan. 21, 1808, a tract of 81.60 acres, southwest of Totowa, on Passaic river, near the present Jackson bridge, being "part of the farm of Cornelius Doremus, late of Preakness, deceased, as the same was allotted to said Jacob Doremus and the heirs of David Doremus, deceased, adjoining George C. Doremus, deceased, at Singack."² The will of Jacob Doremus was evidently written in great haste, and was imperfectly executed. It bears date April 23, 1826, was witnessed by Asa Whitehead only, and was proved April 18 (*sic*), 1826. He devised no real estate.³ The will of Nellie Doremus, of Newark, is dated Dec. 10, 1836, witnessed by Ralph S. Van Houten, Elihu B. Earl and Barney Brady, and was proved Feb. 22, 1837. She gave all her lands and real estate to her daughter Susan, and a certain contingent estate to her six other daughters.⁴

V. David, bap. Dec. 25, 1750; m. Leya Provo (Lea De Brevoort), m. 1., Feb. 26, 1779. He lived at Preakness, on lands derived from his father.

Johannes-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Mareytje Lutkens had children (bap. at Hackensack):

I. Marretje, b. Dec. 24, 1750.

II. Antje, b. April 24, 1753; d. in inf.

III. Joris, b. Aug. 28, 1754; m. Antje Berdan (b. and l. at Slioterdam), July 7, 1777. He succeeded to the paternal homestead, and in 1805 built the large stone house at Red Mills (Arcola), at the corner of the road from Paterson to Red Mills and Hackensack. His will, dated May 31, 1828, witnessed by George A. Doremus, Henry Van Giesen and David I. Christie, was proved June 26, 1830. He gave his wife Anna "a room in the dwelling house and kitchen and all the estate she has heired or which has been bequeathed to us out of the estate of my father-in-law John Berdan deceased;" son Richard to have "my farm and mills now in his possession at Preakness;" to son Albert, "the farm he possesses on Saddle river, 110 acres;" to son George, a farm of 70 acres; also woodland on the north side of Beaver Dam brook, and lot of 37 acres on the south side of the road leading to Paterson; also the blacksmith tools "now in his possession;" to sons Albert and George, seven acres of swamp meadow; to sons John and Peter, the residue and remainder of the real estate; "also to have four acres on which the dwelling house and barn stand;" to son Peter, the blacksmith shop and tools. Executors—sons

¹ John Van Giesen and Mary Voorhis had children: 1. Peter, m. 1st, Hattie Spear; 2d, Rebecca Gray; 2. Sarah, m. Simon Peter Van Winkle, of Paterson; 3. Hattie, m. William Hogencamp, of Paterson.

² Van Voorhees Genealogy, 634.

¹ For most of the particulars regarding the descendants of Marritje Doremus and Albert P. Van Voorhees, or Voorhis, the writer is indebted to the Van Voorhees Genealogy, 634-40.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, E, 519.

³ Essex County Wills, D, 336.

⁴ Ib., F, 549.

Richard, Albert, George, John and Peter.¹ His wife's will, dated June 29, 1836, witnessed by Richard A. Doremus, George Doremus and A. O. Zabriskie, was proved Oct. 28, 1843; she gave her wearing apparel to her daughter Mary, and all the rest of her estate to her six surviving children.²

IV. Antje, bap. Jan. 15, 1757.

Joris-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Marregrietje Tytsoort had children:

I. Marritjen, b. March 15, 1748.

II. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 30, 1750.

III. Joris, b. March 27, 1765;³ d. at Paramus, June 14, 1830.

Hindrik-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Egge Van Houten had children:

I. Joris, b. March 21, 1757; m. 1st, Jannetye Ryerson (dau. of Theunis Ryerson and Marritye Ryerson⁴), Dec. 30, 1783; 2d, Antye Retan, b. and l. in the Bogt, Jan. 8, 1792; he d. in Paterson, Feb. 28, 1823; in 1829 she was living in Broadway, near Paterson. He was a farmer, at Preakness. Although he sympathized with the British during the Revolution, and was compelled to share the evil fortunes of the Refugees, fleeing to New York (where he is said to have owned property at Bowling Green), he seemed to have regained the good will of his old neighbors, and was permitted to marry and settle down among them soon after the war. On Nov. 7, 1789, Henry Kip, of Preakness, sold to George H. Doremus, of the same place, for £107, a tract of six acres at Preakness. On March 3, 1808, Nicholas Kip and Henry Kip conveyed to George Doremus, for \$2,500, several tracts of land at Preakness: 1st, 40 acres; 2d, 8 acres; 3d, the homestead of Nicholas Kip on Singack brook and the main road, 28.28 acres; 4th, the saw-mill lot, 4½ acres.⁵

II. Jan, b. cir. 1759; m. Nence (Antye, Ann) Ryerson (dau. of Theunis Ryerson and Marritye Ryerson¹). At the time of his marriage he lived at Preakness, but on April 8, 1786, he and his wife Nancy conveyed to Henry Kip, of the same place, six acres of land at Preakness, "where the roads meet."⁶ He probably then removed to a farm derived by his wife from her father, at Haledon, the homestead of the late Robert Bridge, and lived there until 1796. He and his wife sold this place, containing 12.4 acres, May 8, 1810, to Peter Van Allen.⁷ He was a farmer, and perhaps ran a mill occasionally. By deed dated May 3, 1796, he bought from his mother-in-law, for £630, Lot No. 5, 74½ acres, lying east of the present Marion street, and extending from Doremus street northwesterly to the mountain. It is not unlikely that he kept a public house for a few years on this tract. Having sold the farm, April 24, 1801,⁸ he returned to Preakness. He bought from William Colfax, Jan. 20, 1809, for \$300, a tract of 30 acres of wood-

land, near the present quarry on the new High Mountain road; he sold 20 acres of the tract to his brother-in-law, Theunis T. Ryerson, Jan. 28, 1811, for \$200.¹ He was sometimes called John H. Doremus.

III. Catrina, b. Jan. 24, 1764; m. Hendrick Kip. Issue: 1. Leya, b. Oct. 29, 1786; 2. Marretye, b. Jan. 26, 1788; 3. Egge, b. Sept. 2, 1794; 4. Cristeneu, b. Oct. 27, 1796; d. in inf.; 5. Crestenew, b. Jan. 10, 1798; 6. Henderic, b. Feb. 2, 1800.

IV. Roeliph, b. Nov. 8, 1769; m. Annaatje Doremus, Feb. 5, 1792; he was b. and l. at Perikenis, and she at Wezel; d. in New York, July 2, 1856; she d. in New York, Aug. 19, 1855, aged 84 yrs. One day during the Revolution he and two of his brothers were crossing a river (probably the Hackensack) in a boat, when they were captured by a party of American soldiers who, suspecting the loyalty of the lads, insisted upon carrying them to participate in a flag-raising. On account of his tender years Roeliph was released and at once started for home, dreading what might befall his brothers, and in terror lest he should encounter another band of ruder soldiers. On the road he met a man on horseback, who, seeing his plight, asked him to accompany him to a house near by where he might receive shelter, food and rest, but the terrified boy feared this was only a trap to make him a prisoner once more, and leaving the road took to the woods. He was so exhausted when he reached his grandmother's, at Preakness, that for some time it was necessary to administer nourishment gradually. Ralph Doremus, as he was called, bought from Peter Gerritse and Jane, his wife, April 2, 1805, the mill property, about half a mile west of the present Erie station, at Clifton, now known as Westervelt's mills.² On May 3, 1814, he bought from Gitty Post, of Saddle River, for \$8,000, the land formerly of Michael Vreeland, at Wezel, embracing about 200 acres, together with his lands at Macopin. He carried on a saw mill and a grist mill for about twenty years. On April 20, 1825, he conveyed to Sophia Westervelt, of Saddle River, for \$3,000, his mill property; to his son David, a tract of 48 acres on the west side of the turnpike, and to his son Henry a tract of 45.80 acres on the west side of the turnpike, and 28.38 acres on the road leading from Bloomfield to Paterson. He then removed to Paterson, residing for some years on the west side of Main street, near Smith street, where he and his son Henry had bought in 1822.³ Subsequently, he kept a small grocery, on the northeast corner of Broadway and Washington street. About 1830 he removed to New York. He was large, rotund and jolly, the embodiment of good nature and neighborliness. His friends abbreviated his name to "Rule" Doremus.

¹ Bergen County Trans. Deeds, F, 524; I, 619.

² This mill-site, of seven acres, was conveyed by Gilbert Vanderhoof to Gerrit Gerritse, May 1, 1736. At the time of the conveyance to Doremus, a saw- and grist-mill stood on the tract. It is one of the oldest mill properties in the county, having been continuously occupied as such for one hundred and sixty years, and perhaps much longer.

³ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, D, 68, 239, 373; E, 263, 368, 378-82; G, 117.

¹ Bergen County Wills, D, 41.

² *Ib.*, F, 90.

³ The mother's name is given as Elizabeth Titsoort. ⁴ See p. 316.

⁵ Bergen County Deeds, F, 149; A2, 458.

⁶ Bergen County Deeds, E, 75.

⁷ The Van Houten Manuscripts, 109.

⁸ See p. 233.

V. Hendrick, m. Mawrijte (Marritye) Jacobesse, Dec. 12, 1795; he was b. and l. at Perikenis, and she at Totowa. He acquired considerable property on Main street near Van Houten street.

VI. David, b. July 25, 1775; m. 1st, Sally Romer (b. Dec., 1776, or Jan., 1777, dau. of Jacob Roome and Sarah Speer, who were m. Sept. 11, 1755), at Pompton Plains, Sept. 11, 1797; she d. in childbirth, Jan. 28, 1799; he m. 2d, Phebe Wolcott (b. in Newark, N. J., in 1769, her father having come from Saybrook, Conn.), Jan. —, 1800; she d. Aug. 21, 1811; he m. 3d, Mrs. Sarah Bruen; he d. Feb. 20, 1861; his wid. d. Oct. 13, 1862, in her 81st yr. David Doremus went to Newark about 1791, when a lad of 16 or 17 yrs., and was apprenticed to John P. Crane, as a blacksmith. Having served his time, he set up in business for himself, and in 1799 or 1800 erected an old-fashioned frame dwelling-house, on the east side of Broad street, just south of Grant street, Newark. The building is still standing; it was formerly No. 35 Broad street. Adjacent was his blacksmith shop. About 1837 he built a new house, at No. 70 Halsey street, which he thenceforth occupied until his death. In 1814 he began dealing in hardware (or "iron-mongery," as it was called) and dry-goods, a not unusual combination, in which he continued until about 1830, when he retired from business.¹ He was active in the organization of the first fire engine company in Newark, about 1800. In 1812 he was elected one of the surveyors of the highways. The confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen was frequently shown by his selection for various positions requiring the exercise of judgment and business sagacity.² He was one of the first trustees of the Second Presbyterian church, chosen Jan. 12, 1811, and served that church zealously, as trustee and as elder, for many years and up to the time of his death. His will, dated Jan. 13, 1858, was proved March 7, 1861. Executors—William A. Myer, Joseph N. Tuttle, and his son-in-law, John Duncan.³

VII. Marya, bap. Dec. 25, 1777.

VIII. (prob.) Helmigh, d. at Bergen, Feb. 7, 1778.

Cornelis-Hendrick-Cornelis Doremus and Annatje Van Rype had children:

I. Lca, m. Pieter Vreeland (b. June 9, 1732, son of Hartman-Dirk Vreeland and Lea Peterse), April 17, 1763; he d. prior to 1801, intestate. Issue: 1. Cornelius, b. Nov. 2, 1763; m. Dautye Vanderhoof; 2. Dirck, b. July 26, 1768; prob. d. young; 3. Annaatje (twin with Dirck), b. July 26, 1768; m. Peter-Lourens Ackerman, Aug. 28, 1788; 4. Pieter, bap. May 2, 1779; d. young.⁴

II. Hendrick, m. Catharina (Tryntje) Terhune, m. 1, Jan. 8, 1771. He lived on the ancestral farm on the Wesel road. He and his wife conveyed to Paul Rutan, of Newark township, Feb. 9, 1799, for £225, a tract of 36 acres at the Notch; Rutan and Martha his wife conveyed

the same, April 21, 1808, for £168, to George Van Iderstine, of New Barbadoes.¹ His will, dated Sept. 11, 1800, witnessed by John I. Vreeland, Abraham A. Hopper and Abraham Willis, was proved March 13, 1805. He devised to his son Cornelius, "the homestead I now dwell in with the breadth of my land as the lines now run from Passaick river extending westwardly until it comes to the first cleared field on the west side of a swamp called the Slank," containing 114 acres; also a wood-lot at the foot of Wesel Mountain, 15 acres (west of Main street); to sons Albert and Hessel, when they should come of age, the residue of the real estate, to be divided between them; to son Cornelius, "my Dutch Bible a little Negro Boy named York A Gun I got of my Father all my Horses, Oxen Waggon Harness fanning Mill and all and singular my farming utensils and one Corner Cobberd;" to daughters Nautje, wife of Roelof Doremus, Mary, wife of Cornelius Van Blarcom, Tiny and Lea, \$175 each; Cornelius to give Nautje and Mary each a set of curtains of the value of \$11.19 each—so precise was the testator; his wife Caty to have the whole estate during widowhood. Executors—Cornelius Vreeland and Cornelius P. Vreeland.²

Hessel-Hendrick-Cornelis Doremus and Geesie Westervelt had children (bap. at Paramus):

I. Annaatie, b. Nov. 4, 1750; m. Peter Hopper; d. 1838; he d. 1818, aged 70 yrs.

II. Feytje, m. John Hopper. Issue: 1. Geesje; 2. Henry; 3. Hessel, m. Ann Dey; she d. Oct. 18, 1844, aged 71 yrs.; 4. Catrina, b. April 7, 1774; 5. Andries, b. Sept. 28, 1777; 6. Anna; 7. Antie.

III. Hendrick, b. April 10, 1754; m. Marregrietye Hennion (b. May 30, 1759); d. Sept. 4, 1833; she d. Jan. 19, 1847, at the residence of her son Henry, at Pacquanac. He lived on the Wagaraw farm, but in his later years removed to Pacquanac and there died. His will, dated June 10, 1830, witnessed by Abraham Ryerson, George A. Ryerson and Peter R. Ryerson, was proved Sept. 17, 1833. He gave his wife Margaret \$200, together with bed, bedding, etc., and "the use of one half of my dwelling house where I now live;" to grandson, Henry I. Doremus, three lots of the homestead farm adjoining George L. Ryerson, the second lot adjoining Cornelius Mandeville and the Pequannock river; to son Hessel, 16½ acres on Berry's creek; also tract of 12 acres at the Goffle, adjoining Thomas Terhune; also "all that my farm and plantation whereon I formerly lived and whereon my said son Hessel now lives;" to son Henry, jun., the residue of lands and real estate.³

Hendrik-Hendrick-Cornelis Doremus and Annaetje Van Rype had child:

I. Hendrick, bap. July 5, 1747.

Fifth Generation.

Cornelis-Cornelis-Cornelis-Cornelis Doremus and Rachel Brower had children:

¹ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, A, 317; B, 235.

² Essex County Wills, A, 51.

³ Bergen County Wills, D, 374.

¹ For some of the foregoing facts relative to Mr. Doremus' business career, the writer is indebted to an article in the Newark *Sunday Call*, for May 14, 1893.

² Newark Town Records, 255, 259, 260.

³ Essex County Wills, M, 433.

⁴ See pp. 127, 131.

I. Johannes, b. Nov. 6, 1773. By deed, Dec. 16, 1805, Peter T. Doremus conveyed to John C. Doremus, a tract of land at Caldwell, "being the one-seventh of the farm late of Thomas Doremus, deceased, of Peckamin river, as divided by commissioners, which said seventh was allotted to Aaltje, who sold the same to Peter," etc.¹

II. Catharine, b. Jan. 13, 1779; m. Pieter T. Doremus, of Cedar Grove.

Ekbart-Cornelis-Cornelis Doremus and Geesje Jacobusse had children:

I. Elsje, b. Sept. 19, 1779; m. Garret Yorks; d. Jan. 15, 1875; he was b. April 16, 1777; d. April 11, 1847. Issue: 1. Cornelius, b. Dec. 7, 1812; m. Abby Jane Wells; d. July 6, 1888; she was b. July 23, 1825; d. Aug. 11, 1879; 2. Lidia, m. William Van Ness, of Fairfield; 3. ———, m. ——— Crane, of Montclair.

II. Cornelius, b. June 6, 1791; m. Aeltje Jacobus. His will, dated Aug. 11, 1841, witnessed by Joseph S. Dodd, Elias Vreeland and Jacob H. Jacobus, was proved Oct. 30, 1841. He gave his whole estate to his wife during widowhood; his son James "to be brought up in habits of industry and sobriety," and to have the estate after his mother's death. Issue: 1. Garret, d. aged about 12 yrs.; 2. James, d. about 1892; he is said to have been a young man of exemplary character, but having formed an attachment which was unreciprocated, after the marriage of the young lady he was very much depressed and became feeble-minded. He boarded with his relative, Cornelius Supener, at Cedar Grove.

III. Eleanor, m. Francis R. Post. Major Post, as he was called, lived near the top of the mountain, at Cedar Grove. His dau. m. Cornelius Supener, who d. Aug. 16, 1889, in his 80th yr.

Johannis-Cornelis-Cornelis-Cornelis Doremus and Margrietje Van Rypen had child:

I. Garret, b. Dec. 27, 1791.

Pieter-Cornelis-Cornelis-Cornelis Doremus and Hannah Norwood had children:

I. Elizabeth (Batty), b. Nov. 12, 1794; d. Aug. 28, 1876, unm. She was only about four feet high.

II. Elsje, m. George (son of John) Personette, of Cedar Grove; d. in 1863, aged 66 yrs.; he d. 1855. Issue: 1. Jane, m. Joseph Gould Jacobus; d. Sept. 9, 1858, aged 39 yrs., 17 days (children—1. Frank, d. May 3, 1857, aged one yr., 6 mos.; 2. Edward, d. June 7, 1858, aged 4 mos.; 3. Lou; 4. Elijah); 2. Amzi, d. aged 9 or 10 yrs.; 3. Harriet, m. Isaac Munson Jacobus; she was b. in her grandfather, Pieter Doremus's, house, at Cedar Grove.

III. Cornelis, b. April 12, 1799; d. Aug. 8, 1862, unm. He is buried at Cedar Grove. He lived in the house built by his father, at Cedar Grove. The will of Cornelius P. Doremus, of Caldwell (township), dated July 30, 1862, witnessed by Patrick Marley and Aaron McCloud, of Cedar Grove, was proved Oct. 21, 1862. He directed his executors to sell his whole estate, pay \$300 to his sister, Rachel Benjamin; invest the residue and pay the interest to his

sister Elizabeth during her life, and after her death to divide the same among his three sisters—Rachel Benjamin, Elcy Personette and Catharine Sloat. Executors—David H. Doremus, of Paterson, and Stephen Personette, of Verona.¹

IV. Rachel, b. Sept. 11, 1802; m. 1st, Thompson Brokaw; he d. 1833; she m. 2d, ——— Benjamin; d. Jan. 15, 1890, at Cedar Grove. Issue:

i. Theodore, d. in inf.

ii. Edwin, d. in inf.

iii. Catharine, b. Aug. 23, 1829; m. John C. Coe, of Paterson, Jan. 6, 1848; d. Dec. 30, 1891. Children:

1. Ada, m. 1st, George Cosgrove; 2d, Thomas H. Peirce. Issue (by her first husband): Eugene.

2. Edward Pye, m. Kate Goldsmith, of Haverstraw.

V. Catharine, b. Oct. 29, 1808; m. Isaac Sloat; d. Jan. 28, 1880; he was b. Jan. 27, 1814; d. Aug. 15, 1875. Issue: 1. Lavinia, m. Joseph Ferguson; 2. Theodore, m. Hester Ann Van Ness; 3. Emma, she lives in the old Pieter Doremus house, at Cedar Grove.

John-Abraham-Johannes-Cornelis Doremus and Jannetje ——— had children (bap. at Paramus):

I. Abraham, b. Oct. 3, 1771; m. Ellen ———.

II. Anderis, b. Sept. 4, 1776; m. Abigail (b. Nov. 4, 1769, dau. of David and Rachel) Hopper, of Saddle River; d. Feb. 28, 1816; she m. 2d, Henry Bush; she d. March 13, 1827.

III. Jacobus, m. Maria Goetschius, Dec. 10, 1797. He was called James Duramus. He removed from Masonicus to Hempstead, Rockland county, N. Y., and by deed Sept. 6, 1825, conveyed to Abraham Doremus, of Franklin township, two tracts in Franklin, one of 34 acres, for \$850, and another of 45½ acres, for \$1130. Abraham reconveyed the same premises, Jan. 29, 1827.² James returned to Masonicus, where he made his will, June 2, 1851, proved March 27, 1857. He gave his wife, Polly, the "old homestead farm," 45 acres, for life, and after her death, his son, Joseph Doremus, to have the west part of the farm, and his daughter Hannah the east part.³ His wife's will, dated Oct. 17, 1851, was proved Dec. 17, 1851. She gave to her granddaughter, Sarah Goetschius Doremus, all her "estate in the town of Ramapo, Rockland county, supposed to be about 15 acres."⁴

IV. Johannes, bap. Sept. 23, 1781, at Schraalenburgh.

David-Cornelis-Johannis-Cornelis Doremus had children:

By his first wife (Jane Harty):

I. Rachel, b. March 7, 1774; m. Daniel Bensen (bap. Dec. 25, 1771, son of Johannes Bensen and Rebecca Demarest), Nov. 29, 1795. Issue: 1. Rebecka, b. June 8, 1796; m. ——— Kiersted, and removed to Madison, Wis.; 2. Davit, b. April 17, 1798; m. Tiney Pier, near Caldwell; 3. Johannis, b. July 25, 1800; 4. Jannetye, b. Sept. 13, 1802; 5. Gerret, b. Feb. 9, 1805; d. in inf.; 6. Cornelus, b. May

¹ Essex County Wills, N, 99.

² Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, O, 325; P, 289.

³ Bergen County Wills, G, 117.

⁴ *Ib.*, G, 677.

¹ Essex County Trans. Deeds, A, 235.

12, 1807; d. young; 7. Garret, b. July 31, 1810; d. young; 8. Peter, b. Aug. 26, 1812; d. unm.

II. Michael, b. Nov. 9, 1775; m. Anna Barbara (Polly) Zich (Zeek). He lived at Lower Preakness, on or near the Newark and Pompton turnpike, on lands derived under his father's will, and to which he added by small purchases, as by deed May 4, 1804, from Henry B. Speer, for $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, adjoining land sold by Speer to David Doremus.¹ He was still living there in 1817. He erected a saw-mill, which he carried on for some years.

By his second wife (Sarah Drummond):

III. Cornelius, b. April 22, 1779.

By his third wife (Elizabeth Van Houten):²

IV. A son, b. Oct. 4, 1782; d. Oct. 7, 1782.

V. Sarah, b. Sept. 7, 1783; m. Samuel Taylor, July 10, 1802; grandfather of Samuel Taylor, clerk of Bergen county, 1880-95.

VI. John, b. March 4, 1785; d. June 5, 1786.

VII. Mary, b. June 4, 1787; m. Andrew Horn. They lived at Chestnut Ridge, Bergen county, and afterwards removed to Rockland county. Ch., Joseph; he had a grist-mill at Scotland, Rockland county.

VIII. John, b. Dec. 31, 1789; m. Eleanor Morris, June 9, 1811. He lived at Preakness until about 1820, when he removed to New York city. Ch., Eliza Jane, m. John Clark-son; d. in Paterson.

IX. Jane, b. April 30, 1792; m. John Speer, and lived in East Newark.

X. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 19, 1795; m. Garret Demarest, and lived at Schraalenburgh. Issue: 1. John; 2. Abraham; 3. David; 4. Margaret.

XI. David, b. Sept. 19, 1799 (more than seven and a half months after his father's decease); m. Ellen (Lena, b. Nov. 23, 1801, dau. of Marcellus-Helmigh Post and Judich Evertse), Dec. 2, 1820; d. Feb. 7, 1856; she d. Aug. 11, 1877. His mother having married a second time, David did not get along well with his stepfather. So, when only eleven years old, he went to Newark and was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade. Completing his apprenticeship in five years, at the age of sixteen he set up for himself, and plied his trade with such diligence and success, that in eight years he was able to buy a small tract of land at the present Athenia, by deed dated Jan. 24, 1824, from Henry Jacobus, for \$575, for six acres. Settling here, he worked at his trade for a few years longer, and also tilled his land, to which he added by subsequent purchases from time to time, until he had quite a farm.³ He was known as David D. Doremus. He lived in Acquackanonk township, about half a mile northwest from the present Athenia station on the Paterson and Newark railroad. By his will, dated Nov. 13, 1855, proved March 15, 1856, he devised his homestead to his son Andrew.⁴

¹ Bergen County Deeds, T, 234.

² Elizabeth Van Houten m. 2d, Hendrick T. Spier, widr., April 12, 1807; d. Dec. 11, 1822.

³ Essex County Transcribed Deeds, F, 391; H, 631; K, 413, 497; M, 96, 67.

⁴ Passaic County Wills, B, 94.

Jacob-Cornelis-Johannes-Cornelis Doremus and Jacomijntje Van Houten had children (bap. at Totowa):

I. Piter, b. Nov. 17, 1785; removed to New York city.

II. Ragel, b. July 24, 1792.

III. Cornelus, b. July 20, 1794.

IV. Jacob, b. Dec. 28, 1797; removed to New York. He was known as Jacob I. Doremus. Administration on his father's estate was granted to him, Nov. 15, 1823. He was a blacksmith, having his shop in Chrystie street, New York, in 1841.

Abraham--Cornelis--Johannes--Cornelis Doremus and Elisabeth Francisco had children:

I. Cornelis, b. March 11, 1783.

II. Antye, b. Nov. 16, 1785.

III. Hendrick, b. Nov. 19, 1787.

IV. Rachel, b. Sept. 9, 1789; d. in inf.

V. Marya, b. Aug. 2, 1791.

VI. Catalyntje, b. March 24, 1793.

VII. Margaret, b. July 20, 1795.

VIII. Barent, b. Aug. 5, 1797.

IX. Rachel, b. Aug. 26, 1799.

Cornelius-Cornelis-Johannes-Cornelis Doremus had children:

I. Gerrit.

II. Rachel.

These children were both idiots. Under authority of a special act of the Legislature, of March 5, 1828, the Morris county orphans' court appointed Catharine Doremus guardian of these two children of Cornelius C. Doremus, deceased; she, by will dated June 6, 1846, proved June 10, 1847, appointed Stephen Fairchild executor in trust for these unfortunates.¹

Hendricus-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Margrietje Van Winkel had children:

I. Cornelis, m. Styntje (dau. of Simeon I.) Van Riper, June 10, 1787; he was b. at Wachehaw, and she at Slooterdam, where both lived; d. Jan. 26, 1831. He was a tanner and currier by trade; by deed April 4, 1790, he bought from John G. Leake a tract of several acres in the Secaucus patent, and soon after removed thither, settling at the "Three Pigeons," now New Durham. He continued to ply his trade as a tanner and currier, and shoemaker, for some time. Subsequently, he kept tavern; then he started a general country store, adding a hay-scale also. Issue: 1. Maragrietje, b. Aug. 24, 1788, d. unm.; 2. Antje, b. Nov. 10, 1791; m. John Van Wagenen (b. July 27, 1785, son of Jacob Van Wagenen), of Bergen, Dec. 31, 1812; he d. Sept. 7, 1827; 3. Lea, d. unm.; 4. Simeon, d. unm.; 5. Penelope (twin with Simeon), m. and lost her husband in about a year.

II. Preyntie (Penelope, Pine), b. Aug. 4, 1761; m. Andries (Andrew) Cadmus, Nov. 20, 1784; d. March 1, 1844; he d. July 28, 1820, aged 66 yrs., 4 mos., 8 days; she was b. at Wachehaw, l. at Slooterdam; he was b. and l. at Slooterdam. Issue: 1. Fytje, b. Dec. 13, 1785; d. Feb. 1, 1869;

¹ Session Laws, 1828, p. 138; Morris County Administrations, B, 21; Morris County Wills, F, 195.

2. Hendrick, b. March 10, 1788; 3. Margrietje, b. June 30, 1791; 4. Johannes, b. Feb. 3, 1794; 5. Geertje, b. Jan. 3, 1797; 6. Priscilla, b. Dec. 19, 1799; 7. Jannetje, b. April 28, 1802; 8. Pieter, b. April 21, 1806.

III. Simeon, b. Sept. 11, 1765; m. Jaue Dey (b. March 27, 1774, dau. of Thomas Dey and Abigail Lewis), Oct. 17, 1789; d. June 14, 1849; she d. July 29, 1847. Simeon lived at Two Bridges. By deed, April 5, 1803, he bought from John Dey and Jane, his wife, for \$1,172.50, a tract of 67 acres in the Pequannock patent, whereon he afterwards resided.¹

IV. Pieter, m. Lena (Elenor) Berry (dau. of William Berry, of Carlstadt), Nov. 26, 1796; d. Sept. 12, 1838, aged 70 yrs., 6 mos., 28 days; she d. Jan. 5, 1852, aged 75 yrs., 9 mos., 27 days. He was b. at Wechauw, eight years before the Revolution, and retained many vivid recollections of those days. The marching of the French army past his father's house made a deep impression on his youthful mind, the more so as he and his brother Simeon set out a churn of buttermilk on the roadside, and dispensed the refreshing beverage to the thirsty soldiers at the modest price of a penny a drink. He was fourteen years old when his father removed to Slooterdam. He lived in the house there which had been his father's, until his own death.

V. Antje, d. aged about 70 yrs., unm.; after the family removed to Slooterdam she lived always in the old house; she is buried on the Wesel road.

VI. Marritje, bap. March 22, 1773; m. Gerrit G. Geritse, April 17, 1791; d. Sept. 6, 1864, aged 92 yrs.; he d. March 26, 1852, aged 85 yrs., 3 mos., 9 days. They are buried in the Van Horn cemetery, Slooterdam. Issue: 1. Gerrit, b. Nov. 5, 1791; m. — Bogert; 2. Rachel, b. Oct. 15, 1794; m. Cornelius Schoonmaker, of Esopus; 3. Marragrietje, b. Jan. 1, 1797; m. Cornelius Post, Aug. 17, 1813; he lived some distance below Slooterdam; he was called Captain Post, as he navigated vessels upon the Passaic river; 4. Hendrick, b. Aug. 30, 1799; m. Jane Van Houten; he lived on Hamburg avenue, near Garrison street; 5. Cornelius, b. Nov. 24, 1801; m. Jace-mintye (Jemima, b. Feb. 23, 1803, dau. of Cornelius) Van Blarcom; d. Feb. 11, 1858; she d. May 20, 1852, aged 49 yrs.; 6. Gerrebrant, b. Nov. 19, 1805; d. young, unm.; 7. Simeon, b. Nov. 19, 1809; m. Margaret Terhune; she d. Jan. 21, 1854, aged 45 yrs.; 8. John, d. Sept. 11, 1819, aged 6 yrs., 2 mos., 3 days; 9. Ann Maria, b. Sept. 17, 1820.

VII. Geertye (Charity), b. Aug. 22, 1775; m. Johannis Van Riper, March 11, 1798; they removed to the Genessee country about 1825.²

VIII. Margrietje (Peggy), b. Nov. 13, 1778; m. Thomas Cadmus, Nov. 17, 1799. Issue: 1. Abraham, b. Oct. 5, 1800; m. Margaret Van Horn; d. Sept. 12, 1853; she d. Aug. 19, 1881, aged 72 yrs., 7 mos., 19 days; 2. Margrietje, b. Feb. 2, 1803; m. Richard Van Riper; 3. Helmich, b. Aug. 14, 1805; d. in inf.; 4. Henderic, b. Dec. 17, 1806; m. Sally Ann Stag; 5. Cathalyntje, b. April 26, 1808; m.

John Post, a blacksmith, living below Garfield; 6. Helmich, b. Oct. 2, 1810; m. 1st, Mary Terhune; 2d, Sally Ann Parrott, wid.; 7. Cornelius, b. Aug. 23, 1813; m. Eliza Vreeland; 8. Maria, m. Cornelius Doremus, who lived many years in Fair street; 9. Ann, b. June 7, 1819; m. John Vereance, from Rutherford, and settled between Geneva and Waterloo, N. Y.; 10. Peter, b. Nov. 25, 1821; d. in inf.; 11. Peter, b. Sept. 28, 1824; m. Eliza Hopper, and removed to Passaic, where his dau. m. Henry K. Coddington, a lawyer, then of Passaic, but now (1896) of Newark.

IX. Hendrick, b. March 21, 1781; m. Peggy Bertholf; d. May 17, 1808. He was called Henry H. Doremus. By his will, dated May 6, 1808, witnessed by Simeon, Henry and Peter Doremus, proved June 25, 1808, he gave his wife Peggy a "Bed and Bedding and set of curtains, close press and Spinning wheel one Set of Silver tea Spoons Three pictures by the name of faith hope and charity and the remainder of my personal estate to be . . . sold at public sale . . . and all over plus moneys to be appropriated to the bringing up of my son Hiles."¹ This is about the first will of any resident in this vicinity that makes special mention of pictures as subjects of bequests. His wid. m. 2d, Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Polifly. Hendrick had but one child: Giles Bartholf, d. May 6, 1822, aged 15 yrs., 10 mos., 9 days; he was a hunchback.

X. Susanna (Sukey), b. Nov. 18, 1783; m. John Ernis, April 1, 1804. He was a shoemaker, tanner and currier, and learned his trade with his future father-in-law. He removed to New York. Issue: 1. Hendrick Doremus, b. March 25, 1807; 2. Ellener Ann, b. Feb. 2, 1811; d. July 26, 1815; 3. James; 4. Henry; 5. John; 6. Thomas, a carpenter, went to Elizabeth; 7. Mary, twin with Thomas.

Thomas-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Rachel Spier had children:

I. Cornelius, b. Feb. 16, 1765; m. Lena (Eleanor) dau. of Anthony Mandeville and Willempye Van Houten 2; d. Nov. 8, 1859; she d. Dec. 27, 1846, aged 75 yrs., 11 mos., 2 days. He was a farmer, of superior intelligence and refinement, and lived at Doremustown, in the building formerly occupied as the parsonage of the Montville Reformed church, and was an elder in that church for many years. Being ten years old at the beginning of the Revolution, and having a retentive memory, he preserved a vivid recollection of many an incident of those trying days. While Washington was quartered at his father's house he sometimes went out hunting, and Cornelius went with him, to carry his game-bag. He said it was the General's custom at nine o'clock in the evening to place his Bible upon a stand, read a chapter, and offer prayer. This stand is now in the possession of the descendants of his brother Francis. He was wont to relate, moreover, that when Washington was leaving his father's house, he took his hand to bid him good-bye, and said: "Cornelius, you are a good boy. Always mind your father, and speak the truth." He also recollected the enthusiasm evoked

¹ Bergen County Wills, A, 206.

² Willempye was b. May 9, 1739, dau. of Adrian-Peter Van Houten and Angenietje Boogaard. See p. 244.

¹ Bergen County Deeds, Q, 381.

² See pp. 165, 173.

among the American soldiers by the arrival of casks of gold sent us from France. Even in his later years he could sing French songs, and repeat sentences in that tongue, which he had learned from the French soldiers encamped on his father's farm. It is said of him that he had "a lovely disposition, was a kind neighbor, religious and patriotic, the possessor of a fine tenor voice, and no social gathering in his neighborhood was considered complete without him." One day, when past threescore and ten, he drove from Doremustown to Slooterdam, to talk with his cousin Peter about "old times." What a charming picture of his old age is given by one of his granddaughters, in a letter to the writer: "I am the youngest of my parents' nine children, and the one whom dear grandpa used to call his 'little agent,' as it was my privilege to lead him to family prayers, point out the verses he would read in turn; to sit next him at table, and ask him his preference; to lead him to church, carrying his ear-trumpet; to brush his beautiful silver hair, and to minister to him in various ways. I was devotedly attached to him; he had the loveliest disposition. When I was a very little girl, grandfather bought me a rocking-chair, and I would sit near him by his wood fire, while he taught me Dutch songs." Few persons living to be more than ninety years of age have left behind them such pleasant memories to those who knew them. After the death of his wife he made his home with his son Thomas, in New York, and died in that city. He and his wife are buried at Pompton Plains.

II. Franssoes, b. Aug. 14, 1768; d. Sept. 3, [1785].

III. Annatye, b. Oct. 17, 1770; m. John Van Riper, of the Wesel road; d. Sept. 30, 1796. Ch., Hendrick, b. June 14, 1795; he removed to the West.

IV. Petres, b. Oct. 19, 1773; m. Susanna (b. Jan. 29, 1767, dau. of Roelof Jacobus, and wid. of Nicholas) Jones; d. Oct. 5, 1846; she d. Jan. 15, 1840. He and his wife are interred in a family burying ground at Wayne. They lived in a stone house at Mountain View, now surrounded by brick-yards. In his day he carried on farming. He was intelligent, companionable and genial in his intercourse with others.¹

V. Benjamin, b. Dec. 22, 1781; m. Jane Van Blarcom (dau. of Peter Van Blarcom, of Paramus), and lived at Doremustown. He d. Jan. 4, 1828. Administration on his estate was granted Feb. 2, 1828, to his widow, Jane Doremus.²

VI. Johannes, b. Jan. 17, 1785; m. Elisabeth Berry, Jan. 14, 1804; d. June 26, 1828; she was b. May 22, 1784; d. April 3, 1864. His will, dated April 9, 1828, was proved Aug. 12, 1828.³

VII. Fransoes, b. Aug. 20, 1787, at Montville; m. 1st, Phoebe Smith (b. March 2, 1789), Dec. 24, 1808; she d. Dec. 10, 1814, and was buried in St. Mark's church yard, New York city; 2d, Eliza De Hart (b. March 28, 1791,

dau. of Isaac Canfield and Margaret Caldwell, the latter being a dau. of the Rev. James Caldwell, the "Fighting Parson," of Springfield, N. J.) Canfield, of Morris Plains, Aug. 5, 1815; d. at Palisades, N. Y. Sept. 12, 1876; she d. Feb. 3, 1866. Francis Doremus was a merchant, in New York, and had the misfortune to be burnt out twice, the second time most disastrously, in the great fire of 1835. He served as adjutant on the staff of Col. J. Ward, in the New York militia, in the war of 1812. He was of a sweet disposition, beloved by all his family, and respected by all who knew him. He was a finely-educated man, and mingled in the first literary circles of the metropolis, counting such men as William Cullen Bryant among his intimate friends.

Pieter-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Marritje Dey had children:

I. Cornelius, m. Jane Dehart; d. April 2, 1819, aged 47 yrs., one mo., 13 days; she d. Dec. 20, 1825, aged 49 yrs., 9 mos., one day. Cornelius was duck-shooting one day on the Big Piece, at Pompton Plains, when his gun went off accidentally, the charge lodged in his leg, and before assistance could be procured he bled to death. Administration was granted on his estate, June 17, 1819, to John Ball, jun., and Ezekiel Howell. He was a farmer, at Beavertown. By sundry conveyances, from 1797 to 1813, Cornelius P. Doremus acquired 125 acres of land in Pequannock township.¹

II. Richard Dey, b. Jan. 8, 1774; m. Mary (b. Dec. 15, 1776, dau. of Garret) Jacobus, March 11, 1797. About 1805 he removed to Romulus, N. Y.

III. Sara, b. Sept. 8, 1777; m. 1st, Francis Speer; 2d, ——— Debow. Ch. (by her first husband), Rachel, b. July 26, 1807.

IV. Jacob, b. Jan. 14, 1781; m. Esther Dey. Some of his descendants removed to Parma, Mich.

V. Maria, b. March 9, 1784; m. Henry S. Berry (b. Jan. 18, 1779), Jan. 2, 1802. Issue: 1. Eliza, b. March 20, 1805; d. young; 2. Catharine, b. Oct. 21, 1804; d. Feb. 14, 1867, unm.; 3. Peter, b. Oct. 14, 1806; d. Feb. 14, 1867, unm.; 4. Maria, d. in inf.; 5. Susanna, b. July 16, 1810; m. William Faker; 6. Samuel, b. July 29, 1812; d. in inf.; 7. Jacob, b. Sept. 30, 1814; m. Emily Hosford, Nov. 15, 1846; 8. John, b. Feb. 6, 1817; m. Elisabeth Bryant, July 7, 1842; 9. Samuel, b. Aug. 6, 1819; m. Sarah Wyckoff, Dec. 25, 1845; 10. Henry, b. Nov. 27, 1821; m. Eliza Wyckoff, June 27, 1847; 11. William, b. April 6, 1824; m. Rachel Murray, June 23, 1859; 12. Mary, b. March 15, 1828; m. Levi Hodge, Aug. 4, 1850.

VI. Peter, b. Feb. 17, 1787, at or near Beavertown; about 1807 he removed to Cranetown (now Montclair), and there m. 1st, Rhoda (dau. of Deacon Joseph) Crane, Oct. 3, 1810; d. 1857; she d. Feb. 28, 1841, aged 50 yrs., 2 mos., 11 days; he m. 2d, Susan Harrison, b. 1790; she d. 1854. Administration on his estate was granted to his son, Joseph, Aug. 6, 1857.

Johannis-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus had children:

¹ Owing to certain special devices made to the children of Peter T. Doremus, by his will, it was found impracticable to partition the estate, and the aid of the Court of Chancery had to be invoked. The case is reported in 8 N. J. Equity Reports, 536.

² Morris County Administrations, B, 6.

³ Morris County Wills, C, 425.

¹ Morris County Deeds, Z, 144-150; U, 469.

By his first wife (Sarah Mandeville):

I. Cornelius, b. Feb. 24, 1776; m. Caty DeHart, Oct. 28, 1800. He lived near Horseneck, and there died about 1835. He was called "Kanaup" Doremus. Issue: 1. Rachel, b. Dec. 20, 1800; m. 1st, Peter Vreeland; 2d, Aaron Vanderhoff; 2. Sarah, b. Dec. 4, 1802; d. in inf.; 3. Sarah, b. Dec. 13, 1804; m. David Hopper; d. Dec. 25, 1877; 4. Lydia, b. Nov. 29, 1806.

II. Rachel, b. Feb. 27, 1779; m. John Clark, and removed to Western New York.

III. Antje, b. May 23, 1781; m. ——— Dod (?).

IV. Lydia, b. Feb. 25, 1784; m. Jacob Dod; they lived at Beavertown. Issue: 1. Thomas, b. Sept. 7, 1804; d. in inf.; 2. Sara, b. Sept. 12, 1805; 3. Thomas, b. Sept. 14, 1807; 4. John, b. Nov. 10, 1809; 5. Elisabeth, b. Nov. —, 1814; 6. James, b. Sept. 27, 1816.

V. Henry, b. March 29, 1787; m. Polly Van Duyn. He lived at Parsippany, but sold his farm and went to Waterloo, N. Y. Issue: 1. Ann, m. Joseph Parker; both are dec.; 2. John, m. Zobeeda Wrathful; he d. about 1875.

By his second wife (Margaret Cadmus):

VI. James, b. Sept. 18, 1796, at Wachauw; m. Ann (b. Feb. 2, 1799, dau. of John) Parleman, at Montville; d. March 16, 1853; she d. Oct. 31, 1889, aged 90 yrs., 8 mos. He lived at Montville.

VII. Peter, m. Maria, dau. of Abraham Huyler; he lived at Montville. By his will, dated Feb. 3, 1870, proved Oct. 29, 1874, he appointed his wife Maria and Peter R. Kanouse executors.¹ He was called Peter I. Doremus.

VIII. Sarah, m. Henry De Mott, of Parsippany. Issue: 1. Henry, m. and went to New York; 2. John, went to Brooklyn; 3. Margaret, m. Nicholas Jacobus; 4. Garret, m. Sarah Righter.

IX. Lena (Eleanor), b. June 30, 1800; m. Samuel Demarest; d. April 6, 1867. Issue: 1. Sarah Margaret, m. Jacob Romeyn; 2. Caroline, d. young; 3. Mary E., m. Jacob Messler and lives at Boonton; 4. John, lives in Newark.

X. Rebecca, d. unm.

Thomas--Johannes--Thomas--Cornelis Doremus and Sara ——— prob. had child:

I. Cornelis. Cornelius Thos. Johs. Doremus, y. m., b. at Wachauw, l. at Gansegt, m. Marytje Billington, wid., b. and l. at Stone House, Jan. 28, 1781.

Mouritz-Johannes-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Syntje ——— had children:

I. John, b. March 29, 1790; m. Grietje (Margaret) Vanderhoof, May 16, 1812; d. Dec. 25, 1854; she was b. Nov. 12, 1792; d. Oct. 7, 1867. They lived at Fairfield.

II. Henry, d. unm.

Thomas--Golyn--Thomas--Cornelis Doremus and Hester Smith had children:

I. Golyn, b. Feb. 28, 1772; m. Hester Mead (b. Oct. 26, 1777), May 25, 1795; d. June 28, 1841, having been fatally kicked by a horse; his wife d. June 6, 1840. They lived at Jacksonville.

II. Elisabeth, m. Giles (Yellas) A. Mandeville (b. May 3, 1777, son of Anthony Mandeville and Willempje Van Houten), Sept. 30, 1798; d. March 13, 1856, aged 74 yrs.; he d. May 23, 1861. He was a farmer and carpenter, and lived near the Pompton Plains church, in whose burying ground the remains of this venerable pair repose. Issue: 1. Agnes, b. Aug. 14, 1799; m. Simon Van Ness, Nov. 28, 1816; 2. Thomas, b. Feb. 13, 1803; m. Hester B. Secor (b. May 24, 1807), Nov. 10, 1824; d. April 27, 1875; 3. Anthony, b. Dec. 12, 1804; m. Jane (b. June 16, 1811, dau. of Helmah Mandeville), May 27, 1830; 4. Jacob, b. March 26, 1807; m. Susan (b. March 27, 1809, dau. of Helmah) Mandeville, Aug. 26, 1829; d. March 16, 1879; 5. Hester, b. May 7, 1809; m. Dr. William W. Colfax, of Pompton, May 27, 1826; he d. Feb. 28, 1876; 6. Elma, b. May 7, 1809; m. Cornelius Jacobus (b. Aug. 19, 1805), Oct. 9, 1834; 7. Elisabeth, b. Sept. 1, 1812; m. the Rev. Cornelius Blauvelt, May 23, 1833; d. May 14, 1847; he d. 1881; 8. Giles, b. May 12, 1815; m. Elisabeth Bellows; 9. Lucas B., b. April 12, 1817; m. 1st, Margaret Mandeville, Oct. 8, 1837; 2d, Elisabeth (dau. of Gen. Cornelius W.) Mandeville, Dec. 24, 1845; d. about 1875; 10. Leah Ann, b. Nov. 9, 1820; d. May 10, 1844.

III. Jacob, b. Jan. 25, 1777; m. Tryntje (sister of Simon) Van Ness. Administration on his estate was granted to Catherine Doremus, March 20, 1838. He lived at or near Montville.

Pieter-Golyn-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Catrina Van Wagenen had children:

I. Elisabeth, b. Nov. 17, 1779; m. Henry Mead (b. Dec. 19, 1775), Sept. 15, 1798; d. May 18, 1857; he d. Aug. 26, 1848. Issue: 1. Catherine, b. Sept. 10, 1801; m. John E. Cammeyer; d. 1877; they lived in Brooklyn; 2. Eliza, b. Aug. 6, 1804; m. John Quick, in New York city; d. Jan. 10, 1888; 3. John P., b. Oct. 2, 1806; m. Ann Burnett; d. Sept. 7, 1854; they lived in Newark; 4. Henry J., b. July 24, 1809; m. ———, and removed to Louisville, Ky.; 5. Peter Doremus, b. Oct. 6, 1811; m. ———, and lived in Brooklyn; d. Aug. 15, 1887; 6. Caroline Doremus, b. May 1, 1815; m. Jacob Smith, of Bloomsburg, Penn.; d. June 3, 1890; he d. Feb. —, 1896, in his 96th yr.; he was a real estate dealer in New York; 7. Ann Jacobus, b. Sept. 9, 1817; m. Abraham Ryerson, of Pacquanac; she and her husband died the same day, May 13, 1891.

II. Catrina, b. Jan. 3, 1782; d. March 29, 1796.

III. Cornelius, b. Jan. 10, 1784; m. Ann (b. April 4, 1784, dau. of Henry) Van Ness; d. June 5, 1825; she d. Aug. 10, 1835.

IV. Antye, b. March 12, 1786; m. Cornelius Jacobus, Nov. 4, 1810; d. Nov. 30, 1865; he d. s. p., May 12, 1854, aged 69 yrs., one mo. They lived at Belleville.

V. Peter, b. Dec. 6, 1788; m. Margaret Van Ness (b. March 1, 1790, sister of Simon Van Ness), May 6, 1809; d. July 11, 1841; she d. Feb. 25, 1851. Her will, dated Nov. 13, 1850, was proved March 8, 1851.¹ They lived for many years at No. 126 Washington street, Newark.

¹ Morris County Wills, L, 186.

¹ Essex County Wills, I, 488.

VI. Margaret, b. Dec. 10, 1790; m. James Collerd (b. Dec. 18, 1785), Nov. 18, 1809; d. Feb. 12, 1885; he d. Nov. 20, 1861. Issue:

i. John, b. March 10, 1811; m. Eliza Williams, Sept. 16, 1832; d. Sept. 26, 1889; she d. June 25, 1864. Children:

1. Rachel Williams, b. June 16, 1835; m. Otis Allen Fairchild, Sept. 8, 1870.

2. James Raymond, b. Aug. 19, 1838; m. Hester J. Brower, May 29, 1862; d. April 9, 1881. Issue: 1. William Lyndon, b. Sept. 3, 1863; d. Dec. 21, 1865; 2. George Raymond, b. Dec. 26, 1866; m. Mabel Britt, June 1, 1893 (ch., Raymond, b. May 6, 1895); 3. Charlotte Elizabeth, b. Dec. 23, 1869; 4. John Francis, b. May 24, 1873.

3. George Stafford, b. April 27, 1841; d. Dec. 17, 1849.

4. Cornelia Anna, b. May 25, 1845; m. Jesse Bennett, jun., Nov. 28, 1866; he d. June 20, 1885. Issue: 1. John Frederick, b. Dec. 26, 1867; d. July 30, 1874; 2. Anna Eliza, b. March 27, 1872; m. Silas Pierce Cumming, Feb. 21, 1895; 3. Gertrude Evelyn, b. March 11, 1879.

ii. Peter Doremus, b. May 7, 1814; m. Miriam Batson, March 4, 1837; d. in the army, in the war of the Rebellion. Children: 1. David B., m. Annie Vreeland; 2. Charles M.; and five others, all dec., three in childhood.

iii. Catharine, b. Feb. 18, 1818; m. William E. Canfield, March 25, 1837; both dec.

iv. James Henry, b. Sept. 11, 1831; d. in his 12th yr.

VII. Gorline, b. March 1, 1792; m. Nancy Chiterlon. His will, dated March 1, 1873, was proved April 25, 1873.¹ He lived at Bloomfield.

VIII. Geertruy (Gertrude, Gitty, Charity), b. Jan. 14, 1796; m. James N. Jacobus; d. Feb. 7, 1879; they lived at Montville. Issue:

i. Catharine, b. June 13, 1815; m. Nicholas Rogers, Jan. 24, 1839; he d. April 20, 1873. Children:

1. Gertrude, b. Dec. 9, 1845; d. Aug. 18, 1847.

2. Philip S., b. Oct. 5, 1847; m. Eliza Ann Van Riper, Dec. 30, 1868. Ch., Gertrude, b. Aug. 14, 1869; m. Abram Van Houten, June 10, 1891.

ii. Nicholas.

iii. John, b. Oct. 25, 1824; m. Elizabeth De Hart; d. Jan. 1, 1894. Children: 1. Warren N., b. May 1, 1869; d. Feb. 23, 1873; 2. Mary Ann, b. July 25, 1874; m. Walter Jacobus, Jan. 19, 1890; 3. Henry V., b. Oct. 17, 1876; 4. Herbert C., b. July 25, 1882.

iv. Mary Ann, b. Dec. 31, 1830; m. Henry V. Mead, Feb. 5, 1851; she lived at White Hall, and he at Pompton Plains at the time of their marriage. Children: 1. Ida, b. Feb. 24, 1856; d. Feb. 14, 1858; 2. Sarah Elizabeth, b. March 3, 1860; d. Jan. 21, 1861; 3. Anna Gertrude, b. Feb. 12, 1862; m. Louis P. Van Riper, Dec. 17, 1884; 4. Minerva, b. Aug. 9, 1868.

IX. Catrina (Catharine), b. Oct. 6, 1798; m. James Van Duyne; d. Aug. 13, 1873; he d. May 5, 1844, aged 48

yrs., 11 mos., 8 days. They are buried at Fairfield. They lived at Mountain View. Issue:

i. Abraham, m. Catharine Debow; d. Sept. 14, 1874, in his 57th yr. He lived in Newark. Children:

1. Theodore, m. Ella Matilda Bartholf, May 9, 1872. Issue: 1. Milton; 2. Carrie; 3. Nellie.

2. Charles, m. Isabella G. Debow, Sept. 18, 1873. Issue: 1. Florence; 2. Mabel; 3. Lottie, d. Jan. 19, 1892; 4. Alice; 5. Wilmer; 6. Leslie; 7. Walter.

3. I^{da}.

4. Leah, m. the Rev. Cornelius Peterson Ditmars, Dec. 25, 1879. Issue: 1. Ida; 2. Charles. They reside at Niskayuna, N. Y.

ii. Peter D., m. Dorcas Kierstead, Nov. 25, 1846; he d. May 7, 1872, aged 50 yrs.; she d. Dec. 21, 1893, aged 68 yrs. They are buried at Fairfield. Children:

1. Sarah Catharine, m. John A. Pier, Dec. 29, 1869. Issue: 1. Lilian; 2. Frederick; 3. David; 4. Peter Van Duyne; 5. Elsie.

2. James, m. Kate Predmore, Sept. 25, 1879. Ch., Bessie Louise.

3. Dorcas, m. John Kincaid, May 29, 1879.

4. Martha Louisa, d. May 30, 1853, aged one yr., 3 mos., 5 days.

5. Jesse, m. Lilian Hedden, July —, 1878. Issue: 1. Jesse Herbert; 2. Loretta; 3. Lilian.

6. Job, d. June 3, 1855, aged one mo.

7. Giles, m. Ida Van Ness, Nov. 27, 1879. Issue: 1. Florence; 2. Percy Bennett; 3. Helen May; 4. Howard Martin.

8. Annie.

9. Seth, d. Aug. 25, 1861, aged 9 mos.

10. Samuel, d. April 16, 1865, aged 5 mos., 27 days.

iii. Catharine.

iv. Jane, m. Peter M. Doremus, July 2, 1846; he d. March 22, 1878. They lived in Newark.

v. Caroline, m. Peter Tunis Speer (b. June 25, 1825), Oct. 25, 1848; he d. July 23, 1890; they lived in Newark. Issue: 1. Lavina; 2. Carrie; 3. Webster T., b. Nov. 21, 1852; d. Feb. 5, 1860; 4. Julia, b. April 16, 1851; d. Sept. 28, 1851.

vi. Sarah, m. Peter Bowman; they lived at Fairfield. Issue: 1. Sylvester; 2. Webster; 3. Emily.

vii. Giles, m. Harriet Speer, and lived in Newark; d. July 13, 1895, aged 60 yrs., one mo., 25 days. Issue: 1. Grace; 2. Ella; 3. Sophia; 4. Frank; 5. Ruth; 6. Giles.

viii. Henry, m. Margaret Jane Bowman, and lived at Mountain View; d. Dec. 6, 1869, aged 31 yrs., 7 mos., one day; she d. Jan. 22, 1889, aged 44 yrs., — mos., 19 days. Issue: 1. Newton; 2. George.

X. John, b. Dec. 10, 1803; m. Catharine Hopper (b. July 15, 1803), Dec. 23, 1823; d. Aug. 7, 1832. The will of John P. Doremus, of Pequannock, dated Aug. 2, 1832, was proved Aug. 20, 1832. He appointed his wife, Catharine, executrix.¹ She m. 2d, Jacob Van Ness.

Goliue-Thomas-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Catharine

¹ *Ib.*, S. 161. For an account of some litigation over this estate, see 25 N. J. Equity Reports, 122.

¹ Morris County Wills, D, 200.

Farver had one child:

I. Aaltje (Aletta), b. 1792; m. Joseph Personette; d. Jan. 3, 1883; he d. March 19, 1872. Issue:

i. Stephen, b. Nov. 13, 1812; m. Sarah Ann, dau. of William and Phoebe Mandeville, of Orange, Nov. 4, 1835; d. Feb. 3, 1880; she d. April 7, 1865. Having studied medicine, he was licensed as a physician in 1834, and became known as an able and skilful practitioner, in Verona and vicinity. He was a member of the Legislature in 1849-50. Children—1. William H.; 2. Virginia C.; 3. Joseph; 4. Jephthah; 5. Stephen W.; 6. Sarah Alice.

ii. Catharine, b. July 1, 1815; m. David D. Pryme, of Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1833; d. April 9, 1867; he d. Feb. 24, 1846. Children—1. Joseph, b. Oct. —, 1838; d. March 22, 1839; 2. Anna L., b. Oct. 16, 1841; m. Moses Edward (son of Benjamin Helme) Gould, of Paterson, Feb. 11, 1883.

iii. Jephtha Crane, b. Sept. 13, 1821; d. July 27, 1873, unm. He inherited the old Personette homestead at Cedar Grove.

Thomas-Thomas-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Elizabeth Van Houten had children:

I. Marretye, b. Dec. 10, 1788; m. Jephtha Crane (b. July 17, 1780, at Orange), of West Bloomfield, June 12, 1812; d. June 12, 1869; he d. Aug. 23, 1815. Issue: 1. Thomas, b. July 21, 1813; d. Oct. 9, 1814; 2. Jane, m. William McCay, April —, 1834, and lived in Boston, Mass.

II. Cornelius, m. Sarah Harrison; d. Nov. 8, 1875, in his 84th yr.; she d. Sept. 10, 1858, in her 64th yr. They are buried in Rosedale cemetery, Orange.

III. Daniel, b. Aug. 30, 1794; enlisted in the U. S. Navy, during the War of 1812, and never returned home. It was supposed that his vessel was wrecked.

IV. Sarah, b. June 15, 1797; m. John R. Neafie¹ (b. Jan. 3, 1792), June 24, 1814; d. Oct. 15, 1869; he d. Sept. 29, 1867.

¹ Joannes Nevius, the common ancestor in America of those bearing the names of Nevius, Nevjus, Neafie, Nafie, Nafee, Napheys, Neefies, etc., is understood to have been of Huguenot descent. He was b. at Kempen, in the province of Overijssel, Holland. On June 20, 1641, he entered the University of Leyden, after leaving which he resided for a time at Zoellen, in the province of Gelderland. He came to America in 1650 or 1651, and on Nov. 18, 1653, m. Arientje Bleyck, dau. of Cornelis de Potter and Swaantje Jans, of Batavia, in the East Indies. On Dec. 8, 1654, he was chosen Schepen of New Amsterdam, to fill a vacancy, and on Feb. 2, 1655, he took the oath of office for the full term of one year. He held various minor offices subsequently. In 1669 or 1670 he leased the ferry from New York to Brooklyn, and d. at the ferry, in Brooklyn, in May or June, 1672. His wid. m. 2d, Jan Aertsen, in 1674, and d. 1689.

Second Generation.

Joannes Nevius and Arientje Bleyck had children:

I. Johannes, bap. Nov. 8, 1654; d. young.

II. Sara, bap. Aug. 27, 1656; d. young.

III. Cornelis, bap. Sept. 2, 1657; d. in inf.

IV. Marie, bap. Dec. 22, 1658; d. unm.

V. Cornelis, bap. Jan. 19, 1661; m. Agatha Joris (bap. June 12, 1661, dau. of Joris Jacobse Bouman and Trientje Claessen), April 15, 1683; he removed to Staten Island in 1684 or 1685; his will, dated April 27, 1711, was proved May 1, 1712.

VI. Petrus, bap. Feb. 4, 1663; m. Jannetje Roelofse Schenck, June

V. Elisabeth, b. Nov. 26, 1799; m. Aaron Baldwin (b. July 12, 1798); d. Jan. 29, 1875; he d. Dec. 24, 1878. They lived for many years in Newark, but are buried at Bloomfield. Issue: 1. Stephen, removed to California; 2. Joseph, m. ——— Munn, and settled in Newark; 3. Emeline, m. ——— Crane, of Newark.

Pieter-Thomas-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Catharine Doremus had children:

I. Rachel, b. Feb. 9, 1800; m. Nicholas Mandeville; they removed to Pennsylvania.

II. Sally, b. Jan. 31, 1804; m. John Riker. Issue: 1. Peter; 2. Isaac; 3. Emeline, m. John P. Brown, of Newfoundland.

III. Ann, b. Aug. 1, 1806; m. Isaac Stor (b. Oct. 28, 1805, at Bergen), May 8, 1828; d. April 11, 1848. They lived in a small frame house near her father's, on the Newark and Pompton turnpike, at Cedar Grove, near the new Congregational church. Mr. Stor was a local Methodist preacher, and also taught school. Her tombstone, in the Doremus cemetery at Cedar Grove, says that she "fell a sacrifice to the violence of fire on the fatal night of the eleventh of April, 1848, aged 48 yrs., 8 mos." The fire is supposed to have originated from an overheating of the oven. Three of her children lost their lives in the same fire—Jacob, Wesley and Peter. Mr. Stor afterwards married a second time, and removed to the vicinity of Pine Brook, Morris county. Issue:

i. Sarah Catharine, b. March 12, 1829; m. Francis D. Moore, Dec. 4, 1851; he was b. Dec. 6, 1828; d. April 21, 1885. She lives in Newark, and is known as Mrs. Kate Moore. Issue: 1. Francis W., b. June 5, 1853; m. Ella Richards; 2. Anna Augusta, b. Sept. 20, 1855; d. 1860; 3. Lillian, b. July 5, 1859; m. Louis Mickens, of Newark; 4. Henry B., b. June 24, 1865; d. 1866; 5. Jenny Bell, b. Dec. 13, 1868; m. Frank J. McKane, of Newark; they live in New York; 6. Addie Mabel, b. Dec. 24, 1871.

22, 1684; d. April 29, 1740; he lived at Flatlands, L. I. He had eleven children; nine of them grew up, and removed to New Jersey, settling in Somerset and Monmouth counties. Six were sons; they were the progenitors of the Nevius family of that region.

VII. Sara Catarina, bap. Feb. 16, 1665; m. Cornelis Pietersen (Luyster), May 2, 1686.

VIII. Johanna, bap. March 11, 1668; m. Garret Elbertse Stoothof, May 10, 1684.

IX. Catherine, bap. 1670; m. Garret Pieterse Wyckoff.

Third Generation.

Cornelis-Joannes-Nevius and Agatha Joris had children:

I. Joannes, bap. Feb. 17, 1684; d. in inf.

II. Joris, bap. 1686; m. Willempje Borkelo; removed to Bucks county, Pa., about 1730.

III. Johannes, bap. 1688; m. Antje Gerretse (bap. Nov. 13, 1689, dau. of Gerret Gerritsen and Neesje Pieterse), Oct. 9, 1710, at Bergen. About 1720, he removed to Slioterdam, his wife having received from her father a deed, June 10, 1720, for a tract of land there.

IV. Arientje, bap. 1690; m. Gerrit Kroesen, 1710; removed to Bucks county, Pa.

V. Tryntje, m. Johannes Metzlaer; removed to Middlesex county, N. J.

VI. Marytje, bap. June 20, 1700; m. Peter Metzlaer; removed to Middlesex county.

VII. Sarah, m. Bastian Ellis; lived on Staten Island.

VIII. Cornelis, bap. Oct. 22, 1707; d. young.

- ii. Jemima, b. April 26, 1833; m. 1st, Henry W. Baldwin, of Newark; 2d, Charles R. Hopson, of Paterson.
- iii. Jacob, b. March 6, 1831; d. April 11, 1848.
- iv. Wesley P., b. Sept. 23, 1837; d. 1843.
- v. Wesley, b. June 25, 1843; d. April 11, 1848.
- vi. Peter Witten, b. May 8, 1846; d. April 11, 1848.
- IV. Mary (Polly), b. June 26, 1809; m. John May, at Cedar Grove. Issue: 1. William, lives at Little Falls; 2. Mary E., m. Charles R. Hopson, of Paterson, Sept. 27, 1850;¹ 3. Rachel.
- V. Cornelius, b. Dec. 17, 1811; m. 1st, Elizabeth

¹ See p. 271, note.

Fourth Generation.

Johannes-Cornelis-Joannes Nevius and Antje Gerretse had children (the first five b. on Staten Island; the others in Bergen county):

- I. Cornelis, bap. Oct. 23, 1711; m. ———.
- II. Gerrit, bap. July 14, 1713; m. Catalyntje (dau. of Jan) Westervelt.
- III. Echte (Eefin), m. Gerret Pieterse Van Allen.
- IV. Johannes, m. Catharine ———; removed to the Raritan River.
- V. Leeja, b. Jan. 8, 1720; m. Petrus-Martin Nevius.
- VI. Neesje, b. Oct. 22, 1723; m. Dirck Vreeland.
- VII. Pieter, b. Dec. 13, 1724.
- VIII. Elisabeth, b. Oct. 7, 1728.
- IX. Jacobus, b. June 14, 1731; m. Aagje Metzelaer.

Fifth Generation.

Cornelis-Johannes-Cornelis-Joannes Nevius had among other children (prob.):

I. John, m. Helena Dey (dau. of Derrick Dey and Sarah Toers, of Pacquanac), m. 1, June 18, 1762; they lived at Two Bridges. His will, dated July 4, 1793, was proved Jan. 14, 1794. His wid. d. about 1818. He purchased (probably in 1776, from Richard Lake) a tract of land at Two Bridges, and built thereon in 1785, a two-story stone house, on the westerly side of the road, a few rods from the bridge crossing the Passaic river. This house was torn down about 1870. He served as a private in Colonel Theunis Dey's regiment, Bergen county militia, during the Revolutionary War. Later, he was a surveyor of the highways, and in 1791 was a chosen freeholder.

Gerrit-Johannes-Cornelis-Joannes Nevius and Catalyntje Westervelt had children (prob.):

I. Cornelius, m. Aeltje Van Giesen, dau. of Dirck Van Giesen and Helena Marcellus, about 1762. He received from his father-in-law a deed for two acres of land at the Falls, whereon he erected a mill.¹ He also owned a six-acre plot on Redwoods avenue, south of Totowa avenue, where he doubtless kept a tavern—the same hostelry afterwards owned by Christopher Breese. He was appointed constable, Jan. 27, 1773. His was a tragic death. During the Revolution, in 1781 or 1782, he and his wife's brother-in-law, Cornelius Van Houten, were one day on their way to Bergen or New York. When near the Hackensack river, they were confronted by three negroes, supposed to have been slaves of Cornelius Neafie, who were armed with guns. Van Houten was allowed to enter the boat, and while half-way across heard the sound of shooting. He made his way as quickly as possible to Bergen Hill and brought back help, when it was found that Neafie had been tied to a tree and riddled with bullets. The negroes were tracked to Hackensack, and being captured, were brought back to the place where Neafie was murdered, and, without any form of trial, they were all hanged upon the identical tree to which Neafie had been tied. The act is supposed to have been inspired by the Tories. Administration on the estate of Cornelius Neafie was granted to John Neafie, July 26, 1782.

II. Johannes, m. 1st, Catharine, dau. of Peter Post, about 1770; she d. 1811; he m. 2d, Mrs. Martha Hunt, in 1812; d. Oct. 26, 1816; she d.

Ackerman (b. Sept. 17, 1822), Feb. 12, 1842; she d. Dec. 20, 1849; he m. 2d, Charity (b. May 4, 1830, dau. of William) Beach, Dec. 31, 1849 (another record gives this date as 1852, but probably neither is correct); d. March 30, 1888, on the Dobbins place, near Lake Denmark, Morris county. He was a carpenter, living in Sussex county, 1842-50; in Passaic county, 1850-58; in Newark, 1858-81, and in Morris county, 1881-88.

VI. Elizabeth, b. March 21, 1815; m. Abraham Smalley, at Little Falls; d. July 22, 1879; he d. July 21, 1885. Issue: 1. John, constable of Little Falls township for many years; 2. Caroline, m. George Personette, of Cedar Grove.

June, 1843. About 1769, he lived at or near Campgaw, Bergen county. He bought, May 11, 1786, Lot No. 12, East, in the Bogt; and on May 2, 1788, a two-thirds interest in Lot No. 13, both of which purchases he sold April 8, 1795, to John H. Van Blarcom. (See p. 72.) He removed to New York city in 1796, and about 1803 removed to Montgomery, Orange county, N. Y., where he died.

III. Margaret.

IV. Fietje, b. 1747; m. Johannes-Adrian Post.

V. Annetje, b. 1751.

Johannes-Johannes-Cornelis-Joannes Nevius and Catharine ——— had (among other) children:

I. Gerrit, bap. 1755, at Six Mile Run; m. Efyne Van Houten (b. Oct. 2, 1763, dau. of Roelof Van Houten and Annatje Jacobusse), 1785; she d. Dec. 25, 1818, and is buried at New Durham. He served in the Revolutionary War, 1775-1783. He lived at Lower Preakness a number of years; thence he removed to Hoboken, where he lived thereafter. Issue: 1. John, 1786; 2. Ralph, b. 1788; 3. Peter, b. 1790; 4. Hannah, b. 1793; 5. Cornelius, b. 1798; 6. Robert, b. 1804.

Sixth Generation.

John-Cornelis-Johannes-Cornelis-Joannes Nevius and Helena Dey had (among other) children:

I. Garret, b. Sept. 25, 1764; m. Caroline, dau. of Frans Post, 1788; d. 1810.

II. Richard, m. 1st, Maria Van Saun; she d. Jan. 20, 1792; he m. 2d, Elizabeth Mead; d. at Fairfield, 1816. He was known as Col. Richard Neafie, and was a man of much influence and prominence in the community. He was an officer of Caldwell township, 1799-1816.

III. Sarah, b. Sept. 11, 1770; m. David Dey, youngest son of Theunis and Hester Dey, 1789; they removed to Seneca Lake, N. Y.; she d. 1842. They had fourteen children.

Johannes-Gerret-Johannes-Cornelis-Joannes Nevius had children:

I. Garret, b. about 1771 or 1772. He kept a grocery and tavern in New York city, and was lessee of the Weehawken ferry and Bulls ferry. He and his brother John bought the Dey house in Lower Preakness, in 1801. He was drowned off Rockaway in 1805.

II. Elizabeth, b. 1774; m. Andrew Smith. Removed to Rockland county; d. 1824.

III. John, b. 1779; m. Esther Stivers; removed from Preakness to New York city about 1813, and thence, about 1852, to Nyack, where he d. in 1869. He was the father of John A. J. Neafie, the eminent tragedian.

IV. Peter, b. 1781; d. 1856.

V. Cornelius, b. 1791; d. 1854.

Seventh Generation.

Gerret-Johannes-Cornelis-Johannes-Cornelis-Joannes Nevius and Caroline Post had (among other) children:

I. Francis; he was a builder and carpenter by trade, and several houses erected by him are still standing, among them that of Henry R. Van Ness, at Little Falls, and one owned by Samuel Dey, at Fairfield. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Morris county militia. He lived in Pequannock township, between Two Bridges and Mountain View. About 1845 he removed to Western New York, and died at Honeoye Falls in 1873.

Richard-Johannes-Gerrit-Johannes-Cornelius-Joannes Nevius and Maria Van Saun had one child:

¹ See pp. 227, 267.

VII. Garret, b. Dec. 9, 1817; m. Rachel Ann Winters (b. April 28, 1822, at Wyckoff, dau. of Peter Winters and Elizabeth his wife), Dec. 10, 1842; d. Aug. 3, 1877. He learned his trade as a carpenter in Paterson, married here, and lived for many years in North Main street. Losing two of his fingers through an accident in the shop, he was unable to work longer at his trade, and started a grocery store. He afterwards removed to Newark, where he carried on the same business and there died.

Cornelius--Thomas--Thomas--Cornelis Doremus and Jannetje Van Orden had children (bap. at Totowa):

I. Selle, b. Aug. 25, 1795.

II. Jannetje, b. March 11, 1797.

III. John, b. Nov. 19, 1800.

Abraham--Thomas--Thomas--Cornelis Doremus and Elsje Bush had (among other) children:

I. William, b. March 7, 1812; m. 1st, Esther Riker, of Little Falls, Oct. 26, 1833; she d. June 9, 1865; 2d, Phebe Edson, of Vestal, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1867; d. July 10, 1893, at Vestal, Broome county, N. Y., whither he went in 1841.

II. Maria, b. Dec. 19, 1814; m. William Van Zyle.

III. Jane, b. Feb. 13, 1817; m. John Moon; d. Feb. 22, 1892.

IV. Sarah Ann, b. March 6, 1819; m. Cornelius Brower.

V. Isaac, b. June 10, 1821; m. Mary Maria Riker, at Little Falls; she d. Jan. 18, 1892; he lives at Chicago, Ills.

I. John, b. Jan. 3, 1792; m. Sarah Doremus, dau. of Thomas Doremus, jun., and Elizabeth Van Houten, June 24, 1814; d. Sept. 27, 1867; she d. Oct. 15, 1869. He was called John R. Neafie. After attending the country schools of the neighborhood, he learned the trade of tanner and currier, which he followed for several years. About 1820 he removed from Lower Preakness to Little Falls, and took charge of the toll-gate on the Newark and Pompton Turnpike. On March 23, 1826, he bought a tract of land at Little Falls, on which he erected a dwelling, which was his residence for the last forty years of his life. He settled estates, drew wills and deeds, was a general auctioneer, and took an active interest in the militia. In 1814 he was a member of Captain Crane's company of Essex county militia. On April 16, 1821, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Caldwell cavalry company, of which he became captain June 15, 1822. He was a constable of Caldwell township in 1829-34; was a justice of the peace fifteen years, and held various other positions.

Eighth Generation.

John-Richard-Johannes--Gerrit-Johannes--Cornelius--Joannes Nevius and Sarah Doremus had children:

I. Maria Van Saun, b. April 21, 1815; m. Ogden Hall, Dec. 17, 1838; d. Oct. 15, 1875; he was b. Sept. —, 1802; d. May 3, 1857. Issue: 1. James Theodore, b. Aug. 31, 1839; d. May 3, 1840; 2. Sarah Elizabeth, b. March 31, 1841; m. John Stewart MacGillivray, July 17, 1860; he was b. May 20, 1831; d. Sept. 4, 1888.

II. Thomas Doremus, b. Nov. 29, 1816; m. Mrs. Jane Wight (b. Sept. 28, 1831), Feb. 8, 1864; d. July 8, 1876, s. p.

III. James Orton, b. May 1, 1819; m. Emily Peters (b. Oct. 3, 1822, dau. of Charles Peters and Phæbe Dean), Dec. 3, 1845; they live at West Hoboken.

IV. Aaron Baldwin, b. Dec. 11, 1822; unm.; lives at Little Falls, where he was born.

V. Frances Elizabeth, b. Aug. 12, 1825; m. Theodore Frelinghuysen Snover (b. March 14, 1820), Jan. 19, 1845; they live at Oconto, Wis. Issue: 1. Sarah Maria, b. Jan. 13, 1846; m. Isaac Rogers Underwood, May 2, 1865; they live at Aurora, Ills.; 2. Charlotte Elizabeth, b. Dec. 13, 1847; m. Seymour Royal Smith (b. Aug. 14, 1847), April 15, 1873; they live at Waterloo, N. J.; 3. Emily Torry, b. Oct. 25, 1852; m. Richard Walter Hubbell (b. Nov. 4, 1844), Jan. 11, 1871; they live at Chi-

VI. John, b. April 11, 1823. He lives in Michigan; unm.

VII. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 4, 1829; m. Nelson Van Zyle.

Joris--Cornelis--Joris--Cornelis Doremus and Maragrietje Westervelt had children:

I. Margrietje, b. July 8, 1769; m. William Dearman; she had no children.

II. Jan, b. Feb. 4, 1771; d. in inf.

III. Jan, b. May 12, 1773; m. 1st, Geertje Ryerson (b. July 5, 1774, dau. of Hessel Ryerson and Doretje Earl, of the Goffle), Aug. 24, 1794; she d. May 7, 1798; he m. 2d, Maria Ann Sigh (Sight, Zich, Zeek), Sept. 2, 1798; she was b. Nov. 16, 1778; d. April 10, 1864; he d. Jan. 19, 1853, and is buried at Preakness. His will, dated May 26, 1851, was proved Feb. 9, 1853.¹ His father died when he was a small child, leaving him and his sister in charge of their mother and a colored couple, slaves of the family. The colored man watched over the child like a father, his tender, solicitous care being the subject of wide comment. Jan lived on his father's farm on the old Preakness road (now known as the Ratzer road), about three-quarters of a mile south of the present Preakness church. He was brought up as a farmer. His mother survived her husband nearly half a century. John was known as "Grietjen's Hans," sometimes as "Yoren's Jan"; he wrote his name John G. Doremus.

¹ Passaic County Wills, A, 651.

cago, Ills.; 4. Katharine Eugenia, b. Sept. 2, 1855; m. Cyrus S. Hart (b. Aug. 31, 1844), March 2, 1871; they live at Oconto, Wis.

VI. Stephen Personett, b. March 4, 1828, at Little Falls; m. Sarah Elizabeth Acker (b. Aug. 24, 1832, dau. of John Acker and Mary Elizabeth Travis), Sept. 11, 1855; they live in New York city.

VII. Jane Emeline, b. May 23, 1830; m. Peter M. Grant, Oct. 6, 1852; he d. April 1, 1888, in his 64th yr.; she lives in New York city. Issue: 1. Isabella Millen, b. 1853; d. 1853; 2. Isabella Millen, b. Nov. 11, 1854; m. John C. Perine; d. June 24, 1878; 3. Elizabeth Snover, b. May 12, 1858; m. Nathaniel J. Brown, Jan. 23, 1879; they live at Ridgewood; 4. Maria Hall, b. Aug. 6, 1863; m. Simon Gusthall; d. March 2, 1891; 5. Frederick Neafie, b. Aug. 6, 1863 (twin with Maria); d. Nov. 26, 1884, unm.

VIII. Catharine Eugenia, b. July 3, 1833; m. George Van Ness, May 11, 1854; he d. May 16, 1890, in his 54th yr. Issue: 1. Alice Hall, b. June 4, 1856; m. John C. Ballou; they live in Washington, D. C.; 2. Mary Louisa, b. Feb. 2, 1859; d. March 20, 1859; 3. Emeline, b. May 31, 1861; d. Sept. 10, 1861; 4. Grace, b. Aug. 16, 1862; d. Sept. 26, 1862; 5. George, b. Oct. 20, 1863; d. Nov. 15, 1863.

IX. Jephtha Frederick, b. March 2, 1836; m. Jane Lush (b. Sept. 27, 1844, dau. of Richard Lush and Lorette Martin), Feb. 6, 1868; they live in New York city.

Ninth Generation.

James--John-Richard-Johannes--Gerrit-Johannes--Cornelius--Joannes Nevius and Emily Peters had children:

I. Emma, b. Sept. 3, 1846; unm.

II. Sarazine, b. Oct. 19, 1849; m. Edwin Van Houten (b. Aug. 10, 1849, son of Col. Gilliam Van Houten, of the 21st N. J. Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, in 1863; d. Oct. 3, 1872.

Stephen--John-Richard-Johannes--Gerrit-Johannes--Cornelius--Joannes Nevius and Sarah E. Acker had children:

I. John, b. June 1, 1856; m. Emma Jane Ramsey (b. June 6, 1857), Feb. 8, 1882; they live in New York city. Mr. Neafie is an indefatigable and accomplished genealogist, to whom the writer is indebted for this account of the Nevius or Nefie family.

II. Mary Elizabeth, b. Dec. 16, 1858; m. Charles Allen McCollough (b. Jan. 24, 1857), Aug. 3, 1881; they live in New York city.

III. Margaret Van Houten, b. Sept. 3, 1861.

IV. Cornelus, b. Sept. 13, 1775; prob. d. young.

Jacob-Cornelis-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Nielye Pier had children (all bap. at Totowa):

I. Sara, b. Oct. 25, 1774; m. Nathaniel Thorp, March 10, 1798.

II. Hester, b. July 31, 1777; m. Johannes A. Sip. Ch., Adrian, b. Jan. 17, 1804.

III. Maria, b. June 9, 1779; m. Thomas Brass, Dec. 7, 1800. Issue: 1. Antje, b. July 13, 1801; 2. Nellie, b. Aug. 17, 1803.

IV. Jane, m. Richard Ennis, Oct. 28, 1798. Issue: 1. Nellie, b. Jan. 1, 1802; 2. Richard, b. Jan. 10, 1804; 3. Jacob, b. Aug. 27, 1808.

V. Elizabeth, b. March 6, 1784; m. Gerrit H. Post, Sept. 10, 1803.

VI. Cornelis, b. July 26, 1786.

VII. Susanna, bap. Oct. 26, 1788; m. Jacob B. Ackerman, at Acquackanonk, April 15, 1805. Issue: 1. David, b. Feb. 14, 1807; d. in inf.; 2. Neeltje, b. June 2, 1809; 3. David, b. Jan. 26, 1813; 4. Anna, b. May 8, 1815; 5. Jemima, b. Aug. 6, 1817.

VIII. Ann.

IX. Johonis, b. Feb. 26, 1795.

David-Cornelis-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Leya Provo had children:

I. Sara, b. Dec. 12, 1779; m. Robert Murphy.

II. Magritie, bap. Sept. 2, 1784; m. Martin Vanderhoof.

By deed July 3, 1807, George Doremus, of Saddle River, Robert Murphy and Sarah his wife, and Martin Vanderhoof and Peggy his wife, of Pequannock, Morris county, conveyed to Jacob Doremus, of Acquackanonk, a tract of 40.08 acres on Singack brook, adjoining David Doremus. The deed recites that disputes had arisen between the parties respecting the division of the farm at Preakness whereof Cornelius Doremus died seized, who died intestate, and the parties being heirs at law of said estate, agreed, June 16, 1807, to leave the division to William Colfax, Encrease Gould and Abraham Willis.¹ This recital seems inconsistent with the will of Cornelius Doremus, referred to on p. 339.

Joris-Johannes-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Antje Berdan had children (bap. at Hackensack and Schraalenburgh).²

¹ Bergen County Transcribed Deeds, E, 329.

² The following entries are contained in a small Dutch Testament, printed at Dordrecht, in 1718, and now in the possession of Cornelius Doremus, of Ridgewood, N. J.:

Marya Lutkens Getrouwt den 1st Dag Van April 1747.

Marretje gebooren den 24 December 1750

Joris gebooren den 28 Augustus 1754.

Jan Doremus is Geboren Den 11nd Dag Van September 1720

Mareija Lutkens Hujs vrou Van Jan Dormus is Geboren Den 25nd Dag Van February 1730

Marya Huisvrouw Van Jan Dooreemus is Overleden Den 20th Dag Van December in het Jaer 1777

Jan Doremus is overladen Den 22nd Dag Van Juley 1784

Mejn Erste Soon John is Overleden Den 9th Dag Van Mej 1796

Mejn Eerste Soen John is Geboren Den 30 Van July 1779—

Mejn Dochter Maria is Geboren Den 12th Van November 1783—

Mejn twede Soen Dirick is Geboren Den 16th Van June 1786—

I. Jan, b. July 30, 1779; d. May 9, 1796, unm.

II. Maria, b. Nov. 12, 1783; m. Gen. Andrew-Henry Hopper, of Paramus, where he had a grist-mill. He was very active and prominent in the Bergen county militia. Issue: 1. Meyntyte, b. Feb. 22, 1811; 2. Eliza, m. John C. Zabriskie, May 12, 1842; 3. Maria, m. John C. Zabriskie, widr. of her sister Ann; he m. 3d, Kate Bogert, of Ridgewood; 4. Henry, b. Jan. 16, 1814; 5. Catharine, b. Dec. 22, 1816; m. Rynier Berdan; 6. George Doremus, b. Oct. 24, 1819; m. Jane Garrison; 7. Sarah Margaret, b. Aug. 16, 1826; m. Henry Zabriskie (brother of John C. Zabriskie), Nov. 17, 1845.

III. Derick (Richard), b. June 16, 1786; m. Margaret Demarest, of River Edge, ———. His will, dated Sept. 10, 1856, witnessed by John B. Voorhis and Rachel Voorhis, was proved Jan. 21, 1868.¹ He was b. at Red Mills, but on growing up received from his father the use of a grist-mill and farm at Lower Preakness, and this property was devised to him by his father's will. Subsequently, he removed to New York, engaging with his son John in the grocery business, in Commerce street. Then he settled at New Bridge, near Hackensack, where he bought a farm. He next bought a farm somewhat more northerly, nearer Old Bridge, and there died. He was buried in the old church yard at Schraalenburgh.

IV. Albert, b. April 25, 1790; m. Jane Brinckerhoff (b. Nov. 18, 1791), June 15, 1811; d. Aug. 24, 1857; she d. Aug. 15, 1878. For nearly forty years he drove a stage between Hoboken and Monroe Works (west of the present Tuxedo), and had the contract for carrying the mail between those points for twenty years, or until 1837 or 1838, when the Erie railroad was opened from Middletown to Jersey City. He continued driving stage until 1852. Administration on his estate was granted, Sept. 5, 1857, to George and John B. Doremus.

V. George (George), b. Nov. 13, 1794; m. Harriet Zabriskie. He was a blacksmith, at Red Mills, where he also farmed, and kept tavern. He was called George Doremus, jun.

VI. John Berdan, b. June 26, 1799; m. Margaret Westervelt (b. 1803, dau. of Albert A. Westervelt and Elizabeth Lydecker, of Tenaflly, May 5, 1821; d. June 14, 1890; she d. Feb. 10, 1895. He succeeded to the paternal homestead, and lived there until 1869, when he removed to Paterson, making his home in this city with his children, until his death.

VII. Peter, b. 1801; m. Jane Brinckerhoff. He was a blacksmith, having his shop at Red Mills. Late in life he removed to Jersey City and there died. Issue: 1. Catharine; 2. Cornelia; 3. George; 4. James; 5. Emma; 6. Martha.

Cornelis-Joris-Joris-Cornelis Doremus had children:³

Mejn Derde Soen Albert is Geboren op Sondag Den 25th Dag Van April te 3 uren Na Medag in het Yaer 1790

Mejn Vierde Soen Joris is Geboren op Donderdag Den 13 Dag Van November te 2 Uren Na Middag in he Jaer 1794

¹ Bergen County Wills, I, 317.

² This is somewhat doubtful. No record has been found of the father of George Doremus—"Casem's George," but this is the most probable line of his ancestry.

I. Joris—"Casem's George;" m. Eve Yong. He was a farmer, and lived at Lower Preakness. The will of George C. Doremus, of Saddle River, was dated Sept. 2, 1807, witnessed by Anthony Van Blarcom, Henry G. Doremus and John A. Kiersted, and was proved Oct. 30, 1807. He devised to his wife, Eave, his whole estate during her widowhood, with remainder to his seven children, his wife to support the youngest daughter and two youngest sons at her discretion. Executors—James Yong and Cornelius G. Doremus.¹ He is said to have d. of the whooping-cough. His wid. survived him more than thirty years, attaining to the great age of 99 yrs. She was blind two years before her death.

Joris-Hendrick-Joris-Cornelis Doremus had children:

By his first wife (Jannetye Ryerson):

I. Henderic, b. Nov. 20, 1785; m. Leybetye (Elisabeth) Van Giesen (b. May 29, 1787, dau. of Dirk-Johannes Van Giesen and Yannetye Van Houten), June 8, 1806; d. cir. 1827, in Fair street; she d. in 1861. He was known as Henry G. (George) Doremus. He was a carpenter by trade, but at an early age quit that occupation, and kept tavern at various places in this vicinity, "Peace and Plenty" among them, where he lived in 1825. On Aug. 2, 1819, he began a stage route from Paterson to New York, via Hackensack, English Neighborhood and Hoboken, which he kept up for several years. His wife having received from her mother a tract of eight acres on the south side of Broadway, lying on both sides of Straight street, and extending southerly to Ellison street, he located with her on the tract, and probably built the stone house they afterwards occupied, from about 1808 until about 1822, near the southeast corner of Broadway and Straight street.² At that time the only way to drive from his house to Market street was via Main street or East Eighteenth street, which was very inconvenient

¹ Bergen County Wills, A, 180.

² Some interesting litigation arose over this property. Richard Van Giesen and Jane his wife, by deed Aug. 31, 1810, conveyed this tract to Henry G. Doremus and Elizabeth his wife (she being a daughter of Richard or Dirk Van Giesen) for life, with remainder in fee, to the children of said Henry G. Doremus by his said wife Elizabeth. In order to convert the life estate into a fee, Henry G. Doremus presented to the Essex county orphans' court, June 15, 1818, an account, as the guardian by nature of his six children, for their maintenance and education, amounting to \$1,764. The court thereupon made a decree, June 15, 1818, ordering him as guardian, to sell all the real estate of his minor children, for and towards their maintenance and education. He sold the land, Nov. 8, 1819, to Abraham Ryerson, for \$300, and gave a deed therefor, Dec. 6, 1819; by deed, Dec. 6, 1819, Ryerson conveyed the same premises to Doremus, for \$300. On Nov. 17, 1819, Doremus mortgaged the premises to Aaron A. Van Houten, for \$850; Van Houten foreclosed, a decree was entered Jan. 7, 1821, the property was sold at sheriff's sale, and a deed given, July 20, 1821, by Joseph T. Baldwin, sheriff, to Daniel Holsman, for \$1,035.33. Upon the decease of Mrs. Doremus, her surviving children (including two born after the sale of the property) brought an action in ejectment against Archibald Graham, who had bought from Holsman, and recovered judgment. Graham took the case up to the Court of Errors and Appeals, which affirmed the judgment below and held that the orphans' court had no power to order the land sold, as the children were not orphans, and their father was bound to support them; that the two after-born children could not be bound by the decree, in any event; that the sale under the decree was void, and conveyed no title. See 30 N. J. Law Reports, 532.

ient for carrying passengers or parcels. Accordingly, on his application Straight street was opened from Broadway to Market street, in 1821.¹

II. Rachel, m. John Bowden; in 1824 he lived in Fair street, near Main, and almost next door to her brother, Henry G. Doremus. Issue: 1. John, b. Dec. 26, 1810; he was a hatter, in Newark; 2. George, b. April 9, 1813; he was a drover; 3. Henry, worked in a patent-leather factory, in Newark; 4. David Doremus, b. June 4, 1820.

By his second wife (Antye Retau):

III. Jennicke, b. Oct. 27, 1792.

IV. Catrina, b. July 24, 1794; m. George Brinckerhoff, April 9, 1814; they removed to Newark.

V. George; he was a hatter.

VI. Davit, b. Feb. 5, 1798. He removed to Newark, where for some years he had a hat store and his wife a millinery on Broad street, near the canal.

VII. Rulif, b. Dec. 7, 1799; m. ———; d. in Paterson, Aug. 12, 1849, of the cholera. He was a carpet weaver, and lived in Ward street, east of Cross street.

VIII. John, b. Sept. 5, 1801. He removed to Newark; he was a tanner.

IX. Lyse, b. June 7, 1808; m. Jacob Bush, Feb. 1, 1826. They lived in Newark.

Jan-Hendrick-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Nence Ryerson had children:

I. Jannetje, m. Pieter P. Van Aalen, jun., Dec. 23, 1804; d. July, 1870. Issue: 1. John, b. April 3, 1806; 2. Caty, b. Feb. 12, 1809; 3. Henry, b. May 9, 1811; 4. Anna, b. May 1, 1814; 5. Mariah Hopper, b. Dec. 17, 1816; 6. Peter, b. Jan. 15, 1820; 7. Margaret, m. ——— Post.

II. Hendrick, d. Oct. 28, 1786, aged 20 yrs.

III. Anaetye, b. Nov. 24, 1790; m. James Leary, April 15, 1809. Issue: 1. William, b. Nov. 10, 1809; he was a tailor, in New York; 2. Nancy, b. Sept. 2, 1812.

IV. Hendrick, b. May 3, 1793; m. Metye (Martha) Van Giesen, Dec. 14, 1816; d. March 27, 1858; she d. Aug. 20, 1882, on her 90th birthday. He was b. on the present Bridge place, at Oldham, which then belonged to his mother. He was a skilful millwright, and had charge of the machinery in Carrick's mill many years. On May 2, 1836, he bought from John S. Van Winkle and James Van Blarcom, for \$5,600, a plot 50x100 feet on the west side of Main street, between Market and Ellison, where he lived thereafter. He was blind for some years before his death. His wife retained a vivacious manner and a remarkable memory of her early days till the last.

Roeliph-Hendrick-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Annaatje Doremus had children (bap. at Acquackanonk and Totowa):

I. Catrina, b. May 30, 1793; m. Paulus I. Post, Dec. 26, 1812; d. July 17, 1837; he d. Oct. 21, 1873. Issue: 1. John, b. May 12, 1813; m. 1st, Sarah (b. Feb. 12, 1813, dau. of Hendrick) Van Vorst, —, 1835; d. Nov. 11, 1885; she d. June 21, 1860; 2. Henry, b. Feb. 3, 1821; 3. David, b. Aug. 27, 1827; 4. Abraham, b. Feb. 3, 1831; 5. Ralph Doremus, b. May 5, 1834; d. 1881.

¹ Hist. Passaic County Roads, 42.

II. Egje (Agnes, Effie), b. Sept. 15, 1795; m. David Ackerman (b. March 17, 1792, son of David Ackerman and Metje ———), of Paramus, July 4, 1812; d. Feb. 15, 1890; he d. cir. 1860. He was a carpenter, at Paramus, or Ridgewood. Issue (bap. at Paramus):

i. Ralph, bap. March 24, 1814; m. Hettie Servant, of New York. He lived in Cherry Lane.

ii. David, b. Oct. 19, 1816; m. 1st, Phoebe Watson; 2d, Catharine Callery.

iii. Hannah, bap. May 5, 1818; m. Isaac Vandelinda, of Teaneck.

iv. Peter, bap. March 14, 1822; d. in inf.

v. Catharine Ann, b. Feb. 24, 1825; m. Abraham Smith, in 1844; he d. April 3, 1893, in Elm street, Paterson, where he and his wife had lived nearly half a century. Children: 1. Martha, b. ———, 1844; m. Christopher C. Shelby, Dec. 15, 1862; he is an inventor, having taken out upwards of fifty patents; 2. Agnes, d. in inf.; 3. Rachel Jane, d. in inf.; 4. Emma, d. in inf.; 5. Edward, d. aged 15 yrs.

vi. Martha Maria, bap. Dec. 31, 1830; m. Martin J. Terluene, of Spring Valley, Bergen county; now lives in Hackensack.

vii. Cornelius, b. Jan. 9, 1834; m. 1st, Cornelia Devoe; 2d, Jane Christie. He is a carpenter, at Ridgewood.

III. Heuderic, b. April 16, 1798; m. Margrietje Maurusse (Margaret Mouerson, b. July 22, 1792; m. 1st, Cornelius Van Riper, April 14, 1811; he was b. June 21, 1787, son of Cornelius Van Riper and Marretje Gerritse; he d. in 1812, leaving one ch., Garret Garrison, b. June 2, 1812, who d. soon after his father; she remained a widow eight years, and then m. 2d, Henry R. Doremus), Jan. 27, 1820; he d. Aug. 13, 1885, at New Rochelle, N. Y.; she d. May 28, 1866, at Hackensack. Says one who knew her: "She was of an amiable disposition, a good wife and loving mother." He was a builder and an expert architect, and planned and superintended the erection of many handsome buildings, among them the elegant residence, summer house and boat-house now used as a summer resort at Glen Island. He lived at Clifton until 1825 or 1826, and then removed to New York. He sold to Arthur Quin, brewer, of New York, Jan. 22, 1827, a tract of 45.80 acres on the west side of the turnpike, at Clifton, conveyed to him by his father in 1825. He also owned a considerable tract south of the Morris canal, at the head of Mill street, formerly owned by Gerrit Van Houten, and which he called "Canalville;" this he sold off in city lots at \$20 each, in 1828 and subsequently. He changed his place of abode repeatedly, as his business called him to various places in New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.¹ After the death of his wife he retired from business and settled at Hackensack, where he lived for seventeen years. In August, 1883, he removed to New Rochelle, N. Y., where he remained thereafter, with his

daughter, Mrs. C. W. Creed. He and his wife are buried in the Hackensack Reformed church yard.

IV. David, b. Jan. 7, 1802; m. 1st, Ann, dau. of Jurrie Van Riper, of Slooterdam, near the Wesel bridge, April 13, 1822; she d. Jan. 9, 1870, aged 67 yrs., 22 days; he m. 2d, Jemima (dau. of Abraham Demarest, of Tenafly, and wid. of David W.) Christie, Jan. 13, 1872; d. Dec. 20, 1883. He was a carpenter and builder, who acquired a competency in New York, and then returned to New Jersey, settling at Hackensack, where he died.

V. Marytje (Maria), b. March 16, 1804; m. Joseph Blauvelt, widr., a carman in New York; d. March 6, 1845. Issue: 1. Joseph, b. March 4, 1839; 2. Ralph Doremus, b. May 6, 1841.

VI. Johannes (John), b. Dec. 14, 1807; m. 1st, Ann Slingerland; 2d, Jane Adriance, wid.; removed to New York, and in 1839 lived at No. 743 Greenwich street. He afterwards removed to Tappan, where he died suddenly, Feb. —, 1878 or 1879, of heart disease.

VII. Cornelius, b. June 2, 1811; m. Hannah Losee, from Connecticut; d. March 8, 1840; she m. 2d, John Vandelinde, of Teaneck; the latter d. June 1, 1876, at Thompsonville, Conn., in his 70th yr. He removed to New York, where he and his brother David had a carpenter shop, under the firm name of D. R. & C. R. Doremus. His will, dated Dec. —, 1839, was proved April 8, 1840. He left \$100 to the True Reformed Dutch Church, in King street, and \$30 yearly to his father and mother.¹ Issue: Ann Elizabeth.

VIII. Hannah, b. April 25, 1817; m. James Haring, of Nyack; d. Aug. 19, 1855. Issue: 1. Martha Maria (killed in a steam boat explosion on the Raritan river); 2. David Cornelius; 3. Rachel Ann; 4. Caroline; 5. Amelia; 6. Pamela; 7. Helen; 8. Margaretta.

Hendrick-Hendrik-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Mawrijte Jacobesse had children (b. at Preakness):

I. Henderic, b. May 1, 1797; d. about 1850, unm. He went West and tried farming; then returned to Paterson, where he d.

II. Jon (John), b. Dec. 2, 1798; m. Ann Alyea (b. Feb. 3, 1802, dau. of Isaac Alyea and Antye Ryerson),² Dec. 20, 1823; d. May 24, 1878; she d. Dec. 9, 1883. She lived in her father's house on the Wesel road, subsequently greatly altered, and in later years owned by Messrs. Batchelor, Brown, Agnew, Barney and others. It is at the outlet of the Lake View brook into Dundee Lake. John Doremus was a boss cotton spinner, employed in various cotton mills in Paterson.

III. Lenew (Ellen), b. Sept. 3, 1800; m. Peter Ackerman; d. s. p.

IV. Ahge (Agnes), b. Oct. 1, 1802; m. Henry F. Pelton, Aug. 6, 1821; d. in 1832, in Newark, of cholera. Issue: 1. Henry, b. Feb. 11, 1823.

V. Helmeugh, b. Jan. 13, 1804; d. in childhood.

¹ He owned one tract of 800 acres, and another of 500 acres, in Pennsylvania; he often declared that he owned the city of Athens, Penn., but the deeds and records were destroyed by fire. When he settled there he lived in a log cabin, with no neighbors within three miles, except the wild beasts, which howled about his humble habitation every night.

¹ N. Y. Wills, Liber 82, p. 182.

² See p. 312. Anny Alyea (wife of Isaac Alyea) d. Feb. 21, 1846, aged 75 yrs., 7 mos., 12 days.

VI. Catreneu, b. Dec. 6, 1805; m. Abraham Van Buskirk, of Newark. Issue: 1. David Henry; 2. Mary Ellen, m. ——— Miller; 3. Cornelius, d. in the U. S. Army; 4. Ann.

VII. David (Dauv, Dauvie), b. April 25, 1808; m. Maritta Call (her family was of Rockland county, N. Y., but afterwards of Paramus), Nov. 25, 1832; d. Aug. 6, 1883; she d. Feb. 1, 1879, in her 72d yr. He carried on the manufacture and sale of shoes for many years, at No. 226 Main street, Paterson. He was elected constable, and in 1857 acted as street superintendent. He was a quiet, unassuming man, strictly attentive to his business, and was an excellent citizen.

VIII. Anthony, b. Oct. 7, 1810; d. in inf.

IX. Abraham, b. May 29, 1812; m. Elizabeth Winters (b. May 6, 1813), Sept. 5, 1835; d. Oct. 1, 1891; she d. March 5, 1883. He was foreman for many years in a cotton mill on Boudinot street (lately Adams' mosquito netting mill, on Van Houten street).

By deed, Sept. 15, 1814, John Colt and wife conveyed to the above children (omitting Helmigh and Anthony) a plot 40x100 feet on the west side of Main street, for \$150, doubtless in pursuance of a contract of sale made with their father.

David-Hindrik-Joris-Cornelis Doremus had children:

By his first wife (Sally Romer):

I. Sally Romer, b. Jan. 28, 1799; m. Abraham Bragaw, of Newark, Jan. 19, 1819; d. March 2, 1881. Issue:

i. Sarah E., b. July 3, 1820; m. David W. Crane, Jan. 18, 1843. Children—1. Isaac Bragaw, m. Ella G. Roe; 2. Phoebe Woodruff, m. George W. Bates; 3. David Warner, b. Feb. 6, 1847; d. June 26, 1851; 4. Sarah Matilda, b. April 4, 1849; d. May 26, 1853; 5. Charlotte Elizabeth; 6. Emma, b. Sept. 29, 1852; d. Jan. 6, 1861; 7. Joseph Few Smith, b. Jan. 18, 1854; d. April 6, 1856; 8. Catharine Doremus; 9. William Warner; 10. Jane Barron; 11. Sarah Elizabeth; 12. Helen Humphrey, b. June 18, 1862; d. Jan. 18, 1866.

ii. Isaac, b. Jan. 14, 1822; m. Elizabeth Meigs Way (b. at Colchester, Conn., March 13, 1822, dau. of William Way and Demice Packwood), May 12, 1841, at Colchester; d. Jan. 11, 1868. He lived in Newark until 1840, being a clerk in the hardware store of his uncle, Josiah Doremus; he then removed to Hartford, where he continued in business as a hardware merchant until 1852; then removed to New York city, where he carried on the same business until 1858; in Newark until 1861; in Plainfield until 1864; in Elizabeth until 1867, and then returned to Hartford, where he died. Children:

1. Sarah Elizabeth, b. June 18, 1843; m. Edmund Janes Cleveland (b. Nov. 25, 1842, at Elizabeth, son of Joseph Cleveland and Phebe Ann Connet). He is a descendant of one of the old families of Elizabeth. In 1885 he removed to Hartford. He has been engaged for many years in compiling the genealogy of the Cleveland family, and is a member of various historical societies. Issue: 1. Henry, b. Nov. 17, 1867; d. Aug. 9, 1868; 2. Harriet Josephine, b.

Dec. 20, 1868; m. George Allen King (b. March 17, 1856, son of Charles King and Maria Clarissa Olmsted. Issue: 1. Louis Cleveland, b. March 18, 1889, d. March 19, 1889; 2. Dorothy Cleveland, b. June 4, 1890; 3. Louis Cleveland, b. Sept. 26, 1892). 3. Sarah Elizabeth, b. June 12, 1874; 4. Edmund Janes, b. July 21, 1878; 5. Isaac Bragaw, b. Sept. 18, 1880; d. July 21, 1881.

2. Henry Doremus, b. Oct. 16, 1845; d. Oct. 18, 1850.

3. Mary Demis, b. Sept. 14, 1847.

4. Thomas Barron, b. Aug. 25, 1851; d. Feb. 13, 1853.

5. Fanny, b. April 15, 1854; d. March 27, 1856.

6. Isaac, b. March 14, 1857, at Orange; m. Sarah Adelaide King (b. at Hartford, Sept. 19, 1859, dau. of Charles King and Maria Clarissa Olmsted), Sept. 1, 1880. He is a real estate agent at Hartford, Conn. Children (all born at Hartford): 1. Allen Cleveland, b. Oct. 31, 1881; 2. Charles King, b. Dec. 14, 1885; 3. Alice King, b. March 31, 1893; 4. Anna King, b. April 20, 1896.

7. Robert, b. Dec. 10, 1859, at Newark; m. Lucy Pardee Alling (b. at New Haven, dau. of William Ebenezer Alling and Elizabeth Ann Cooper), Sept. 26, 1896, at New Haven.

iii. Aaron, b. March —, 1823; m. ———. Ch., Henry.

iv. Mary J., b. June 10, 1826; m. John U. Kumerle, Oct. 12, 1857. Children—1. Virginia Thorburn; 2. Frederick C.; 3. William Andrew.

v. Inf., d. at birth.

vi. William, b. Jan. 7, 1830; d. young.

vii. Ellen W., b. Feb. 19, 1832; d. young.

viii. Charlotte, b. May 16, 1834; d. young.

ix. Abraham, b. May 19, 1837; d. young.

x. Susan, b. May 27, 1838; m. Jacob W. Crane, Jan. 1, 1859. Children—1. Charles A.; 2. David Warner; 3. Moses Woodruff; 4. Emma S.; 5. Frank S.; 6. Herbert Q.; 7. Sally Doremus; 8. Charlotte E.

xi. David Doremus, b. Dec. 11, 1841; m. Angeline Bates, May 20, 1863. He was chosen to be president of the Newark common council in 1896. Children—1. George D.; 2. Sarah Ellen.

By his second wife (Phoebe Wolcott):

II. Aaron, b. Oct. 16, 1800; d. May 10, 1804.

III. Josiah, b. Oct. 6, 1802; m. Jane Barron, of Woodbridge, N. J., Jan. 19, 1831; d. Dec. 12, 1857, s. p.

IV. Catharine, b. Sept. 15, 1804; m. Samuel Howell, of Newark, Jan. 20, 1825; d. Aug. 1, 1890, s. p.

V. Maria, b. Dec. 17, 1806; m. John Duncan, of Franklin, Essex county, April 26, 1842; d. Jan. 21, 1890. Issue:

i. David Doremus, b. Feb. 6, 1843; m. Anna R. Chittenden, of Montclair, Dec. 10, 1872. Ch., Edith Chittenden, b. Feb. 26, 1875.

ii. John Wolcott, b. Jan. 23, 1845; m. Sarah Prentiss Gerry, of Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1872. Children—1. Marion Gerry, b. Sept. 15, 1873; 2. Alice, b. May 19, 1879; 3. Florence, b. May 3, 1881.

iii. Katharine P., b. Aug. 15, 1846.

iv. Maria Louisa, b. March 26, 1848; d. Jan. 17, 1850.

v. Anna Maria, b. Jan. 2, 1851; m. Rev. James Demarest, Dec. 5, 1872; d. Nov. 7, 1889, s. p.

VI. Henry, b. Nov. 11, 1809; m. Susan Gillespie, of New York; d. Dec. 11, 1879, s. p.

Hendrick--Cornelis--Hendrick--Cornelis Doremus and Catharina Terhune had children (bap. at Acquackanonk):

I. Annaatje, b. April 9, 1772; m. Roeliph-Hendrick-Joris-Cornelis Doremus (b. Nov. 8, 1769), Feb. 5, 1792; d. Aug. 19, 1855; he d. July 2, 1856.

II. Cornelius, b. Dec. 19, 1774; d. in inf.

III. Cornelius, b. July 31, 1780; m. 1st, Marritje Vreeland, Aug. 24, 1800; 2d, Irene Roberts (b. March 10, 1797), Oct. 27, 1825, in Seneca county, N. Y.; d. May 6, 1860; his wid. d. in the fall of 1877, in Washington, D. C. He lived on part of the ancestral farm at Wesel. On Oct. 18, 1823, for \$470, he sold to David Demarest a tract of land at Lake View, 9.73x24.49 chains, comprising 23½ acres, bounded south on the Wesel drift road, east on the land of Cornelius H. Doremus, north on land of Garret Demarest, and west on land of John Van Riper. On March 12, 1824, for \$1,800, he sold to David Demarest another tract of 33.30 acres of his ancestral farm, bounded east on the Passaic river, and embracing the southern portion of Cedar Lawn cemetery.¹ Soon after this last conveyance he removed to Seneca county, New York, where he spent the rest of his life.

IV. Marytje, m. Cornelius Van Blerkom,² July 21, 1799. Issue: 1. Petrus, b. June 3, 1800; 2. Hendrick, b. July 8, 1802; 3. Jannetje, b. July 24, 1804; 4. Catharina, b. Dec. 3, 1806; 5. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 15, 1809.

V. Albert, bap. Jan. 4, 1784; m. Jannetje (b. June 30, 1787, dau. of Michael-Hartman) Vreeland, Dec. 2, 1804; d. about 1832. He lived in Vreeland avenue. He was a carpenter by trade.

VI. Hessel, b. Jan. 14, 1786; m. Jannetje Demarest,³ Aug. 9, 1806. He lived on the Wesel road, where Cedar Lawn is now.

VII. Tryntje (Catharina, Thyna, Tina), b. Dec. 20, 1788; m. Hendrick M. Gerritse, Dec. 27, 1804. Issue: 1. Annaatje, b. Dec. 1, 1805; 2. Hendrick, b. June 18, 1811; 3. Catharina, b. July 21, 1813; 4. Maria, b. Sept. 29, 1819.

Hendrick-Hessel-Hendrick-Cornelis Doremus and Marrietye Hennion had children:

I. Johannis Hinneon, b. Jan. 14, 1780; m. Aultye

(Alida, Adaline) Zabriskie (b. Aug. 22, 1781, dau. of Albert-Jacob Zabriskie and Metje Ackerman, of Paramus), Nov. 30, 1800; d. Oct. 17, 1803, and is buried at Hawthorne; she m. 2d, Garret Garrison, at Oakland; d. Oct. 3, 1851, aged 70 yrs., one mo., 10 days, and is buried at Oakland. John Hennion Doremus was living in New York when the yellow fever became epidemic, and returned to his paternal home, to escape the pestilence, but went back to the city too soon, caught the fever and died.

II. Hessel, b. Feb. 19, 1787; m. 1st, Catharina Berry; she d. Oct. 6, 1836, aged 49 yrs., 4 mos., 13 days; he m. 2d, Mary Young, wid. of John Y. Dater, of Hohokus; she d. Aug. 24, 1870. He removed to Ramapo in 1852 and d. there. After his death his widow returned to Hohokus, where she made her will, Sept. 8, 1854, proved Sept. 14, 1870. She gave to her daughter, Hannah Eliza, wife of Aaron Garrison, and to her daughter Martha, wife of Henry G. Ryerson, each \$1,500.¹ Administration on the estate of Hessel Doremus was granted to his son, the late John H. Doremus, Sept. 22, 1853. He was a farmer, at the Goffle, living in the stone house now occupied by John W. Rea, and had the ancestral farm of 200 acres.

III. Hendrick, b. Dec. 17, 1793; m. Jane Post (b. Nov. 10, 1796), Oct. 17, 1816; d. Sept. 9, 1850; she d. Sept. 30, 1853. He was called Henry Doremus, jun.; or, less formally, "Long Hank." He lived at Pacquanac. He had but one child, John Newton, b. Aug. 30, 1832; d. Jan. 22, 1854, unm., of small-pox; he was employed in the Erie freight office.

Sixth Generation.

Anderis-John-Abraham-Johannes-Cornelis Doremus and Abigail Hopper had children:

I. Annaatje (Hannah), b. Sept. 11, 1796; m. Isaac A. Shuart; d. Oct. 17, 1888; he was b. Jan. 1, 1798; d. Feb. 9, 1865. They are buried in the Ramapo cemetery, of the Lutheran church, at Masonicus. Issue:

i. Andrew, m. Hannah Crouter; d. Feb. 9, 1865, aged 45 years. Children—I. Herman, m. 1st, Eugenia Van Giesen; 2d, Catharine Bryant, wid. of ——— Van Giesen; 2. Isaac Henry, m. Rachel Stagg, of Schraalenburgh; 3. Cornelius, m. Elizabeth Jane Straut; 4. Frederick, d. unm.

ii. Adolphus, m. Ellen May (b. Oct. 31, 1824); d. May 7, 1880, aged 59 years, 11 months, 15 days. Children—I. Anthony, m. Matilda Shuart; 2. David, m. Catharine Goetschius; 3. Adolphus, m. Emma McLroy.

iii. Rachel, m. Peter Crouter. Children—I. Helen Maria, m. Jacob C. Straut; 2. Cornelius, m. Sarah Van Saun; 3. William Henry, m. Ellen Maria Bamber; 4. Rachel Jane, m. John Smith; 5. John Wesley, d. young; 6. Sarah Adeline, d. young; 7. Charity Ann, d. young.

iv. Lydia, m. Jonas Secor; d. 1845.

v. Isaac G., m. Susan May. Children—I. Elmira, m. Jeremiah Vanderbeck; 2. Jane, m. John Blauvelt; 3. Ann Eliza, m. Frank Messenger; 4. Clara, m. William Omey.

vi. Abigail Ann (she lives at Little Falls).

vii. Catharine, m. Albert C. Bogert, of Hackensack.

¹ Essex County Deeds, P2, 221, 483.

² See p. 217.

³ Jannetje Demarest was the dau. of Benjamin Demarest (b. March 31, 1749, son of David Demarest and Marijtje Ackerman, m. Jan. 22, 1743; he of Schraalenburgh, and she of Hakkensack), and Catherine Van Norden, whom he m. Dec. 24, 1768. Benjamin Demarest d. March 30, 1817, aged 68 yrs., one day, says his tombstone; Catherine Van Norden, his wife, d. Feb. 13, 1839, aged 85 yrs., 2 mos., one day. They are both buried at Lower Preakness. Benjamin Demarest had six daughters, each of whom he provided with a grindstone in his cellar, where they worked steadily, grinding wampum, which he carried to New York, and sold. On returning with a bag of gold and silver he would empty it out on the table, and the girls had the satisfaction of counting it, but never of owning any of the coin themselves. He finally bought what is known as the Mitchell farm, at Lower Preakness, with the proceeds of his daughters' wampum. He also carried on a grist-mill.

¹ Passaic County Wills, C, 553.

Children—I. Rachel Ann, d. young; 2. Albert A., d. aged 13 years.

II. Rachel, b. Aug. 27, 1798; m. Abram Wortendyke; they removed to Pennsylvania.

III. John, b. March 3, 1801; m. Eliza Hicks; d. about 1869; they are buried in the Ramapo cemetery.

IV. David, b. Sept. 26, 1803; m. Rachel Carlough (dau. of David Carlough and Margaret his wife, of Masonicus, who both d. March 2, 1854, he aged 79 yrs., and she aged 81 yrs.); d. Nov. 11, 1882; she d. Aug. 10, 1887. He removed to Hopewell, Ontario county, New York, where he was living in 1830; returning, he followed his trade for some time at Masonicus and vicinity; later, he settled in Paterson, living in Ward street, and there he and his wife died.

V. Jannetje, b. March 19, 1807; m. Peter Ackerson; d. July 3, 1891. Issue: 1. Maria, b. 1828; m. 1st, William Call; 2d, William Weimar; d. April 28, 1870; 2. Jane, b. April 7, 1833; m. John Jones; 3. Hannah, b. March 4, 1839; m. Jacob Hopper.

VI. Ariaantje (Harriet, or "Aunt Yawntyte"), b. July 24, 1809; m. Abraham Terhune, of Midland Park; d. 1894. Issue: 1. Richard, b. Dec. 6, 1827; lives in New York; 2. Abraham, lives at Midland Park; 3. Abigail, m. John Thompson; 4. Ann Eliza, m. John Packer.

VII. Lea, b. Feb. 26, 1792; (prob.) m. Peter J. Post, April 17, 1808.

IX. Margrietje, b. Jan. 3, 1798; d. in inf.

Jacobus—John—Abraham—Johannes—Cornelis Doremus and Maria Goetschius had children:

I. Johannes, b. Dec. 2, 1799; prob. d. young, as he is not mentioned in his father's will.

II. Annaatje, b. Jan. 26, 1801; m. 1st, Isaac Jones; 2d, James Carlough, of Masonicus; d. Jan. 16, 1880; he d. June 11, 1867, aged 77 yrs. Issue (by her first husband): 1. James;¹ 2. Edward; 3. Elizabeth; 4. Hannah; 5. Mary; (by her second husband) 6. James;¹ 7. Catharine; 8. Rachel; 9. Ellen.

III. Abraham, b. Oct. 11, 1803; m. Eleanor Forshee.

IV. Ginny (Jane), b. Nov. 22, 1806; m. Edward Murray; d. Feb. 28, 1879; he d. Feb. 29, 1868, aged 76 yrs. He was a school teacher, at Masonicus. Issue: 1. Gerard, d. Aug. 26, 1870, aged 23 yrs., 9 mos., 28 days; 2. Bernard, d. Sept. 23, 1891, aged 47 yrs., 3 mos., 26 days, unm.; 3. William Henry, m. Caroline May; 4. Hannah, m. ——— Hemion; 5. Ellen, m. George Sidman; 6. John, m. Elizabeth Jane May; 7. James, m. 1st, Euphemia Christopher; 2d, Jennie Weeks.

V. Yoost (Joseph), b. Feb. 16, 1809; m. 1st, Polly Sjoerle (Sutherland); 2d, Jennie Straut. He was a farmer at Masonicus.

Michiel-David-Cornelis-Johannes-Cornelis Doremus and Barbara Zieh had children:

I. David, b. June 2, 1799; m. Peggy Reemer, Nov. 28, 1819. In 1832 he was living in New Manchester (now

part of Paterson). He subsequently removed to Long Island. He was a carpenter. Ch., Ann Eliza, b. April 4, 1822.

II. Catrenew, b. Aug. 26, 1801.

III. Frans, d. unm.

IV. John, d. unm.

David—David—Cornelis—Johannes—Cornelis Doremus and Ellen Post had children:

I. David, b. Sept. 11, 1821; m. 1st, Mary Jordan, of Paterson; 2d, Ann Cox, of Albany, N. Y.; she is dec. He lives in Albany.

II. Marselus, b. April 13, 1824; m. Margaret Van Ripper; d. April 15, 1849, s. p.

III. John, b. June 10, 1826; m. 1st, Mary Jackson; 2d, Elizabeth Burtis; 3d, Lucretia King, wid. He was a blacksmith, in Newark. About 1873 he removed to Ennis, Ellis county, Texas, and died there.

IV. Gerret, b. Feb. 19, 1828; m. Henrietta, dau. of Henry Francisco, of Spring Garden, near Belleville. He is a carpenter. He lives at Casenovia, Madison county, N. Y., whither he removed in 1861.

V. Halmagh, b. April 22, 1830; m. Catharine Jane (b. Sept. 15, 1833), dau. of Henry Francisco, of Spring Garden, near Belleville, Jan. 1, 1855; d. April 16, 1884. He was a blacksmith, in Newark, where his wid. and children reside.

VI. Andrew, b. Sept. 22, 1833; m. Amy E. Losey, dau. of John Losey and Rebecca Castmore (who m. 2d, Paulus I. Post), of Morris county, Feb. 25, 1857. Mr. Doremus is a farmer at Athenia; he was formerly a milkman, also. He has been elected to various offices in Acquackanonk township.

VII. Samuel, b. Jan. 10, 1839; d. July 9, 1863, unm.

VIII. Stephen, b. Oct. 19, 1843; m. Louisa Evans; d. Sept. —, 1892. He was a blacksmith. Ch., Polly.

Simeon—Hendricus—Cornelis—Thomas—Cornelis Doremus and Jane Dey had children:

I. Thomas Dey, b. Dec. 14, 1798; m. Eliza (dau. of Moses) Harrison, of Montclair; d. Jan. 5, 1856, in Jersey City. He was a grocer in New York, and was known as Thomas S. Doremus.

II. Sarah, b. Aug. 24, 1806; m. Benjamin C. Miller, from Little Falls, Sept. 25, 1824; d. Nov. 28, 1892.

III. Henry, m. Rachel, dau. of Cornelius Yorks; d. May 15, 1873, aged 63 yrs.; she d. Oct. 9, 1895, aged 86 yrs. He kept a grocery store in New York; he afterwards settled at Montclair, and thence removed to Newark, where he died.

IV. Job, b. Feb. 12, 1811; m. 1st, Rachel, dau. of Henry Van Ness; she d. April 9, 1858, aged 42 yrs., 5 mos.; he m. 2d, Catharine Hopper (b. April 13, 1810; she m. 1st, William Van Ness, b. Aug. 11, 1807, son of Evert-Hendrick Van Ness; he d. June 5, 1856), May 7, 1859; he d. Nov. 4, 1881.

V. Margaret, m. John D. Pier.

VI. Ably, d. young.

Pieter-Hendricus-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Lena Berry had children (all b. on the old place at Slooter-dam):

¹ These two sons, James, of the same mother, both grew up. A very unusual circumstance, two brothers of the same name.

I. Hendrick, b. March 10, 1798; m. Mary (Polly) Van Blarcom (b. May 31, 1798, dau. of Johannes Van Blarcom and Antye Jacobus),¹ May 29, 1819; d. April 5, 1874; she d. July 23, 1881. He and his brother William learned the art of weaving blue and white blankets; he went to Tappan to acquire this trade. He carried on the manufacture for some years, on the Wesel road, south of the Wesel drift-way. Subsequently he turned his attention to farming, and successfully worked a farm of 76 acres, which he bought from Andrew P. Hopper and wife, Dec. 7, 1825, situated on the east bank of the river, about half way between the Wesel and Broadway bridges.² Here he built a substantial stone house, largely from the walls of the ancient "White House" of Simeon Van Winkle, which had stood for a century or more on the west bank of the river, at the foot of Willis street; the stone was carted across the river on the ice, about 1825-6. His will, dated Oct. 25, 1869, witnessed by Henry A. Williams and John Drew, was proved May 6, 1874. He gave his wife Polly the homestead for life, with remainder to his son Peter, the latter to have also the homestead farm, and 30 acres devised to testator by his father. Provision was also made for his daughter Ann, and for his grandchildren.³ Trustees—son Peter, grandson Henry P., and brother William.

II. Elizabeth, b. April 14, 1804; d. Aug. 5, 1805.

III. William, b. June 20, 1806; m. 1st, Maria Post, Oct., 1829; she d. July 19, 1832, aged 22 yrs., 8 mos., 5 days; 2d, Susanna Van Blarcom⁴ (b. June 9, 1807, dau. of Johannes Van Blarcom and Antye Jacobus); she d. Sept. 16, 1876; he d. May 24, 1885.

IV. Cornelius, b. May 19, 1815; m. Catharine (b. Sept. 14, 1817, dau. of Albert) Van Houten, of Broadway, April 14, 1836; she d. Nov. 10, 1879. He learned the carpenter's trade, but after following it four years bought a farm on the east side of the Passaic river, a short distance north of the Wesel bridge, and worked it for half a century. He then removed to Paterson, where he has lived since. He is known as Cornelius P. Doremus.

Cornelius-Thomas-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Lena Mandeville had children:

I. Angonietje, b. Dec. 28, 1791.

II. Agnes, d. Nov. 16, 1795, aged 2 yrs., 10 mos., 12 days.

III. Thomas, b. Aug. 31, 1796; m. Sarah Platt (b. Aug. 3, 1802, dau. of Elias Haines, a New York merchant, and sister of Gov. Daniel Haines, of Sussex county), Sept. 11, 1821; d. Feb. 16, 1879; she d. Jan. 29, 1877. At an early age he went to New York, where he afterwards resided, at first with his uncle, Francis Doremus. When this uncle, in 1812, enlisted in the army as Captain, Thomas, although a very young man, took entire charge of his uncle's business,

showing his industry and energy. In after life, it was often said of him, that "his word was as good as a bond." He early joined a military company, "the Governor's Guard," composed of the leading young gentlemen of New York, and with that corps stood guard over General Richard Montgomery's remains when brought from Quebec, and when they received General Lafayette in 1824. He retained his military bearing to the end of his days. He early connected himself with the South Dutch Church, and was for many years an elder, to the day of his death. He was in business for himself as a merchant and importer, before twenty-one years of age. He was fond of reading and improving his mind, and had a large and well selected private library; he also had a circulating library in his business office for his clerks, and on the formation of the Mercantile Library took several shares, knowing self-improvement for the young was important. His wife was preeminent in good works, and helped to found many benevolent institutions in the city of her birth—the "Woman's Hospital," "Nursery and Child's Hospital," "House and School of Industry," "Isaac T. Hopper Home," and others. She had great personal beauty and was very lovely in character. From her self-sacrificing zeal in the cause of missions she was known as "the Mother of Missionaries." He was a noble, generous-hearted man, giving much of his time and money to public enterprise; a great patriot, and largely interested in benevolent and religious works. When Japan was opened by Commodore Perry, he sent and supported for years, the first missionary to that country, the Rev. Samuel R. Brown, of the Dutch Church. Thomas C. Doremus was tall and well formed, with a soldierly bearing, a courtly, social manner, and was spoken of as "the Christian gentleman." He had expressive blue eyes, and black, curling hair, which became iron grey in later years. On his monument in Greenwood cemetery is the text, "Diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, distributing to the necessities of saints."

IV. Willempje (Elma), b. June 21, 1806; m. the Rev. Abraham Messler, D. D., Sept. 11, 1826; d. March 4, 1895; he d. June 12, 1882. He was graduated at Union College, 1821; New Brunswick Seminary, 1824; pastor at Ovid, N. Y., 1825-8; Pompton Plains and Montville, 1829-32; Raritan, 1832 until October, 1879, when he resigned, greatly to the regret of his people. He was one of the most distinguished clergymen of the Reformed (Dutch) church. Issue:

i. Mary Stryker, b. Dec. 23, 1827; m. Charles Wells Swift (b. June 27, 1812), Nov. 19, 1851; he d. Nov. 19, 1877. He was a prominent lawyer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was a trustee of Vassar College, at that place.

ii. Helen Doremus, b. Nov. 22, 1830; m. Edward Lamar Covert, Nov. 22, 1853; d. Dec. 22, 1866.

iii. Thomas Doremus, b. May 9, 1833; m. Maria Remsen Varick, June 3, 1857; d. Aug. 11, 1893.

iv. Henry Martyn, b. Oct. 11, 1834; m. Olivia De Courcay Michaels (b. April 10, 1837), Nov. 10, 1858; d. Dec. 25, 1858, s. p.

v. Sarah Doremus, b. Feb. 1, 1837.

¹ See p. 222.

² Within the limits of this farm was a one-acre school lot, which had been set apart for educational purposes by the Garrisons. As it had been abandoned for years, the Garrisons claimed a reversionary interest in the premises, to release which Henry D. Garrison and wife executed a deed at the same time.

³ Bergen County Wills, L, 181.

⁴ See p. 223.

vi. Elma Bogert, b. Dec. 30, 1839; d. Aug. 28, 1846.

vii. Cornelia, b. Oct. 22, 1841; m. John Todd Grimsley, Dec. 12, 1871; d. March 20, 1891. Ch., Mary Swift, b. Jan. 12, 1875.

viii. Anna Frances, b. Jan. 23, 1844; d. Aug. 5, 1853.

ix. Emelie, b. Jan. 13, 1847.

Petres-Thomas-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Susanna Jacobus had children:

I. Roelof Jacobus, b. July 16, 1797; m. Catharine Van Houten (b. June 13, 1806, dau. of Judge Gerrebrant Van Houten and Jane Garrison), June 1, 1825; d. Nov. 18, 1886; she d. March 6, 1874. He always wrote his name *Ralph Doremus*. He left his father's home at Pacquanac when a mere lad, and with a little bundle of his personal belongings trudged to New York in search of employment. He was a handsome little fellow, graceful in manner, courteous and winning in speech, and soon found occupation in a large dry goods house. Being an excellent penman and accountant he was given a clerkship, and continued in the establishment until he concluded to set up for himself in Paterson, as a dealer in cloths and dry goods, becoming in a few years one of the leading merchants of the town, and likewise foremost in his contributions to religious and benevolent work. His store was on the west side of Main street, between Broadway and Van Houten street. The people of Saddle River township elected him town clerk in 1828-29-30, and his records are models of neatness and perspicuity. He was elected accountant of the Paterson Fire Association, in 1830; was enrolled as a member of Engine Company No. 5, in 1834; was elected one of the Fire Wardens, in 1835, but declined; in 1837 he was elected one of the judges of appeal. For many years he was one of the most generous contributors to the Second Reformed church.¹ On his marriage to Judge Van Houten's daughter he erected the handsome brick residence on the corner of Water and Albion streets, buying all the materials and having the work done under his personal supervision. The panic of 1837 affected him in common with every other merchant in the country, and he retired from business, devoting himself thereafter to the care of his considerable farming property. During the last forty or forty-five years of his life he lived in what is known as the Doremus homestead, Nos. 115-123 Water street. A miniature of him, painted in 1825, for his bride, and now in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. William Nelson, shows him to have been handsome and elegant, with light brown eyes, and a ruddy countenance, and even in his ninetieth year he retained a dignity and courtliness that savored much of the "old school" of gentle manners.

II. Nicholas Jones, b. Feb. 22, 1799; m. Elizabeth Haring (b. Oct. 5, 1806, dau. of Garret Haring, of Preakness), June 16, 1825; d. Aug. 24, 1887; she d. April 22, 1885. He signed his name Nicholas I. Doremus. He lived at Lower Preakness, where he was a farmer and miller.

III. Thomas, b. Jan. 18, 1801; m. Mary Van Houten (b.

Oct. 6, 1804, dau. of Abraham Van Houten and Catharine Sip),¹ Nov. 18, 1824; d. Sept. 11, 1894. Her will was proved Aug. 5, 1870. He lived at Pacquanac, and was known as Thomas P. Doremus.

IV. Francis, b. March 12, 1804; m. Maria, dau. of Jeremiah Ryerson and Rachel Van Saun, of Preakness; d. Nov. 29, 1846; she d. June 6, 1843, aged 32 yrs., 10 mos., one day.

V. Rachel, b. March 26, 1808; d. Dec. 25, 1820.

VI. Cornelius, b. July 14, 1813; m. Eliza, dau. of Simon H. Van Ness, of Bloomingdale, Sept. 21, 1841. He was a painter, in Newark, for many years, but has resided a long time at Pequannock.

Benjamin-Thomas-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Jane Van Blarcom had children:

I. Antje, b. Dec. 20, 1802; m. Isaac Courter. Issue: 1. Rachel; 2. Ellen; 3. Sarah A.; 4. Emeline; 5. Theodore; 6. Wesley.

II. Rachel, b. March 11, 1805; m. Jacob Demott. Issue: 1. Harriet; 2. Jenny; 3. Eliza; 4. Ann; 5. Sarah E.; 6. Emeline; 7. Elihu; 8. Peter; 9. Edward.

III. Cornelius, b. April 25, 1810; m. Catharine, dau. of Paul Debow, of Pompton Plains, Jan. 4, 1832. Letters of administration on his estate were granted Sept. 30, 1872, to his widow and John Norwood. He was a member of the General Assembly, from Morris county, in 1851-52. Issue: 1. Helen, b. Nov. 2, 1832; m. John Norwood, of Montville, Sept. 15, 1853; 2. Mary, b. Dec. 28, 1834; m. William H. Taylor, of Bloomfield, June —, 1854; 3. Sarah, b. Nov. 6, 1847; m. Newton Smith, of Boonton, Jan. —, 1866.

IV. Peter, m. Helen B., dau. of Samuel Smith, a lawyer, at Haverstraw, N. Y. He removed to Baltimore, Md. Issue: Mary Amanda, m. Thomas Pewtner, of Baltimore.

Johannes-Thomas-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Elisabeth Berry had children:

I. Thomas, b. June 13, 1804; m. Elisabeth Canniff, Dec. 24, 1832; d. May 2, 1841, being accidentally drowned; he removed to New York.

II. Samuel, b. Aug. 26, 1806; m. 1st, Angeline Thompson (b. March 15, 1809), April 8, 1830; she d. Nov. 15, 1857; he m. 2d, Melissa Suydam, June 7, 1858; d. Jan. 20, 1878; he lived in New York. His wid. lives in Troy, N. Y.

III. John, b. May 13, 1810; m. Catharine Jacobus (b. Feb. 28, 1817), Dec. 27, 1834; d. Jan. 30, 1889; lived at White Hall. The will of John J. Doremus, of Montville, dated Sept. 29, 1873, was proved Feb. 28, 1889.²

IV. Anna Maria, b. Dec. 31, 1812; m. Richard Vreeland, Nov. 26, 1831, and removed to New York.

V. Susanna, b. June 13, 1814; m. Ira G. Green; d. Nov. 20, 1875; she lived in Newark.

VI. Francis, b. Nov. 18, 1816; m. Rhoda Bunnell, Oct. 19, 1839, and removed to New York, but for some years past has resided at or near Plainfield.

Fransoes-Thomas-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus had children:

¹ See The Van Houten Manuscripts.

² See p. 260.

² Morris County Wills, S, 75.

By his first wife (Phœbe Smith):

I. Ann Eliza, b. Oct. 12, 1809; m. John Schuerman Vredenburg (son of Peter Vredenburg, a physician, b. Oct. 5, 1778, and Maria Van Doren; he d. Sept. 15, 1848; he was a son of Peter Vredenburg and Maragrita Schuurman, b. Feb. 2, 1752), of Somerville, N. J., Sept. 18, 1832; d. Nov. 23, 1880. They settled at Springfield, Ills.

II. Francis, b. 1813; d. 1818.

By his second wife (Eliza DeHart Canfield):

III. John E. Caldwell, b. Oct. 15, 1816; m. 1st, Catherine Louise Ulrich (b. Jan. 2, 1817, of a Russian family, sister of Edward Ulrich, named above), Aug. 13, 1839; she d. Nov. 25, 1853; he m. 2d, Mary Allen, in 1854; 3d, Mrs. Bettie S. Berry, of Louisiana; he d. Nov. 16, 1878. He graduated from the University of New York; removed to Springfield, Ills., where he practiced law several years; was a Professor of Languages in Oakland College, near Rodney, Miss., and lived many years in Louisiana.

IV. Margaret Canfield, b. July 6, 1818; m. Samuel Hotchkin, July 8, 1840; d. Feb. 21, 1844. Mr. Hotchkin was in the East Indies, traveling for his health, when his child was born and his wife died. Ch., Caroline Caldwell; b. Jan. 28, 1844; she was adopted by Charles F. Park, her mother dying when she was only three weeks old; she lost her hearing from fever, and never learned to speak; m. C. K. W. Strong, Oct. 4, 1888; he was of Washington, D. C., and was also a mute. He held the same position in the Treasury Department for over twenty-five years; he d. in 1891; she d. May 12, 1892. Mr. Hotchkin m. 2d, Mary Gray, dau. of Judge Gray, of Elmira, N. Y.; he d. Feb. 12, 1895, aged 76 yrs.; she survives him and has one dau., Lily.

V. Caroline Elizabeth, b. Oct. 23, 1820; m. Charles F. Park, of New York city (b. Aug. 2, 1816), April 30, 1839; d. Feb. 12, 1894; he d. Aug. 13, 1865.

VI. Frances Maria, b. Oct. 28, 1822; m. the Rev. William T. Doubleday, May 14, 1844; d. April 5, 1882. Mr. Doubleday was pastor of the Presbyterian churches at Bainbridge, N. Y., 1843-45; Truxton, N. Y., 1846-49; Gilbertsville, N. Y., 1850-60; Delhi, N. Y., 1860-1863; and of the Congregational church at Goshen, Conn., 1863-1871, until his health broke down. He now lives with his surviving daughter, in Binghamton, N. Y. Issue: 1. Susan Caldwell, b. May 25, 1845; d. Aug. 4, 1846; 2. Frances Caroline, b. June 24, 1860.

VII. Sarah Vredenburg, b. Oct. 12, 1830; m. Samuel J. Jones, Nov. 3, 1858; they lived in London, England, for nine years; then removed to Virginia, and afterwards to Helena, Montana. Issue: 1. Francis Doremus, b. Aug. 20, 1860; 2. Albert, b. Sept. 22, 1868; d. Sept. 15, 1870.

James(439)-Johannis-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Ann Parleman had children:

I. Barbara Allen, b. July 14, 1819; m. the Rev. Frederick F. Cornell, Oct. 24, 1839; d. in her 29th yr.; he d. 1864, at Somerville. He was the son of John Cornell; graduated at Princeton College, 1825; studied theology at New Brunswick Seminary; was licensed, 1829; Professor of Languages in the College of Mississippi, Natchez, 1828-9; pastor of

the Reformed church at Montville, 1833-6; at Manhattan, 1836-56; was a member of the Pluckemin (N. J.) Presbytery, 1856-64; d. at Somerville, N. J. Issue: 1. Frederick F.; 2. Anna Maria.

II. Thomas Edward, b. Feb. 18, 1824; m. Mary Ann Hedges, of Brooklyn, June 22, 1846; d. Aug. 21, 1866. Issue: 1. Clara, m. Will Hart; 2. Edward H.; d. unm.

III. John Parleman, b. March 24, 1824; m. Sarah M. Hyler, June 24, 1846; both were of Montville; d. March 27, 1863. Ch., Mary, d. young.

IV. Sarah Margaret, b. Aug. 20, 1827; m. Josiah P. Huntoon, May 24, 1845; he d. June 11, 1891. Mr. Huntoon was born July 16, 1816, at Montpelier, Vermont; he was a descendant of Philip Huntoon, who was abducted from the Isle of Guernsey, in the British Channel, and brought to America about 1640, being sold here to pay for his enforced passage. One of his descendants, Charles Huntoon, settled at Unity, Sullivan county, N. Y.; he was the father of Josiah, who was the father of Bemsley, who removed to Berlin, Washington county, Vermont, and subsequently to Montpelier, Vermont, and thence to Ogdensburg, N. Y. Josiah P., son of Bemsley, left home at Ogdensburg in 1828, going to New York, where he was employed as a clerk until 1835, when he began the business of grinding coffee for the grocery trade. About that time he married Ariadne Bowsby, of Morris county, and soon after removed thither, where he undertook the management of her homestead farm, and also taught school. She died Jan. 26, 1844. In 1841 he removed to Paterson, where he resumed the business of grinding coffee and spices, which he carried on with increasing success until the panic of 1873, which materially affected his prosperity. In 1855 he built a large brick factory for his business, on the south side of Broadway, opposite Bridge street. He retired from active business Jan. 1, 1879. He was elected a member of the board of chosen freeholders of the county of Passaic in 1853 and 1854; in the latter year he was chosen director of the board, and by virtue of that position was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the very handsome jail edifice on Main street, and placing the custody of the jail in a warden, appointed by the board, instead of having the prison in the custody of the sheriff, as formerly. This was considered a great reform. Mr. Huntoon was an ardent abolitionist, and afterwards was a zealous and active Republican. He was connected with the principal financial institutions of the city while engaged in business. His leonine head, crowned with a mane of long, curling hair, snowy white in his later years, gave him an aspect of great venerability, while his countenance always indicated a benignity and kindness of disposition that won him the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was a man of very superior intelligence, broadened by wide reading and study. Issue: 1. Edwin D., b. Feb. 5, 1847; 2. Ada, b. Aug. 14, 1849; m. Henry I. Clark, April 13, 1870; 3. James Henry, b. Jan. 1, 1851; m. Hattie V. Clark, May 20, 1874; 4. Harry, b. July 16, 1853; 5. Bertha, b. Nov. 13, 1855; 6. Walter, b. Jan. 2, 1859; m. Clara B. Howard, Oct. 29, 1844; 7. Oscar, b. March 15, 1860; 8. Jennie, b. June 1, 1862; 9. Mary, b. Aug. 29, 1864;

10. Edwin, b. May 16, 1866; 11. Louis, b. Jan. 28, 1869.

V. Walter Wallace, b. Dec. 20, 1840; d. April 26, 1853.

John-Mouritz-Johannes-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Grietje Vanderhoff had children:

I. Margaret, b. Jan. 8, 1814; m. Gerret Van Ness, and lived at Fairfield; she d. Dec. 15, 1855.

II. Nancy, b. Oct. 24, 1815; m. John Springstead; they removed to Michigan.

III. Henry, b. April 17, 1817; m. Mary Davenport.

IV. Lucinda, b. Dec. 17, 1819; m. John Barnes; d. Aug. 30, 1845.

V. Sarah, b. April 6, 1822; m. Philander Hurd, and lived at Doremustown.

VI. Abraham F., b. Sept. 15, 1824; m. Elisabeth Featherby.

VII. John, b. Jan. 8, 1827; m. Sarah Bush; d. Sept. 2, 1862; they lived at Fairfield.

VIII. Rachel, b. Sept. 16, 1829; m. 1st, Israel Williams; 2d, Stephen Husk.

IX. Ellen A., b. Nov. 22, 1833; m. 1st, John Smalley; 2d, Frank Hicktha; 3d, Joseph Anderson.

Cornelius-Pieter-Golijn-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Ann Van Ness had children:

I. Peter, b. Oct. 24, 1806; m. Catherine Van Ness (b. May 29, 1803, dau. of Simon Van Ness and Elisabeth Doremus, of Cedar Grove), June 18, 1825; d. Jan. 1, 1851; she d. Oct. 19, 1889. Both were born and lived at Jacksonville, where he was a farmer.

II. Susanna, b. Feb. 21, 1809; m. Peter (b. March 26, 1803, son of Godyn Doremus, Nov. 20, 1828; d. Dec. 28, 1871; he d. Dec. 26, 1884.

III. Henry, b. Feb. 27, 1812; m. Sophia Mandeville, of Pompton Plains, Jan. 22, 1835; d. March 18, 1857. He was a carpenter.

Jan--Joris--Cornelis--Joris--Cornelis Doremus had children:

By his first wife (Geertye Ryerson):

I. Grietye, b. April 25, 1795; m. Adrian R. Van Houten, June 27, 1813; d. Dec. 30, 1869; he d. July 27, 1855.¹ Issue: 1. Richard, b. Dec. 16, 1814; d. Jan. 15, 1815; 2. Gertrude, b. April 21, 1816; m. John B. Van Riper, Sept. 24, 1835; d. Jan. 6, 1870; he d. Nov. 17, 1895; 3. Mariah, b. Dec. 31, 1817; m. John Romaine Oldis, Oct. 6, 1841; d. June 15, 1851; 4. John, b. Feb. 7, 1820; m. Abigail Ann Van Blarcom, Nov. 6, 1839; d. July 17, 1865; 5. Richard, b. Dec. 26, 1821; m. Jane Ryerson, Sept. 8, 1842; 6. William, b. Jan. 27, 1824; m. Catharine Ann Demarest, July 10, 1845; 7. Elizabeth Jane, b. March 30, 1826; m. Daniel R. Brinkerhoof, April 4, 1844; d. Oct. 17, 1863; 8. Adrian R., b. Aug. 2, 1828; m. Catharine (b. Jan. 30, 1834, dau. of Richard-Abraham Van Houten, and wid. of J. W. Feitner), Jan. 5, 1859; 9. Margaret Ann, b. Aug. 26, 1830; m. Cornelius H. Garrison, June 5, 1849; 10. Abraham, b. Dec. 28, 1832; m. Jane Amelia (dau. of Cornelius I.) Westervelt, Nov. 26, 1856; 11. George, b. Dec. 19, 1834;

m. Mary Elizabeth (b. March 20, 1845, dau. of Richard-Abraham Van Houten, June 14, 1866.¹

II. Geertye, b. Dec. 26, 1796; d. Feb. 7, 1797.

III. ———, b. April 22, 1798; d. in a few hours, and was followed in two weeks by the mother.

By his second wife (Maria Ann Sigh):

IV. Caty, b. July 24, 1799; m. John Walden; d. Oct. 3, 1854. Issue: 1. John, m. Mary Moser; he projected, built and for some time managed the Paterson opera house; 2. Mary Ann, m. Elias Romaine; 3. George, b. June 29, 1833; he was a soldier in the late war; after returning to Paterson he went West.

V. Fiteye (Sophia), b. Nov. 11, 1800; m. 1st, William Jenner, a shoemaker, at Preakness; also constable some years; he d. May 7, 1835, aged 32 yrs., 4 mos., 12 days; she m. 2d, Jacob Jacobus, and went to Iowa with him. Issue: (by her first husband) 1. Gitty, m. 1st, ——— Russell; 2. Rachel, m. Frank Burroughs; 3. Margaret, m. Henry Jacobus, of Wechauw; 4. Elizabeth, m. John Short; 5. Catharine, m. a clergyman, in the West; (by her second husband) 6. Peter, went West; 7. Nelson.

VI. Charity, b. May 10, 1802; d. Sept. 6, 1855, unm.

VII. Elizabeth, b. March 25, 1804; m. John I. Van Allen; removed to Paterson, and thence to New York. Issue: 1. Catharine Ann, d. unm.; 2. Mary Margaret, b. Dec. 18, 1832; m. Edward Johnson; 3. Eliza Jane, m. William Henry Dimond, from Berlin, Morris county; 4. John Newton, b. May 13, 1840; m. 1st, Alice Mercer; 2d, Alice Woolley.

VIII. Mary Ann, b. Sept. 1, 1806; m. 1st, John, son of Major Isaac Van Saun; he d. March 24, 1833, aged 25 yrs., 11 mos.;² she m. 2d, Daniel P. Smith, of Yawpaw. Issue: (by her first husband) 1. Isaac, d. June 15, 1849, aged 18 yrs., 6 mos., 15 days; 2. John.

IX. George, b. May 18, 1809; m. Jane, dau. of Simeon Van Winkle, of the Ponds.

X. William, b. April 12, 1811; d. May 20, 1812.

XI. William, b. Nov. 29, 1812; d. Aug. —, 1813.

XII. Saphronia, b. Sept. 16, 1814; m. 1st, John, son of Simeon Van Winkle, of the Ponds; 2d, Daniel P. Smith, of Yawpaw. Issue: (by her first husband) 1. Henry, m. Sophia Courter; 2. George, m. Jennie Blake; 3. Eliza Jane, m. 1st, Henry Snyder, of the Goffle; 2d, George Vandellinda; (by her second husband) 4. David, m. Charity Christopher; 5. Mary, m. David Hennion, from Ramapo Valley, son of Martin Hennion.

XIII. John, b. July 4, 1816; d. May 2, 1860, unm.

XIV. William Dearman (named after his uncle, William Dearman), b. Dec. 11, 1819; m. Helen Ann Bensen, Jan. 3, 1846, dau. of Cornelius Bensen, formerly of Haverstraw, afterwards of the Ponds, then of Paterson, and finally of Preakness; she d. s. p., April 29, 1892, aged 67 yrs., 10 mos., 26 days.

Derick³-Joris-Johannes-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Margaret Demarest had (among other) children:

¹ See pp. 260-261.

² See p. 297.

³ He and his wife are buried at Schraalenburgh. She was b. Aug. 15, 1790.

¹ See p. 254.

I. Ann, m. Henry Van Houten (b. Dec. 18, 1809, son of Johannes-Roelof Van Houten and Sarah Mandeville¹; d. May 11, 1875; he d. ——. Issue: 1. Elizabeth Ryerson, b. Feb. 17, 1833; m. John L. Wilson, Dec. 17, 1856; 2. John, b. Aug. 27, 1839; m. Jane, dau. of 3. James Bogert; Sarah Jane, b. Oct. 27, 1841; m. Ephraim M. Van Ness, of Wayne, Oct. 11, 1863; 4. George, b. Sept. 9, 1844; m. Kate Newkirk; 5. Henry Mandeville, b. Jan. 9, 1847; m. Mary Mitchell; 6. Catherine Ann, b. Feb. 8, 1853; m. Martin Berry; 7. Margaret, m. James Bogert, and lives at Preakness.

V. John, b. June 22, 1817, at Preakness; m. Eleanor (b. Nov. 27, 1823, dau. of John) Ackerman, of New Bridge, Nov. 19, 1840; d. March 1, 1887. He kept a grocery store for several years in Commerce street, New York; was afterwards in the milk business, in Williamsburgh, then removed to New Bridge, and finally to Paterson. The will of John R. Doremus, of Paterson, dated June 27, 1873, was proved March 25, 1887.²

John Berdan-Joris-Johannes-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Margaret Westervelt had children:

I. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 9, 1822; m. John B. Van Dien, Nov. 25, 1841; d. July 1, 1850. Issue: Albert, m. Adeline Ackerman; both dec., leaving no surviving issue.

II. Anna M., b. Sept. 10, 1823; m. John V. Rathbone, of Parkersburg, W. Va., Dec. 14, 1841. Issue: thirteen children, including twins once, and triplets once.

III. Lydia, b. Aug. 14, 1825; m. John G. Van Dien, Oct. 12, 1843; he d. March 13, 1862. Issue: 1. Garret Henry, m. Anna Earl; 2. Sophia, m. Abraham Banta.

IV. Sarah Jane, b. Feb. 2, 1831; d. Feb. 27, 1832.

V. John, b. Dec. 16, 1833; d. Dec. 18, 1833.

VI. Peter, b. June 6, 1828; m. Eliza Wandel, from Nyack, Oct. 5, 1852. He kept a grocery in Paterson for many years. He was also active in the fire department, in Odd Fellowship, and in municipal affairs, in which he displayed an intelligent interest, being always on the side of honest and economical local government. He was a member of the board of aldermen, 1869-70.

VII. Jacob W., b. Dec. 3, 1835; m. Sophie (only dau. of Cornelius G. and Susan Smith) Van Dien, Oct. 12, 1858. He was a farmer, on the paternal acres at Red Mills.

VIII. Richard, b. May 17, 1838; d. Dec. 20, 1843.

Joris--Cornelis--Joris--Joris--Cornelis Doremus and Eve Yong had children:

I. Cornelis, b. Oct. 8, 1782; m. Geertje (Charity) Demarest (b. Sept. 28, 1784, dau. of Benjamin Demarest and Catherine Van Norden), of Preakness, Aug. 11, 1804; d. Sept. 7, 1854; she d. July 2, 1875. They are buried in the Second Reformed church cemetery, on Totowa avenue. He was a carpenter, and was known as "Yoren's Case"—George's Cornelius, and sometimes as "Eva's Case." He lived on what is known as the Mitchell farm, then 160 acres, which had belonged to his wife's father, Benjamin Demarest, and there his children were born. He also

owned a farm of 28 acres, and a tract of $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres on the Preakness road to Paterson.

II. Peter, m. Mary Mourison. He lived at Singack, but went West, and died there. He was called "Yoren's Piet"—George's Peter.

III. Elisabeth, m. William Van Duyn, Aug. 26, 1797. They went West, where she d. He returned to Paterson, and d. at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Miller, in Auburn street. Issue: 1. Marea, b. July 10, 1798; 2. Marten, b. April 20, 1800; 3. Eva, b. July 29, 1801; m. Stephen Miller (children—1. Mary; 2. Jemima; 3. Elisabeth).

IV. Sarah, d. unm.

V. Abraham, d. young, unm., at Preakness, of consumption.

VI. Marya, b. Oct. 3, 1796; prob. m. Peter Mourison.

VII. Jores, b. April 12, 1800; m. 1st, Elmina (Penelope) Onderdonk; she d. Oct. 18, 1850; he m. 2d, Margaret ———; he d. June —, 1875. He was called "Yoren's George"—George's George. He lived on Preakness mountain. He and his two wives are buried at Preakness.

Henderic--Joris--Hendrick--Joris--Cornelis Doremus and Elisabeth Van Giesen had children:

I. Jenny, b. Nov. 2, 1806; m. Herrick Houghteling (Huftaling); d. May 6, 1878. He was b. at Rondout, N. Y., and was a cigar-maker by trade. Issue: 1. Alfred H.; m. 1st, ———; 2d, Mary Ann Harris, May 12, 1870; 2. Henry, d. unm.; 3. William, d. in inf.; 4. Ann, m. William Doremus, May 17, 1876; 5. John, m. ——— Houston; both dec.; 6. George, d. young, unm.; 7. Elizabeth J., d. young, unm.

II. Henry, b. Dec. 4, 1808; m. Mary (dau. of Hartman) Vreeland, May 13, 1830; d. April 23, 1875. He was foreman in Col. Cornelius G. Garrison's carpenter shop. He built on the southeast corner of Straight and Van Houten streets, and d. there.

III. Sophiah, b. Jan. 19, 1811; d. about 1841, unm.

IV. Elizabeth, b. May 23, 1813; m. Richard Reed Clark, in New York, Aug. 5, 1831. Issue: 1. Allen, b. Aug. 1, 1832; he is supposed to have perished in the Chicago fire, in 1871; 2. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 22, 1834; 3. Oliver, b. Dec. 1, 1836; 4. Richard Reed, b. Aug. 12, 1838; 5. Sarah Frances, b. Oct. 25, 1843; 6. Charles Hollis, b. Aug. 2, 1846; 7. Georgianna, b. Sept. 22, 1849.

V. George, b. Sept. 13, 1815; m. 1st, Ann Eliza, dau. of Conklin Titus, of New York; 2d, Sarah Jane Montgomery, dau. of Andrew Montgomery, in John street, Paterson; d. May 4, 1879. He followed his trade as stone cutter for many years, in Paterson, and then in New York. Subsequently he returned to Paterson, and kept the American Hotel, on the southeast corner of Market street and Ramapo avenue.

VI. Richard Van Giesen, b. March 16, 1818; d. Jan. 8, 1888, unm. He was a farm laborer in and near Paterson.

VII. John, b. July 16, 1820; d. April 13, 1822.

VIII. Rachel Ann, b. Jan. 4, 1823; m. James Fox, Aug. 5, 1847; he was b. July 10, 1822; he was a blacksmith by trade. He went South, and died there about 1879, it was

¹ See p. 262.

² Passaic County Wills, K, 126.

supposed. Issue: 1. Rachel Ann, b. Oct. 29, 1848; d. June 11, 1882, unm.; 2. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 6, 1850; m. Robert G. Hughes, son of Robert S. Hughes; he d. July —, 1888; 3. Mary Emma, b. Jan. 31, 1853; d. Sept. 14, 1854; 4. James Henry, b. Feb. 14, 1855; d. Dec. 16, 1855; 5. James, b. Nov. 27, 1856; d. Jan. 11, 1859; 6. Ida Cora, b. Dec. 19, 1859; 7. Franklin J., b. Sept. 8, 1861; accidentally killed, July 13, 1878, by being thrown from a train in the Erie tunnel, at Bergen hill; 8. Lillie Frances, b. Sept. 22, 1864; m. Isaac A. Storms.

* IX. John, b. June 24, 1825; m. Emma (dau. of Edward W.) Irvine, formerly of Paterson, but then of New York, Sept. 23, 1849. He was a carpenter by trade, but has played many parts in his time: a manufacturer of mineral waters; hotel keeper; gold, silver and nickel plating; livery stable keeper; assessor of the Fifth ward for three years, etc. He is known as John S. Doremus. And thereby hangs a tale. He and his second cousin, John Doremus, were both in a local militia company at the same time. Both were full of mischief, and when "John Doremus" was called, both would start forward simultaneously in response. The captain got so exasperated one night that he ordered them both to stand on the stage in old Continental hall (then the drill-room) until they should each agree upon some middle name to distinguish them from each other. He who was in the mineral water business gravely suggested that he take "S." for his middle initial, and the other John (who was a painter) take "P." for his distinguishing middle initial. This was solemnly concluded, and then he added: "Now, I'll be called 'Soda Water John,' and you'll be called 'Putty John.'" And so it came to pass; but in business they always wrote their names John S. Doremus, and John P. Doremus, respectively.

Hendrick-Jan--Hendrick--Joris--Cornelis Doremus and Metye Van Giesen had children:

I. Ann, b. Sept. 13, 1817; m. Nathaniel Townsend; d. June 5, 1876. He was b. Aug. 25, 1812, son of Amos (son of Elijah) Townsend and Phebe, dau. of Nathaniel Townsend, who were b. and brought up in Dutchess county, N. Y. Amos and his wife removed from Fishkill, N. Y., to Vernon, Sussex county, N. J., and there Nathaniel was born. He worked on a farm some years; then with a firm of mail contractors; he came to Paterson in April, 1835, poor, but rich in stout resolves to make his fortune. He secured employment as ticket agent of the newly established railroad between Paterson and Jersey City, having his office in a small wooden building on the southeast corner of Main and Market streets. In 1837 he was a conductor on the railroad, and afterwards did duty as ticket agent in the company's office at No. 75 Cortlandt street, New York. In 1845 he started in the livery stable business, in which he has been engaged ever since. He was elected one of the three constables of Paterson township in 1840-41-42-43; one of the two township collectors, in 1845-46; sheriff of Passaic county, in 1863-64-65, and again in 1869-70-71; in April, 1868, he was elected Mayor of Paterson. He has been always respected as an honest, quiet, unassuming citizen. Issue:

i. Zebulon E., b. March 4, 1837; m. Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Sylvanus W. Decker, Feb. 6, 1861. He has been deputy sheriff most of the time since 1863. Ch., Annie, m. Thomas Drew.

ii. Martha, m. William Dufford. He was of a German Valley family; he was a member of the Paterson dry-goods firm of Vandervoort, Slingland & Co.; he d. July 7, 1879. Children—1. Ella, m. Dr. William H. Lowe, jun., veterinary surgeon, in Paterson, son of William H. Lowe, of Grahamsville, Ulster county, New York; 2. Jennie; 3. William.

iii. Ogden, m. Harriet Clark, March 28, 1866; d. Jan. 15, 1893, aged 50 yrs.; she d. Aug. 4, 1891. He was a teamster, and afterwards a private, in the late War. Issue: 1. Elizabeth; 2. Samuel; 3. Jane; 4. Ann; 5. Esther.

iv. Jane.

v. Elizabeth, m. Ebenezer Gardner, and lives at Jersey City Heights, where he is a lumber merchant. Children—1. Charles; 2. Frederick, accidentally drowned in the summer of 1894.

vi. Phebe, m. James Morgan; she lives at Union Hill. He was formerly a draughtsman in the Grant Locomotive Works, Paterson, but for many years has been in the real estate business in Hudson county. He was a Presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket in 1892. Ch., Sarah.

II. Sally, b. Oct. 6, 1819; m. John Beam; they removed to Dubuque, Iowa; both dec. Issue (b. in Paterson): 1. Martha, m. George Ballou, a newspaper editor, of Davenport, Iowa; 2. Henry D., a lawyer, in Chicago; 3. Emma, m. ——— Gain.

III. Jane, b. May 30, 1825; m. 1st, Joshua Goldsmith, Dec. 30, 1841; she m. 2d, George Wylie, for many years a woolen manufacturer, in the Beaver mill, near the northwest corner of Boudinot and Prospect streets. He d. June 1, 1867; she d. Oct. 28, 1888. Issue:

By her first husband:

i. Mary, m. John J. Goetschius. Ch., Jennie Goldsmith, b. Sept. 6, 1871.

ii. James Bayard, m. Marietta, dau. of Mark Heathcote, of Paterson, Oct. 22, 1872. He was second lieutenant in Co. E., First N. J. Artillery, in the late war; d. June 2, 1884, in Jersey City. His wid. lives in Paterson. Ch., Etta.

iii. Jane, m. John F. Buckley, Dec. 10, 1868. He was a chosen freeholder, 1871-72-73, and since 1874 has been warden of the Passaic county jail, in which position he has won an enviable reputation for excellent discipline, humane treatment of the prisoners, and scrupulous cleanliness of the institution in his care. Ch., Mary (Mamie), b. Nov. 4, 1870; d. Dec. 26, 1895.

By her second husband:

iv. Georgiana, m. Thomas W. Yule. Ch., John.

v. Martha Viola, m. Benjamin Franklyn Dowell, March 7, 1883. Children—1. Jennie Beam; 2. John Fletcher, is dec.

IV. John, b. July 21, 1827; m. Sarah Catharine Schoonmaker, Sept. 1, 1852; d. Jan. 6, 1890. He was a painter by trade, and to distinguish him from others of the same name

was called John P. Doremus. He afterwards became a very successful photographer. Desirous of extending his operations he had a boat specially constructed, on which he floated up and down the Mississippi river for several years, taking upwards of four thousand photographs of scenery along its banks.

V. Cornelius, b. June 8, 1830; m. Emeline Beardsley, April 4, 1854. For many years he has been in the stove and tinware business at No. 226 Main street, occupying part of the premises bought by his father in 1846. Issue: 1. Martha Jane, d. in inf.; 2. Ann Jeannette, d. aged 16 yrs.

VI. Rachel, b. July 25, 1832; m. Robert Smith, Jan. 17, 1850; d. July 10, 1882. Issue (all b. in Paterson):

i. Margaret, b. Dec. 20, 1850; m. Frederick R. Bradley, Oct., 1874. Children—1. Frederick R., b. Aug. 9, 1875, is dec.; 2. Robert; 3. May, is dec.; 4. Florence; 5. Ethel; 6. Margery; 7. Lucien, is dec.; 8. Norma.

ii. Robert L., b. Sept. 18, 1852; m. 1st, Kate Rutledge; m. 2d, Alice Johnson, Feb. 22, 1887. Children (by his first wife): 1. Robert L., b. Aug. 3, 1880; 2. William, b. Oct. 22, 1881; 3. Samuel, b. Jan. 21, 1885, is dec.; (by his second wife) 4. son, b. Dec. 15, 1888; 5. son, b. June 18, 1890; 6. ———.

iii. Henry D., b. May 5, 1854; m. Beta Emma Harshaw, Jan. 28, 1880. Children—1. Edith, b. Feb. 3, 1881; 2. Bessie, b. Sept. 28, 1883.

iv. William C., b. Jan. 21, 1856; m. Adassa Ball, Nov. 16, 1881. He is a silk designer. Children: 1. Frederick, b. July 30, 1883; 2. Rachel, b. Sept. 3, 1887; 3. Donald, b. April 4, 1891.

v. Jane M., b. July 4, 1858; m. Charles E. McKay, March 16, 1887. Ch., Robert, b. July 14, 1888.

vi. James, b. April 6, 1860; m. Mary C. Tice, July 18, 1880. Children—1. Lulu May; 2. Margaret Bradley, b. July 19, 1896.

vii. Samuel, b. Feb. 26, 1862; m. Martha Young, Nov. 10, 1886.

viii. Nathaniel, b. Dec. 3, 1863.

Jon-Hendrick-Hendrik-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Ann Alyea had but one child:

I. Mary Ellen, b. March 14, 1825; m. Cornelius C. Hopper (b. Nov. 25, 1822, son of Cornelius-Hendrick Hopper and Ellen Van Houten, dau. of Henry C. Van Houten, of Sloomsterdam), Feb. 22, 1845. He was for many years a builder, in Paterson, but retired from active work some time ago. Issue:

i. John, b. April 21, 1846; m. Mary C. Mandeville, July 15, 1868.

ii. George, b. Jan. 3, 1848; m. Annie Wilson, June 25, 1870; she is dec. Children—1. Neal, d. Aug. 8, 1888, aged 6 yrs., 9 mos.; 2. John, d. aged 21 yrs.; 3. George, b. 1875; is in the U. S. Navy; 4. Nellie, b. Aug. 29, 1877; 5. Grace, b. Sept. 2, 1881.

iii. Ellen, b. Nov. 3, 1852; d. Feb. 23, 1854.

iv. Anna, b. Aug. 7, 1855; m. Herbert C. Bailey, July 10, 1878. Children—1. Isabella Dix, b. May 30, 1880; 2. Lena Hopper, b. Sept. 14, 1881; 3. Anita Doremus, b. Aug. —, 1883; 4. Joseph Stockbridge, d. in inf.

v. Charles C., b. Oct. 1, 1863; m. Lizzie Flavell Mickle, Feb. 22, 1888. Children—1. Ines Flavell, b. April 27, 1889; 2. Elizabeth Bloodgood, b. Jan. 12, 1895.

David-Hendrick-Hendrik-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Maritta Call had children:

I. Deborah Ann, b. Sept. 27, 1833; m. James Gillmor (son of George Gillmor, from the North of Ireland), March 21, 1855. Issue:

i. Frank, b. Aug. 7, 1855; m. Harriet Underhill, of New York. Ch., Lester.

ii. Caroline Morrow, b. March 1, 1857; m. Searles Babbitt. Children—1. Niles; 2. Florence; 3. William; 4. Irma; 5. James Stanley.

iii. Edward, b. Nov. 16, 1858; m. Jane Mulford, of Elizabeth. Children—1. Walter; 2. Lillian; 3. Hazel.

iv. Martha, b. March 11, 1862; m. John Walker. Children—1. Lyle Gillmor; 2. John; 3. Margery.

v. George, b. Nov. 12, 1869.

vi. Ogden Burnett, b. April 10, 1875.

II. Mary, b. Sept. 12, 1835; m. George W. Lemley, Nov. 20, 1856. Ch., Maritta Corwin.

III. Josiah Pierson, b. Feb. 3, 1838; m. Maria (dau. of John R.) Daggers. Issue: 1. Nellie, b. Nov. 17, 1874; d. Aug. 10, 1875; 2. David H., b. Oct. 26, 1876; d. March 27, 1880; 3. Edna, b. Dec. 22, 1881; is dec.

IV. Emeline, b. Aug. 20, 1840; m. Henry Harvey, March 14, 1857. Issue: 1. Maritta; 2. Carrie; 3. Nellie; 4. Edward.

V. Martha, b. Feb. 14, 1843; m. Edward E. Suffern, of Suffern, N. Y.; d. Feb. 18, 1895, s. p.

Abraham-Hendrick-Hendrik-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Elizabeth Winters had children:

I. Catharine Ann, b. May 5, 1838; m. David Gannon (b. Nov. 25, 1834, near Sparta, Sussex county), Dec. 31, 1858.

II. John, b. Feb. 20, 1840; m. Caroline L. Burton, Feb. 4, 1863; d. Aug. 1, 1892.

III. Benjamin, b. March 10, 1842; m. Margaret Ann Van Orden, March 15, 1863; d. Oct. 5, 1876; she d. July 26, 1885, in her 42d year. Issue: 1. Abraham L., b. May —, 1863; d. March 7, 1883, unm.; 2. Benjamin, b. May 9, 1868.

IV. William Parsons, b. Sept. 13, 1845; m. 1st, Emma M. Loper, dau. of Charles E. Loper, Oct. 9, 1873; she d. June 3, 1882, aged 33 yrs., 9 mos., 25 days; he m. 2d, Emma Green, Oct. 15, 1885. Issue (by his first wife): 1. Charles Loper, b. Oct. 25, 1875; 2. a dau., b. Aug. 16, 1879; d. in inf.

V. Avery Richards, b. Nov. 20, 1847; d. April 10, 1849.

VI. Avery Richards, b. Jan. 26, 1850; d. Aug. 21, 1851.

VII. Mary, b. Oct. 15, 1852; d. April 14, 1854.

VIII. Avery Richards, b. July 14, 1854; d. Feb. 28, 1857.

Cornelius-Hendrick-Cornelis-Hendrick-Cornelis Doremus had children (of the first eight, Catrenew and Hannah bap. at Acquackanonk; the other six at Totowa; the last five in Western New York):

By his first wife (Marritje Vreeland):

I. Maria, b. Jan. 25, 1801; m. Henry-John Van Riper, of the Wesel road (son of John Van Riper and Geertje Doremus), March 10, 1821; they removed to Ovid, in Western New York, with her father.

II. Hendrick, b. Sept. 30, 1802; m. Jane Garabrants, Nov. 26, 1825; d. March 27, 1881; she d. about 1865. He was b. in a frame house, an addition to a much earlier log house, on the west side of the Wesel road, a short distance north of Crooks avenue, and just south of the house now standing in Cedar Lawn cemetery, and occupied by the workmen. He was brought up as a farmer, but also learned the trade of weaving blue-and-white blankets. When his father removed to Western New York, Henry came to Paterson and worked in the cotton mills—weaving cotton cloth in the Beaver mill, and afterwards bed-ticking in Mark W. Collet's front mill on Mill street, where he was a boss. While in the latter employ, he was one day called on to start a silk loom for John Ryle, in the Gun mill—the first silk loom in Paterson.

III. Cornelius, b. March 12, 1804; d. in inf.

IV. Cornelius, b. July 24, 1805; m. Eliza Post, Oct. 25, 1828; d. May 3, 1894; she d. March 16, 1879. He was a machinist, and lived and d. in Paterson.

V. Catrenew, b. Nov. 4, 1807; d. in inf.

VI. Catharina, b. July 11, 1809; m. John McDuffee; d. in Michigan.

VII. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 28, 1811; m. Jacob E. Quick; d. in Michigan.

VIII. Hannah, b. Jan. 14, 1816; m. John Voorhees Hoogland (b. March 17, 1805, near Paterson), June —, 1842, at Ovid, N. Y.; they removed to Ridgeway, Mich., where she d. May 10, 1855; he d. Dec. 27, 1889. Issue: 1. Newel, b. Aug. 17, 1843; 2. Eliza, b. Sept. 8, 1847; 3. Edwin C., b. July 13, 1849; d. April 23, 1882; 4. Martha, b. Sept. 24, 1852; d. June 7, 1883.

By his second wife (Irene Roberts):

IX. Albert, b. Jan. 23, 1829; m. 1st, Elvira Robinson, Jan. 15, 1856; 2d, Jessie Oliver Jones, Nov. 15, 1874; he lives in Washington, D. C.

X. Jeannette, b. April 10, 1831; m. George W. Robinson (brother of Elvira Robinson, wife of Albert Doremus); they live at Cleveland, O. Issue: three sons and one daughter.

XI. Sarah, b. June 6, 1833; m. William Ritter; they live near Geneva, N. Y. Issue: three sons and three daughters.

XII. Jane M., b. Oct. 12, 1837; m. 1st, Charles Harkens; 2d, James Joyce; d. in N. Y., about 1895.

XIII. Mary M., b. March 18, 1840; m. 1st, Dennis Coughlin; 2d, Charles Daley; she lives at Bladensburg, Md.

Albert-Hendrick-Cornelis-Hendrick-Cornelis Doremus and Jannetje Vreeland had children:

I. Gerritje, b. Nov. 7, 1805; m. Charles Allison; d. in Paterson. Ch., Charity, m. James Van Orden.

II. Catharina, b. Jan. 17, 1807; m. Peter K. Fine; he was b. Oct. 3, 1806; d. Aug. 23, 1856. He removed to Jer-

sey City, but afterwards returned to Paterson, and kept a livery stable. He also ran a stage from Paterson to Newark for twenty years. She was one of the girls, dressed in white, with a long blue scarf over her shoulder, who welcomed Lafayette on the occasion of his visit to Paterson, and had the delightful honor of shaking him by the hand. She must have been a very pretty girl in her youth, for even in February, 1896, when the writer called on her, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Riker, at Little Falls, he found that her eighty-nine years had by no means obliterated the traces of her early beauty, nor blotted out the memory of her girlish triumphs. Issue: 1. Peter K., b. April 16, 1830; 2. John Walter, b. June 4, 1832; d. April 12, 1853; 3. Cornelius Henry, b. July 2, 1835; 4. Albert Doremus, b. Nov. 30, 1837; d. June 23, 1853; 5. Jarvis Alexander, b. Feb. 7, 1840; m. Elizabeth Eaves (ch., Mary Emma, b. Nov. 9, 1864); d. Aug. 7, 1877; she m. 2d, Samuel Riker, keeper of the famous hostelry at Little Falls; he d. Aug. 27, 1893; 6. Catharine Jane, b. July 19, 1842; m. George R. Edeson; d. Nov. 15, 1861 (ch., Kate, b. Oct. 10, 1861; d. Nov. 6, 1861); 7. George Washington, b. Nov. 4, 1845; m. Alida ——— (ch., George, d. Feb. 13, 1895, aged 26 yrs., 5 mos.).

III. Cornelius, b. Oct. 22, 1810, in Vreeland avenue; m. Maria Cadmus (b. March 4, 1816, dau. of Thomas Cadmus and Margrietje Doremus), of Slooterdam, Oct. 21, 1838; d. May 30, 1889; she d. July 9, 1893. He was a carpenter, and lived in Fair street many years.

IV. Michael, b. Oct. 2, 1814; m. Maria De Mott; d. April 19, 1852. He was a blacksmith, in Paterson, but his health failing he bought a small farm at Pompton Plains, and lived there until his death.

V. Albert, b. April 7, 1819; m. 1st, Sarah Steger, of Manchester, Sept. 10, 1842; 2d, Sophia Van Horn (b. Aug. 31, 1833), wid. of Garret Bertholf, of New Bridge; d. Sept. 29, 1890, s. p. He was a carpenter and builder, and lived in Godwin street, and afterwards in Sixteenth avenue.

VI. Eliza Jane, b. Feb. 24, 1823; m. Christopher A. Sisson, from Rhode Island; d. Nov. 1, 1866; he d. Sept. 23, 1854, aged 42 yrs. He manufactured and sold cigars on Main street, near Fair street. After his death she removed to Lodi, where she kept a country store. She returned to lower Main street, Paterson, and d. there. She had no children.

Hessel-Hendrick-Cornelis-Hendrick-Cornelis Doremus and Jannetje Demarest had children:

I. Catharina, b. Dec. 27, 1806; m. Stephen Terhune, near Red Hill, or Polifly; d. Oct. 10, 1877; he d. cir. 1857. They lived mostly in New York. Issue: 1. and 2. Twins, d. in a few months; 3. James, d. in inf.; 4. Cornelius, d. unm.; 5. John, m. 1st, Carrie Underhill; 2d, Josephine Van Riper; 6. Catharine, m. Robert Edmund; 7. Mary, m. Henry Shultis; 8. Peter, d. in inf.; 9. Anna, d. young; 10. James, d. of the cholera, unm.

II. Lea, b. June 27, 1809; m. Elijah Smith, of Parsippany; they afterwards lived in Orange; she d. in Paterson. Issue: 1. William, m. Amanda Otstaats; they live in Columbus, O.; 2. John, m. Louisa Cherry; 3. Mary, m. M.

J. Reed; 4. Louisa, m. J. Harrison Matthews, of Orange; 5. Byron, m. Annie Sippell; 6. ———, d. in inf.

III. Maria, b. Nov. 20, 1812; m. John P. Voorhis (b. April 13, 1802, son of Peter-Albert Voorhis and Gitty Berdan), of Preakness, May 1, 1835; d. March 3, 1887; he d. Aug. 15, 1884. Issue: 1. Sarah, b. June 19, 1837; d. in inf.; 2. James H., b. Aug. 30, 1839; d. in inf.; 3. Mary Jane, b. Sept. 27, 1845; d. in inf.; 4. Anna, b. Oct. 10, 1848; m. Abraham C. Yorks (b. Oct. 11, 1839, son of John-Cornelius Yorks and Effie Doremus), Oct. 10, 1866; he d. June 19, 1872; he was a member of the firm of Sutton & Yorks, leading dry goods merchants of Paterson; 5. Silas R., b. May 18, 1853; m. Sarah Zabriskie.

IV. Jane, b. Sept. 18, 1817; d. in inf.

V. Benjamin (twin with Jane), b. Sept. 18, 1817; m. Sarah Hopper; d. Sept. 9, 1881; she d. Oct. 18, 1881. He lived in Columbus, O., for a time, but d. in Paterson. Ch., Charles, m. Mary Jane Levi, Oct. 16, 1872; d. April 1, 1888, aged 37 yrs., 10 mos.

VI. Henry, removed to Columbus, O.

Johannes Hinneon-Hendrick-Hessel-Hendrick-Cornelis Doremus and Aultye Zabriskie had one child:

I. Henderic, b. June 4, 1801; m. Harriet Fairbanks, May 12, 1844, in New York city; d. Aug. 14, 1889, at Salt Lake City, Utah; she was b. March 28, 1819, prob. at Mountain View; d. March 10, 1880, at Salt Lake City. She is described as being "as noble a woman as ever lived." He was known as Henry I. Doremus. His father dying when he was only two years old, Henry was brought up by his grandparents. When five years old he was sent to school, and at the age of ten began to work on a farm. When 18 he was apprenticed to a carpenter. In 1821 he began teaching school, which was thereafter his life occupation. In 1825 he had charge of the academy at Paterson Landing (now Passaic). Desiring further self-improvement, in 1827 he became a private student of the Rev. H. M. Perrine, at Bloomfield; the following year he studied in the Bloomfield academy, and in October, 1829, he entered Princeton college, where he graduated in the class of 1832. During the following season, 1832-33, he taught at Edenton, N. C., and in 1833-35, in the Hackensack academy. In 1836 he studied medicine with the late Dr. Benjamin B. Aycrigg, of Passaic, and attended medical lectures in Jefferson college, at Philadelphia, in the winter of 1836-37. He did not persevere in his ambition to become a physician, however, and spent the next two years on a farm. In 1840 he made a trip to the west, and on his return took up his residence in New York city, in 1842. On Oct. 23, 1843, he was baptized into the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" (Mormons), in that city. In 1844 he married and removed to Nauvoo, Ills., then the headquarters of the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith. When Smith was assassinated, June 27, 1844, and the Mormons driven out of Nauvoo, and in turn expelled from Missouri, Henry I. Doremus shared in the persecutions of his fellow "Saints," with all the ardor of a new convert, and was among the first of the emigrants to Salt Lake, where he arrived on Nov. 1, 1847, after indescribable hardships. With zeal and energy

he engaged in the founding of the Mormon empire in that valley, the building of the "New Jerusalem" of the "Saints," and the development of education among the community. In 1856 he was sent on a mission to Great Britain, returning June 24, 1858. The following winter he opened a school in Salt Lake City. For twelve years (1862-74) he conducted the Union Academy in that city, it being the chief educational institution of the Territory in its time. Even when nearly ninety years of age he was bright and active in body and mind, and could say that he had never been ill a single day. With his remarkable experience in this respect, it was scarcely to be wondered at that he "believed a man could resist disease, obtain power through faith to heal himself, and also impart the same to others."¹ Nevertheless, he did succumb at last, and the life begun in the peaceful Goffle home, and which had witnessed such strange vicissitudes of mind and soul struggles, and physical hardships, ended in Salt Lake City, which he had seen built up on a desert plain, until it had become one of the fairest cities in the country. It may be added that some years before his decease he was excommunicated by the Mormon church, for non-conformity to the tenets of that sect—particularly for his refusal longer to recognize the leaders of the church as the inspired agents and representatives of the Divinity.

Hessel-Hendrick-Hessel-Hendrick-Cornelis Doremus and Catharina Berry had children:

I. John, b. March 24, 1810; m. 1st, Catherine, dau. of Andrew P. Hopper, of Small Lots, Sept. 27, 1828; she d. May 17, 1851, aged 40 years., 10 mos., 9 days; he m. 2d, Martha Hopper, her sister; 3d, Rachel Zabriskie, wid. of John Van Houten; 4th, Amelia McAlister, about 1875; he d. about 1886, at the residence of one of his sons in Florida. He was known as John H. Doremus. For many years he kept a livery stable in Prince street, near Market street.

II. Caty, b. Aug. 26, 1812; m. Aaron Van Saun (b. Oct. 2, 1810, son of Albert Van Saun and Jannetje Van Houten), Oct. 15, 1829. Issue: 1. Maria Elisabeth, b. Nov. 27, 1830; m. Jacob Crouter; 2. Catharine Ann, b. June 24, 1834; m. John Bogert; 3. Albert, b. Nov. 14, 1825.²

Seventh Generation.

David-Anderis-John-Abraham-Johannes-Cornelis Doremus and Rachel Carlough had (among other) children:

II. Hannah Maria, b. April 27, 1836; m. Joseph Nichols, of Paterson; d. Feb. 20, 1881; he d. some years later, in Paterson. Issue: 1. William; 2. Nellie; and two others, dec.

III. Margaret Lavina, b. Aug. 8, 1839; m. Robert Dunckerley, of Paterson, Nov. 29, 1856. Ch., William G., m. Emma Trafton, of Brooklyn.

Abraham-Jacobus-John-Abraham-Johannes-Cornelis Doremus and Eleanor Forshee had (among other) children:

¹ The Historical Record (Mormon), Salt Lake City, December, 1886, p. 116.

² See p. 294.

III. James, b. Jan. 24, 1832; m. Hannah Carlough (dau. of David Carlough and Maria May), Dec. 28, 1859. He has lived in Paterson since 1879.

VII. Matilda, m. Samuel Banta, of Ramseys; they live in Paterson. Issue: 1. William, m. Kate Lewis; 2. Mary, m. William Gannon; 3. George, m. Agnes Campbell; 4. Edward; 5. Frank, m. Matie Post; 6. Samuel.

Hendrick--Pieter--Hendricus--Cornelis--Thomas--Cornelis Doremus and Mary Van Blarcom had children:

I. Peter, b. Dec. 9, 1822; m. Anna Van Houten (b. July 7, 1825, dau. of Aaron A. Van Houten and Annatje Sip), Oct. 3, 1844. He is a farmer, living on the place at Slooterdam, devised to him by his father, and which he has brought to a height of cultivation equaled by few farmers in this vicinity.

II. Ann, b. July 31, 1827; m. Garret E. Merselis (son of Edo Merselis and Jane Doremus), Dec. 21, 1848. Issue: 1. Edo, m. ——— Schulting, of Passaic; 2. Mary Ellen, b. Nov. 21, 1849; m. John Ryerson, son of John V. Ryerson; 3. Jane, b. Feb. 8, 1852; m. Adrian Yereance.

William--Pieter--Hendricus--Cornelis--Thomas--Cornelis Doremus had children:

By his first wife (Maria Post):

I. Peter, b. July 9, 1827; m. Emeline Carpenter; she d. July 25, 1896; he is an undertaker, at Passaic.

By his second wife (Susan Van Blarcom):

II. Elizabeth, b. July 15, 1835; m. William D. Kingsland, an undertaker, at Paterson.

III. John, b. May 22, 1838; m. Ella Demarest, Dec. 14, 1870, at Preakness.

IV. Henry, b. Sept. 15, 1840; m. Charity Yereance, of Rutherford.

V. Anna, b. June 10, 1845.

Cornelius--Pieter--Hendricus--Cornelis--Thomas--Cornelis Doremus and Catharine Van Houten had children:

I. William Henry, b. April 17, 1838; m. Gertrude, dau. of Jasper Yereance, of Rutherford; he formerly lived on a farm on the east side of the Passaic river, a short distance south of Broadway, and still retains a handsome residence there, but of late years has lived most of the time in Paterson. Issue: 1. Anna, m. Walter Doremus, son of Jacob W. Doremus, formerly of Red Mills.

II. Albert, b. Jan. 27, 1841; m. Alida C., dau. of George Vreeland, of Carlstadt; d. March 13, 1885.

Thomas--Cornelius--Thomas--Cornelis--Thomas--Cornelis Doremus and Sarah Platt-Haines had (among other) children:

I. Eleanor Mandeville, d. aged 9 yrs.

II. Robert Ogden, b. Jan. 11, 1824; m. Estelle Emma Skidmore (dau. of Capt. Hubbard Skidmore and Caroline Avery), Oct. 1, 1850. He studied at Columbia, and graduated from the University of New York in 1842. In 1843 he became assistant to John W. Draper in the medical department of the University, which position he held for seven years, when he graduated from that department. In 1850 he was one of the founders of the New York Medical College, and at his own expense arranged and equipped the first laboratory in the United States for instructing medical

students in analytical chemistry. Since 1861 he has been Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and since 1862 has been Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the College of the City of New York. He spent the years 1862-3 in Paris, developing the use of improved explosives, which were adopted by the French government, and used in fire-arms, and in the excavation of the Mont Cenis tunnel. He has been employed as an expert chemist in innumerable murder trials, especially in cases of poisoning, and has led the way to the adoption of more comprehensive and scientific methods in such cases. His testimony at the trial of Libbie Garrabrant for the poisoning of Ransom Burroughs, at Paterson, in 1871, was in the nature of a brilliant scientific lecture, when he demonstrated before the jury in open court, the methods by which he had determined the presence of strychnine in the body of the murdered man.

Roelof Jacobus (Ralph)--Peter--Thomas--Cornelis--Thomas--Cornelis Doremus and Catharine Van Houten had children:

I. Henry C., b. July 15, 1828; m. Ann Eliza Banta (b. Aug. 3, 1831, dau. of John-George Banta and Gitty Post), Oct. 28, 1850; d. May 23, 1889. He lived all his life in the Doremus homestead, Nos. 115-121 Water street.

II. Francis E., b. July 15, 1828, twin with Henry C. (The initials in these two names have no meaning, being used simply to distinguish the bearers from others of the same names). He also spent his life in the Doremus homestead, where he d. Feb. 11, 1896.

These twins were marvelously alike in their personal appearance, especially in their younger days, and were wont to avail themselves of the fact to mystify their friends and acquaintances.

Nicholas Jones--Peter--Thomas--Cornelis--Thomas--Cornelis Doremus and Elisabeth Haring had children:

I. Susan Jane, b. Aug. 18, 1826; m. Jacob Rynier Wortendyke (b. Nov. 27, 1818, at Pascack), June 2, 1853; d. ———; he d. Nov. 7, 1868, at Jersey City. He graduated at Rutgers College in 1839, and taught school some years, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1853; he held various local offices in Jersey City, and in 1856 was elected to Congress. Issue: 1. Nicholas Doremus, b. Sept. 14, 1854; m. Mary E. Quick, Oct. 31, 1883; 2. Cornelia Elizabeth, b. Aug. 9, 1856; m. William Perry Watson, M. D., Oct. 31, 1882; 3. Ryneer J., b. Aug. 24, 1860; m. Carolyn M. Cooley, Oct. 11, 1893; 4. Jacob, b. Nov. 24, 1862; d. Dec. 4, 1867; 5. Jacob R., b. Jan. 15, 1869.

II. Garret Haring, b. May 10, 1840; m. Jennie F. Ackerson, Oct. 4, 1871; d. Nov. 15, 1872. Ch., D. Garret Haring, b. Sept. 15, 1872; accidentally drowned, Aug. 5, 1881.

III. Peter Jones, b. Sept. 27, 1841; m. Maria F. Traphagen (b. April 13, 1836, dau. of Henry Traphagen), Oct. 2, 1862. He is a farmer and miller, at Lower Preakness. In 1881-82 he was a chosen freeholder from Wayne township, and was regarded as one of the most upright and intelligent members of the board.

Thomas-Peter-Thomas-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Mary Van Houten had children:

I. Peter, b. March 7, 1825; m. Rachel Ann (b. May 13, 1827, dau. of Albert) Terhune, May 31, 1849.

II. Catharine Ann, b. Jan. 19, 1827; m. Abraham-Nicholas Ryerson (b. Dec. 27, 1819), Nov. 25, 1849.¹

III. Abraham, b. July 17, 1832; m. 1st, Catharine Hopper, of Paramus, Oct. 25, 1858; 2d, Mary Jane, dau. of John Debow and Elisabeth Ann Ryerson, of Pompton Plains, Sept. 6, 1871.¹

Francis(1082)--Peter-Thomas-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Maria Ryerson had children:

I. Rachel Ann, m. Peter J. Ackerman. Issue: 1. Jeremiah Doremus, b. July 12, 1858; 2. Ann.

II. Cornelius, b. Sept. 21, 1833; m. Margaret, dau. of Barney R. Sisco (for many years the landlord of the famous hostelry at Upper Preakness); d. Oct. 18, 1886, in his 51st year. Issue: 1. Bernard Berry, bap. May —, 1875; d. Aug. 31, 1880, aged 6 yrs.; 2. Ida, d. Nov. 2, 1866, in infancy.

III. Jeremiah, b. Sept. 13, 1838.

George-Jan-Joris-Cornelis-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Jane Van Winkle had children:

I. George, b. April 13, 1835; d. young.

II. John, b. March 15, 1839; m. 1st, Amelia Bertholf, dau. of Rynier Hopper, Jan. 26, 1861; 2d, Elizabeth Somerville, Dec. 5, 1883. He is a spring-maker by trade, and lives in Paterson. He was a chosen freeholder from the first ward, 1871-72-73-74. He is known as John G. Doremus. Issue (by his first wife): 1. George, b. March 10, 1862; d. Feb. 21, 1883; 2. Frank, b. Aug. 6, 1870; d. Dec. 19, 1888; 3. Mary, b. June 28, 1875; d. Oct. 5, 1891; 4. Emma, b. March 8, 1879.

III. Simeon, b. March 20, 1840; m. Maria Anderson. Issue: 1. Cora; 2. Della, dec.; 3. William, dec.

IV. William, b. Dec. 29, 1842; m. 1st, Sarah Elizabeth Stagg, March 10, 1869; 2d, Ann Maria Houghtaling, May 17, 1876. Ch., Carrie, b. May 13, 1873.

V. Anna Maria, b. Sept. 2, 1843; unm.

VI. Catharine, unm.

VII. Jane, unm.

VIII. George, b. Feb. 22, 1852.

IX. Martha, b. Feb. 22, 1852; m. Isaac Blauvelt, of Wyckoff. Ch., Lottie, m. James Blauvelt.

X. Amelia, m. Charles H. May, of Hackensack. Issue: 1. Carrie, b. Oct. 21, 1877; 2. Daisy, b. 1888; 3. Allen, b. 1894.

XI. Margaret, d. April 30, 1851, aged 10 weeks.

John-Derick-Joris-Johannes-Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Eleanor Ackerman had children:

I. Margaretta, b. July 31, 1843; m. Cornelius R. Bensen (b. June 21, 1843, son of Richard Bensen and Anna Zabriskie²), Nov. 26, 1865. Issue: 1. John Doremus, b. Jan. 25, 1868; d. March 18, 1868; 2. Annetta, b. Nov. 19, 1869; 3. Cornelius Wesley, b. Feb. 17, 1875; 4. Doremus, b. Sept. 24, 1879; 5. Richard C., b. May 24, 1881.

II. John Ackerman, b. May 27, 1845.

III. Richard Emmons, b. Jan. 10, 1851; m. Gertrude Ryerson Van Houten (b. July 7, 1850, dau. of Richard-Abraham Van Houten and Eliza Post), Sept. 17, 1874. He is a milkman, on Totowa. Issue: 1. Elizabeth; 2. John, b. Jan. 2, 1879; 3. Catharine, b. March 11, 1880; 4. Margaretta, b. April 23, 1886.

IV. Isaac Newton, b. Feb. 6, 1853; m. Kitty Post Stagg (b. March 4, 1851, dau. of John W. Stagg and Elizabeth Post¹), Nov. 23, 1875. Issue: 1. Eleanor, b. Feb. 23, 1878; 2. Eva, b. Dec. 3, 1879.

V. George Whitefield, b. March 13, 1862; m. Charlotte Mary Greenwood, June 15, 1886. Issue: 1. Mary Simpson, b. April 13, 1889; 2. Charlotte Eleanor, b. Dec. 27, 1891.

Peter-John Berdan--Joris--Johannes--Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Eliza Wandle had children:

I. John Berdan, b. Sept. 1, 1854; m. Charity Elizabeth Ackerman. He and his brother carry on the grocery business in Paterson which their father had for a generation. Issue: 1. Flora, b. June 10, 1878; 2. Lulu.

II. Thomas Wandle, b. Jan. 3, 1857; m. Della McKenzie; she d. March 5, 1895, aged 36 yrs. Issue: 1. Ella, b. March 15, 1879; 2. Harry M., b. Dec. 25, 1880; 3. Stella, b. Sept. 2, 1883; 4. Mary, b. Aug. 24, 1887; 5. Hazel, b. Sept. 4, 1889; 6. Violet.

III. William Ransley, b. March 29, 1859; d. July 16, 1869.

IV. Maggie, b. Nov. 25, 1861; m. Walter Scott, of Brooklyn; they live at Hackensack. Issue: 1. Edith; 2. James; 3. Helen; 4. Marguerite; 5. Irene.

V. Mary Wandle, b. Aug. 20, 1867; m. Frank Elliott Low, son of George H. Low. Issue: 1. Henry Doremus, b. Jan. 14, 1892; d. July 27, 1894; 2. Elliott, b. May 16, 1895.

Jacob W.--John Berdan---Joris--Johannes--Joris-Cornelis Doremus and Sophie Van Dien had children:

I. Walter John, b. Sept. 16, 1859; m. Anna, dau. of William H. Doremus, Oct. 4, 1882. Issue: 1. Gertrude May, b. Nov. 30, 1889; 2. William, b. Dec. 17, 1894.

II. Cornelius, b. Jan. 22, 1862; m. Jennie M. Lake, of Monseys, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1885. He is a lawyer, being a member of the bar of New York (having an office in New York city) and of New Jersey, having been admitted to practice in the latter State in 1884. He resides at Ridgewood, where he also has a law office. He was counsel of the board of chosen freeholders of Bergen county in 1894, and in 1895 was the Democratic candidate for State Senator. Issue: 1. Florence L., b. Sept. 23, 1886; d. July 25, 1887; 2. Mabel, b. June 14, 1888; 3. Nellie Budlong, b. Sept. 26, 1891.

III. Anna E., b. Jan. 15, 1865; m. Arthur H. Dey, Sept. 4, 1888. He is a clerk in the First National Bank, Paterson.

IV. William Ransley, b. Nov. 18, 1871.

Cornelis--Joris--Cornelis--Joris--Joris--Cornelis Doremus and Geertje Demarest had children:

I. George, b. Aug. 20, 1807; m. Sarah Huyler, of

¹ See p. 321.

² See p. 288.

¹ See p. 196.

Montville; d. Dec. 6, 1882; she d. Nov. 22, 1886. He was a carpenter and builder, and lived in Auburn street.

II. Benjamin Demarest, b. May 10, 1810, and named after his mother's father; m. Elizabeth Speer, dau. of Barent Speer, who formerly kept tavern at the Ponds and elsewhere; d. May 27, 1887, s. p.; she d. March 8, 1886. He was a justice of the peace in Paterson for many years, having his office and residence at No. 67 Broadway, but afterwards lived on the northwest corner of Division and Carroll streets. He was the legal adviser and friendly counsel of hundreds of the country people, who felt that in him they had a safe mentor. He was an ardent worker in the temperance cause, and in other reforms as well.

III. Eve (Effie), b. Sept. 16, 1812; m. John C. Yorks (son of Cornelius Yorks), of Little Falls, Oct. 2, 1834; he d. Feb. 22, 1845. He was a carpenter, who lived at Little Falls, in New York and on Totowa, dying at the last-named place. Issue:

i. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 20, 1836; m. Justus Warden; d. July 14, 1860. Ch., Frank, d. Aug. 4, 1860, aged 10 mos.

ii. Abraham C., b. Oct. 11, 1839; m. Anna Voorhis, Oct. 10, 1866; d. June 17, 1872. Children—1. Charles, b. Aug. 4, 1867; m. Adelaide Ward, of Jersey City, Oct. 15, 1892; 2. Edward, b. Dec. 19, 1868; m. Mary Emma Storms, of Paterson, Dec. 26, 1895.

iii. John H., b. Jan. 1, 1844; m. Julia Scull; d. April 26, 1871; she m. 2d, George Brown. Ch., Mabel Yorks.

IV. Peter, b. Aug. 9, 1815; m. Julia A. Stone, of Orange, Conn., May 30, 1838; she was b. June 26, 1817; d. June 17, 1881; he m. 2d, Ann Mitchell Kemper (b. April 1, 1850, at Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y., a granddaughter of Charles Henry Kemper), March 2, 1883; d. Feb. 11, 1888; he was a carpenter and builder in New York, having lived there from his 17th year, and made his own way in the world.

V. Abraham, b. Sept. 3, 1818; m. 1st, Ellen Winters, May 23, 1847; 2d, Mary Cornelius, Nov. 28, 1849; d. April 11, 1896. He lived on the paternal homestead, at Lower Preakness.

VI. Catherine, b. Sept. 25, 1820; m. Daniel Quimby (b. Jan. 17, 1819, son of Allan Quimby and Clarissa Garbrants), Oct. 29, 1840; he d. Nov. 2, 1877. Issue:

i. Charity Ann, b. April 19, 1842; m. George Scott, Dec. 31, 1865.

ii. Clarissa, b. March 14, 1844; m. Sidney V. Van Duyne, Jan. 27, 1864.

iii. Effie Ann, b. Aug. 18, 1846; d. June 15, 1848.

iv. Benjamin Doremus, b. June 19, 1849; d. March 21, 1874, unm.

v. Daniel, b. July 18, 1852; m. Jane Edwards, May 20, 1873. Children—1. Catharine, b. June 10, 1875; d. April 18, 1878; 2. Esther Elizabeth, b. June 9, 1877; d. April 26, 1878; 3. George Scott, b. Sept. 3, 1879; 4. Louisa Belle, b. June 4, 1881; 5. John Edwards, b. March 2, 1884; d. April 25, 1884; 6. Edward Vandewater, b. Aug. 5, 1885; d. Aug. 2, 1886; 7. Sarah Elizabeth, b. Nov. 5, 1886; 8. Sidney Daniel, b. June 3, 1890.

vi. Sarah Elizabeth, b. Nov. 12, 1854; m. 1st, Seth W.

Blakeney, July 14, 1871; he d. Jan. 15, 1874, at Caldwell; she m. 2d, Samuel B. Jacobus, of Pine Brook. Children—(by her first husband) 1. Benjamin Franklin, b. Jan. 29, 1873; (by her second husband) 2. Mabel Clarissa; 3. Arthur Vreeland; 4. Isabella.

vii. William Milton, b. Nov. 29, 1857; d. June 21, 1876.

viii. Anna Isabella, b. Sept. 17, 1860; m. John V. Ze-liff, Feb. 8, 1880.

VII. William, b. Aug. 7, 1825; m. Jane Wortendyke (dau. of Cornelius Wortendyke, of Wortendyke), Dec. 27, 1854; d. Oct. 26, 1894. He was a carpenter and builder, in Paterson.

Jores¹—Joris--Cornelis--Joris Joris--Cornelis Doremus and Elmina Onderdonk had children:

I. Cornelius, m. Catherine Wait, of Paterson; d. Sept. 19, 1895, aged 75 yrs; she d. Feb. 26, 1895, aged 71 yrs., s. p.

II. John, m. Phoebe ——. He went West, but returned to Preakness, where he d. Feb. 10, 1896, aged 72 yrs., 3 mos., 10 days. Issue: 1. Ida Adeline, m. John Murray Wilson, at Preakness, Dec. 24, 1895; 2. Ada.

III. George, m. Jane Gannon; he lives at Preakness.

IV. Sarah, m. Theodore Allington, Nov. 28, 1846.

V. Ellen, m. 1st, George Young; 2d, Cornelius Osborn, son of Abraham Ryerson. Issue (by her first husband): 1. Annie, m. ———Wheeler, and lives at Preakness.

Pieter²—Joris--Cornelis--Joris--Joris--Cornelis Doremus and Mary Mourison had children:

I. Mary, b. May 18, 1817; m. Peter I. Ackerman, 1844; he d. Feb. 1, 1892, aged 75 yrs. Issue:

i. John Wesley, b. Jan. 7, 1846; unm.

ii. Anna Augusta, b. May 4, 1848; m. John Harrison. Ch., May.

II. George, b. Jan. 19, 1819; removed to Wisconsin, where he m., and d. there in 1894, leaving issue.

III. Hannah, b. Dec. 22, 1820; m. 1st, William Steger; 2d, Crine Pikaart, with whom she lives at Wilmington, Ills.

IV. Benjamin, b. Jan. 4, 1823; m. Hester ———, of Black Rock, N. Y., and settled there. Issue: 1. Hannah; 2. Evaline; 3. Benjamin Joseph; and two others.

V. Abraham, b. Sept. 10, 1825; m. Ellen Toers, of Lodi; he lived near Lodi, and died cir. 1865, but was buried in the Totowa cemetery. Issue: 1. Peter; 2. Jacob; 3. James, d. young, unm.; 4. Medora, m. Charles Zimmen, and lives in New York; 5. Alpheus.

VI. Peter, b. June 30, 1827; m. Hannah Black; d. s. p., May 14, 1880, in Paterson.

VII. Evaline, b. Aug. 7, 1829; m. Samuel Conklin; she lives at Columbus, Ohio.

Henry--Henderic--Joris--Hendrick--Joris--Cornelis Doremus and Mary Vreeland had children:

I. Eliza Jane, b. Nov. 15, 1830; m. Munson Brooks, Jan. 13, 1850. Issue: 1. William, m. Hiley Van Dien; 2. Julia, d. in childhood.

¹ He m. 2d, Margaret Ann Conklin, wid. of Rulif Doremus, but had no issue by her.

² Peter Doremus was b. May 15, 1785; d. Oct. 15, 1866; Mary (Polly) Mourison was b. March 17, 1791; d. June 5, 1863.

II. Mary, m. Daniel Lane; he is dec.; she lives in Owego, N. Y. Issue: 1. Annie; 2. Maggie.

III. Henry, b. Oct. 22, 1840; m. Mary A. (b. Oct. 9, 1843, dau. of Henry) Goulding, of Paterson, March, 1863. He is a carpenter, and has always lived in Paterson.

IV. Rachel Ann, m. Lewis Hawser, of New York; d. s. p.

V. Cornelia (Matilda), b. Oct. 12, 1853; m. Hiram C. Perry (b. July 5, 1849), April 24, 1868. Issue: 1. William B., b. Jan. 22, 1869; 2. Hiram C., b. Sept. 6, 1873; 3. Henry D., b. Jan. 19, 1875; d. April 28, 1875; 4. Lewis Hawser, b. March 27, 1876; 5. John (twin), b. March 27, 1876; d. March 27, 1876; 6. Mary Lane, b. March 2, 1879; 7. Alexander, b. Nov. 20, 1881; 8. Maggie, b. March 15, 1884; 9. Lillie Doremus, b. June 18, 1887; 10. Annie Black, b. Aug. 15, 1889; 11. Lizzie, b. Dec. 15, 1892; d. June 12, 1893.

John--Henderic--Joris--Hendrick--Joris--Cornelis Doremus and Emma Irvine had children:

I. George Washington, d. Feb. 21, 1883, aged 21 yrs., unm.

II. Henry Irvine, m. Myrtle, dau. of Michael Traver, of Staatsburgh, Dutchess county, N. Y.

III. Emily Rebecca, m. William H., son of James Dunkerley, of Paterson. Issue: 1. William; 2. Arthur; 3. James.

IV. Anna Augusta, d. aged about 23 yrs., unm.

V. William Russell, b. June 15, 1862; m. Ada, dau. of Frank Conklin, April 7, 1896.

John--Hendrick--Jan--Hendrick--Joris--Cornelis Doremus and Sarah Catharine Schoonmaker had children:

I. Ella, b. Jan. 25, 1853; d. June 14, 1854.

II. Harry, b. Aug. 18, 1845; m. Jennie Philips; d. Jan. 25, 1892, s. p.

III. Leonard, b. Nov. 9, 1856; m. Ida, dau. of Harmon Smith. Issue: 1. Walter, b. May 17, 1878; 2. Martha; b. Feb. 18, 1881; 3. Leonard; 4. Edith, b. March 7, 1887; 5. Ida, b. Oct. 5, 1888.

IV. Walter, b. May 6, 1859; d. Aug. 10, 1860.

V. Cornelius, b. Sept. 29, 1860; d. Aug. 31, 1870, of hydrophobia.

VI. Mattie, b. Feb. 19, 1863; m. Hudson Parmley. Issue: 1. John; 2. Harry; 3. Sarah; all dec.

VII. Annie, b. July 2, 1870; m. Charles H. Scribner, M. D. Ch., Eleanor.

John--Abraham--Hendrick--Hendrik--Joris--Cornelis Doremus and Caroline L. Burton had children:

I. Avery Richards, b. Nov. 3, 1863; m. Wilhelmina Pries, Feb. 11, 1891. Ch., Wilhelmina, b. Feb. 10, 1892.

II. Elizabeth Ann, b. Nov. 17, 1866; m. Edgar Ather-ton.

Hendrick--Cornelius--Hendrick--Cornelis--Hendrick--Cornelis Doremus and Jane Garabrants had children (all born in Paterson):

I. Cornelius, m. 1st, Elizabeth White, July 4, 1845; 2d, Elizabeth ———, at Newton. He is a carpenter, living in Orange.

II. Hester, b. Dec. 18, 1832; m. Richard Fairclough, Jan. 1, 1857.

III. Garret, m. Jane Snyder. He is a farmer, living on the Notch road. Ch., Annie, d. aged 14 yrs.

IV. Ellen, m. Henry Fairclough. Issue: 1. Jane; 2. Henry; 3. Reuben; 4. Anne, m. — Crooks; 5. Mary, m. James Beckett; 6. Bertha.

V. John, m. 1st, Ellen Paxton; 2d, ——— Barrett. He lives in Orange county, N. Y.

VI. Henry, m. 1st, Elizabeth Kriger; 2d, Anna C. Hansen (dau. of Edward Hansen and Ann Topham), Jan. 18, 1873; 3d, Mary Cook, May 24, 1878; she d. April 24, 1891, aged 31 yrs. He is a carpenter, in Paterson.

Cornelius--Hendrick--Cornelis--Hendrick--Cornelis Doremus and Eliza Post had children:

I. Henry, b. Jan. 10, 1830; d. Feb. 27, 1839.

II. Richard, b. Sept. 21, 1831; d. Jan. 8, 1833.

III. Nancy, b. Oct. 10, 1833; d. Oct. 25, 1835.

IV. Richard, b. Jan. 2, 1836; d. July 28, 1892, unm.

V. Mary Jane, b. Dec. 14, 1839; m. Charles Webster, Jan. 1, 1859. Issue: 1. Emma, b. Sept. 30, 1859; m. Samuel Lair, jun., Nov. 24, 1880; 2. Carrie, b. Nov. 2, 1861; m. William H. (son of George) Crooks, June 8, 1881.

Cornelius--Albert--Hendrick--Cornelis--Hendrick--Cornelis Doremus and Maria Cadmus had children:

I. Albert, b. Nov. 29, 1839; m. 1st, Annie Tibby, June 12, 1864; she d. Jan. 8, 1880, aged 38 yrs.; he m. 2d, Rachel Ann Demarest (dau. of Peter S. Demarest and Sarah Myers), of Oakland, Oct. 24, 1885. He is a carpenter, in Paterson. He was a member of Co. C, 13th N. J. Vols.

II. Thomas, b. June 11, 1843; m. Eveanna Jenkins, June 29, 1865. He served in Co. C, 13th N. J. Vols. After the War he removed to Conestoga, N. Y.

III. Cornelius, b. Oct. 30, 1845; m. Mary Harrison, June 2, 1867; d. Sept. 15, 1874.

IV. Mary Jane, b. May 28, 1849; d. Dec. 9, 1850.

V. Abraham, b. Nov. 19, 1851; d. Dec. 13, 1851.

VI. Sarah, b. July 30, 1855; d. Aug. 7, 1870.

John--Hessel--Hendrick--Hessel--Hendrick--Cornelis Doremus had children:

By his first wife (Catharine Hopper):

I. Philip Henry, b. Aug. 17, 1829; m. Mary L. Marshall (b. April 10, 1830, wid. of Peter Post, of Yonkers, N. Y.), March 8, 1859. For many years he kept a livery stable in Hamilton street, between Market and Ellison streets; he retired from business in 1895. Issue: 1. Annie A., b. Sept. 7, 1851; 2. Kate, b. June 7, 1860; 3. Ida E., b. Oct. 21, 1862.

II. Andrew, b. March 23, 1834; m. 1st, Hannah Ackerman. He removed to Florida, where he m. a second time. He now lives in Georgia.

III. Peter, b. Jan. 31, 1836; d. in inf.

IV. Ann, b. Nov. 3, 1837; m. Bethuel W. Perry, Oct. 23, 1865.

V. Peter, b. July 19, 1839. He enlisted in the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, in the late War, and was fatally wounded at the battle of Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864, dying July 6, 1864, unm.

By his third wife (Rachel Zabriskie):

VI. John Newton, b. April 7, 1855; m. 1st, Isabella Donaldson; she d. Jan. 1, 1887; he m. 2d, Anna Catherine Titus. He is a machinist, and lives at Pompton. Issue: Anna E., m. Irvin Titus; 2. Emma; 3. John Newton.

Eighth Generation.

Peter-Hendrick-Pieter-Hendricus-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Anna Van Houten had children:

I. Henry, b. Aug. 20, 1845; m. 1st, Rachel R. Terhune; she d. Oct. 11, 1872, aged 26 yrs., one mo., 26 days; he m. 2d, her sister, Nettie Terhune; she d. Oct. 27, 1879, aged 29 yrs., 9 mos., 27 days; he m. 3d, Alice Still. He is cashier of the Chatham National Bank, New York, and resides in that city.

II. Aaron Van Houten, b. May 25, 1852; m. Maggie Hopper, March 16, 1875; d. Dec. 29, 1888. He was Major of the Paterson Light Guard, and was one of the most popular men in that favorite organization. Issue: 1. Anna S. Van Houten, b. Jan. 5, 1877; 2. Ella A., b. March 26, 1878; 3. Alice M., b. Aug. 21, 1884; d. March 29, 1887.

III. Cornelius, b. May 25, 1859; m. Kittie, dau. of Cornelius Z. Terhune, Sept. 11, 1878; d. Jan. 14, 1883; she m. 2d, Cyrus W. Baldwin, City Treasurer of Paterson; d. Aug. 22, 1891. Ch., Peter, b. May 21, 1879; d. May 25, 1879.

IV. Garret Merselis (Sela), b. Aug. 15, 1870; m. Emma, dau. of Edo Cadmus. Issue: 1. Peter H., b. July 20, 1892; 2. Kittie Stagg, b. Nov. 24, 1893; 3. Harvey, b. March 2, 1895.

Henry-Ralph-Peter-Thomas-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Ann Eliza Banta had children:

I. Catherine Jane, b. Oct. 29, 1851; d. Sept. 4, 1853.

II. Anna Gertrude, b. May 5, 1856; m. Frank Dinwiddie Vreeland, M. D., of Paterson, Nov. 3, 1881; d. July 8, 1892. He was a son of Remus-John-Jacob-Johannis-Jacob-Elias-Michiel Jansen Vreeland and Sarah Nichols. He graduated from Rochester (N. Y.) University, in 1876, and in 1879 from the Homœopathic Medical College in New York, having studied medicine with Dr. Bassett. After building up an excellent general practice, he took a special course in surgery, in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College, in 1893-94-95-96, being assistant to Dr. J. R. Nilsen in his clinics. Dr. Vreeland is now a specialist in gynæcology, in Paterson. Ch., Ralph Doremus, b. Sept. 18, 1883.

III. Salome Williams, b. July 13, 1862; m. William Nelson, July 25, 1889. He was b. Feb. 10, 1847; was educated in the public schools of Newark, graduating from the High School in 1862; has resided in Paterson since June 19, 1865.

Peter-Nicholas-Peter-Thomas-Cornelis-Thomas-Cornelis Doremus and Maria Traphagen had children:

I. John Traphagen, b. April 23, 1863; m. Helen W. (Metta) Dunkersley (dau. of William Dunkersley and Ann Stephens), Nov. 4, 1891.

II. Fanny Fowler, b. Jan. 25, 1865.

III. Elizabeth Herring, b. Dec. 28, 1867; m. Edwin C. Morse, Oct. 31, 1894. Ch., Viola.

IV. Jacob R. Wortendyke, b. Feb. 16, 1869.

V. Martha Sickles, b. April 8, 1870.

VI. William Sickles, bap. Sept. 6, 1873; d. Oct. —, 1874.

CHAPTER X.

LIFE IN OLD ACQUACKANONK.

We level that lift, to pass and continue beyond. . . .
Ages, precedents, poems, have long been accumulating
undirected materials,
America brings builders, and brings its own styles.

"Leaves of Grass."—Walt Whitman.

The family histories given in the preceding chapters abound in incidents throwing a vivid light on the people, the manners and customs of the former days. Let us frankly accept the fact that the original settlers of Acquackanonk were plain, hardworking people—sturdy tillers of the soil, or artisans in such lines as were most likely to find a footing in so primitive a neighborhood—weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, or workers in leather. There was no room for idlers or mere "gentlemen," in a settlement of this character. Too much of the sternest toil was needed to subdue the virgin forest and the untamed soil. Trees were to be felled and hewn into logs wherewith to build the first shelters of the pioneer settlers. Forests were to be cleared and the ground broken up for the first crops. Roads had to be made for the passage of such rude vehicles as were absolutely necessary in the farm work. Taken as a whole, the soil of the Acquackanonk Patent was far from fertile. For the most part, it was either sand, marsh or clay—black, yellow or blue. This was particularly true of that portion of the Patent embraced within what is now Paterson. Only by the most unremitting exertion was it possible to extract a sustenance from such land, and as the new settlers had no capital but their own strong arms and stout hearts—despite the vague traditions that have come down to our day of fortunes left by the emigrants in the *Vaderland*—it is not to be wondered at that their manner of living was the very simplest. Withal there was a certain fascination about life in what was then a wilderness—so utterly different was it in every respect from what they had known in the dike-enclosed fields of Holland, or along the shores of the stately Hudson.

REMINISCENCES OF "DE WITTE HUIS."

How interesting it must have been for the succeeding generation to gather about the fireside, for instance, of old Simeon van Winkel, of *de Witte Huis*,¹ the son of the last

¹ The "White House," on the river bank at the foot of Willis street. See p. 95.

survivor of the historic fourteen patentees of Acquackanonk, and hear him tell the story over and over again, as it had been told to him by his father, of that first voyage from Bergen through the *Kil van Kol*, across the *Achter Kol* bay,¹ and up the Passaic river to the new country which they had selected for the future home; of the long and perilous trips they took occasionally in periaugers down the river and across the bay to New York, to Long Island, or even as far as Albany—a voyage that occupied a week or two of fair weather; of the long and lonely rides in the saddle to Newark, to discuss some dispute about the vexed boundary between the two towns; or to Elizabethtown, to meet the Governor and Council on matters of state;² or even to Perth Amboy, to get a deed or will recorded.³ Few ever took so long a journey as this last, and when one had it in contemplation it was generally kept in that state for such a length of time as to allow everybody in the settlement to learn the fact, and then all who had like business deputed the venturesome traveler to attend to it while transacting his own.

And old Simeon might tell of the glorious sport they used to have when the Indian Summer cast its witching glamour o'er the land, in sallying forth with dog and gun out into the wilderness of Totowa, or even as far as Preakness, or the *Harteberg*, or the *Gaffel*, or beyond to the *Kaalberg*,⁴ and occasionally the most daring would hazard a trip among the Indians of Pompton and Pequannock, in search of the larger game. And he would narrate the hairbreadth escapes they would have in the *Groenbos*,⁵ whose lofty trees have long

ago been replaced by a forest of chimneys of Paterson's great mills. Of how the Indians were wont to surround the deer then browsing over Watchung,¹ and having hemmed them in would stampede them, and drive them terror-stricken to the point of rocks now overlooking the raceway at the southern end of Spruce street, and compel them in their flight to leap to certain death from the precipice, which hence was long known as "The Deer's Leap."² Or perhaps his theme would be the fierce fight some bold fellow had with a bear in the thick brush then covering the origin of the *Donker Val*,³ near where the *Dwars Lijn* of the *Bogt* passed through, and where the Paterson Iron Works and the Passaic Rolling Mill now spread out their ever-extending area.⁴

Here "Case" Doremus interrupts to tell how he and his neighbors had been troubled of late by wolves, which had the temerity to come up to the houses and carry off the carcasses of deer or hogs left hanging out of doors; and how they had captured a big wolf the other night, in a trap, and had pinned his head up on a post as a warning to his cruel and treacherous tribe to keep at a safe distance from the abodes of men.⁵ And being in a reminiscent mood he laughs over his own recent exploit in bringing down a dozen wild ducks at a single shot, on the island in the river almost opposite his house.⁶

¹ Now Garret Mountain.

² Conversation with John Colt, Aug. 8, 1873. See, also, p. 26, ante.

³ *Donker Val*—the Dutch for "Dark Brook," a notable stream which rose in the marsh in the vicinity of Madison and Twenty-first or Twenty-second avenues. Perhaps on account of its origin, or because its course was generally through a bed of black muck, its water seemed dark. It flowed quite directly south, nearly parallel to the present line of the Erie railroad, to the vicinity of Grand street, where it passed under the railroad to the west side of Railroad avenue, and there was joined near Ward street by the "Railroad spring brook" (having its origin in a powerful spring near the corner of Grand and Spring streets). The united stream ran under the present Dale mill and the Hamil mills, crossed Market street just west of Paterson street, thence in quite a direct course to Broadway just east of Bridge street, and thence southeasterly to the river, which it entered some distance east of Straight street. It was diverted into a sewer in 1868 and 1869.

⁴ About 1874, the late Cornelius H. Post informed the writer that when he was a boy of ten years or so, he was out driving with his grandfather one day, and as they passed by the spot referred to in the text, the old man told him that when he was a young man, he had killed a bear in the brush there. This was probably about 1770.

⁵ As late as 1825 a huge wolf was caught in a trap by one of the residents on the Wesel road, near the Cedar Lawn cemetery. The wolf had come after a hog that had been just killed and hung on a post near the house. Even in 1836 the inhabitants of Paterson township voted to offer a bounty of one dollar for the capture of foxes within the township. In 1819 the inhabitants of Saddle River township (then including the First and Second wards of Paterson, Manchester and Wayne) somewhat ambiguously "Resolved that if any Wollieff is Chased and Killed in the said township is to Receive ten Dollars from the Treasurer of the Poor." In 1820 the bounty was reduced to \$5. In 1837 bounties were paid for eight foxes killed in the township.

⁶ Formerly there was a large island in the river, about opposite Cedar Lawn cemetery; it was submerged by the raising of the river, caused by increasing the height of the Dundee dam in 1828, and again in 1838. This island was a famous nesting place for wild ducks, and fabulous stories are told of the incredible number of ducks that have been shot there at a single discharge of a fowling piece.

¹ *Kil van Kol*: *Kil*, "a channel," particularly in a shallow place; *Kol*, an old Dutch word for witch. Hence, *Kil van Kol*, the "witch's channel." The word *kil* was also applied to creeks and rivers, such as the Hackensack. *Achter Kol*, "behind the Kol." The writer inclines to the belief that the word *Kol*, used in this connection, refers to the Indian superstitions attaching to Snake Hill, as the dwelling place of a being of supernatural powers. The first mentions of *Achter Kol* or *Coll* refer to the vicinity of Hackensack. Later, the name was applied in general to that part of New Jersey near New York, even as far south as Shrewsbury. See N. Y. Col. Docs., I., 173; II., 579, etc.; N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., 2d Series, I., 140. Egbert Benson, in his Memoir on place-names, read before the N. Y. Historical Society, Dec. 31, 1816, says the Dutch called Newark Bay "*Het Achter Cul*, literally the Back Bay; *Cul*, borrowed from the French *Cul de sac*, and also in use with the Dutch to signify a bay." The writer has found no authority for this statement.

² Elizabethtown was for many years the capital or seat of government of East Jersey.

³ For more than a century after the English occupation of New Jersey, all deeds, wills, road returns, official commissions and other documents relating to East Jersey were required to be recorded in the office of the Register of East Jersey, at Perth Amboy. Similar records relating to West Jersey were required to be recorded at Burlington. In 1795 these records were removed to Trenton, where they are now kept in the office of the Secretary of State. Since 1790 deeds have been recorded only in the offices of the several county clerks. Since 1804 wills have been recorded in the offices of the several surrogates for each county, but the original wills are still filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

⁴ *Kaalberg*, etc. See Index, for references to these places, and the meaning of the names.

⁵ *Groenbos*—Greenbush—the name applied by the Dutch to much of the present Paterson, as in the vicinity of Vreeland avenue and Willis street, and particularly the Falls neighborhood, owing to the prevalence of evergreen trees.

And that reminds Simeon van Winkel again of certain of his own successes in bagging some fine wild turkeys at the *Kalkoenberg*,¹ where that savory bird was wont to breed most plentifully, and he chuckles as he reminds his good wife Annetje how she and her daughters adorned themselves for many a day with the gay bronze feathers from those same turkeys.

Then Annetje takes up the story, and tells how many a time she had stood at nightfall, with her heart in her throat, awaiting anxiously the homecoming of her "man" from some of those hunting expeditions to far-off Totowa and farther Preakness, fearful lest he might have fallen a prey to some monster of the wilderness. And she would speak of the troubles they had to get their children baptized, frequently waiting for months e'er some Dutch Dominie from New York, Long Island, Kingston or elsewhere would journey through the country, baptizing and administering spiritual consolation as he went, until Hackensack and Acquackanonk united to call a Dominie of their own. She would tell, moreover, of the formidable preparations the people made to venture down to their former home at Bergen twice a year to partake of the communion in the old church there. Of the pains all the women and maids took to get themselves up in their best gowns and finery when the trip to Bergen had to be made, and what feastings and family reunions they enjoyed on such important and rare occasions. And something she would say, perchance, of the lonely lives the women lived at first, and of how some of them pined away in the dreary waste, of sheer homesickness, when for thirty years after they came there was no white family north of the Passaic river; of how, when the men were far away in the fields, the women would sometimes be startled at seeing a little band of Red Men stealing noiselessly along their ancient "path," which was not replaced by a formally-laid road until 1707. And then Simeon would laugh at his wife's old-time fears, and would recall with pleasure the friendly relations which had always existed between him and the dusky Sons of the Forest; and he would remind his wife that when the few remaining Indians in this part of New Jersey had come for the last time to revisit their ancient burying-place in Passaic, and were bidding farewell to the land of their fathers, as they passed mournfully along the river bank opposite his house, on their way to the Western country, they waved their hands to him as he stood at his door, and called across the river to him, in a voice that was a wail, "*Adieu, Simeon,*" and as they disappeared in the far distance, so vanished the last of their race from Acquackanonk!²

THE FIRST DWELLINGS.

It is not difficult to conceive a birdseye view of the

¹ *Kalkoenberg*—Dutch for "Turkey Hill;" about where the Paterson Orphan Asylum and the Paterson General Hospital are now located.

² This touching incident was often described by a black woman who had been a slave for nearly a century in the White House. She died about 1830, in the family of Edo Van Winkle, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Carroll street. She was believed to be considerably more than one hundred years old at the time of her death. The story was related to the writer many years ago by the late John-Edo Van Winkle, who had heard the aged slave woman tell it countless times.

new settlement—a dozen rude, log huts scattered along the river, from the Yantecaw to the present city limits of Passaic, at intervals of about an eighth of a mile; next north, a cluster of another dozen houses, of somewhat better construction, as they were of a later period; then, in turn, the Goutum, Wesel and Bogt neighborhoods, the last-named being occupied at an interval of perhaps forty years from the first settlement at Acquackanonk. Tradition has come down telling us that the hillsides along the river were gradually denuded of their lofty trees, which when felled were rolled down into the river, and floated to market. It may be that some of the earliest comers constructed rude dug-outs in those same hillsides, and therein passed the first year or two of their residence in Acquackanonk. Certain it is, that the log cabin was not a rarity within the present limits of the city of Paterson so late as 1830. At that date there was at least one on the Wesel road, where Cedar Lawn now is; another within a stone's throw of the Barclay street bridge; three or four on Totowa, and one or two near Riverside. Its successor in natural sequence was the stone house. This was built of the red sandstone of the country, usually taken out of some outcropping ledge, supplemented by weather-worn fieldstone of the same material, or the Green Pond conglomerate scattered by prehistoric glaciers far and wide over the land. It is not probable that any quarry of sandstone was regularly worked in this region before the Revolution. At first, the stone was laid up in clay, plastered also thickly inside and out in the interstices, as had been the custom in building log huts. It is a favorite belief that the "old people" built more substantially than do their degenerate descendants, but the facts do not warrant this faith. Stone walls laid up in clay naturally yielded to the elements soon, unless kept in constant repair, and none of those first houses remain to this day. In time, as the people acquired more means, and could afford it, they built their stone dwellings with the aid of mortar, sending to Albany, and later to New York or to Newark, for their lime. Several houses so built in the last century are still standing in Paterson—the Doremus house in Water street, the Van Winkle house in River street near Mulberry, the Fairclough house in Hazel street, the Van Houten house near the West Side park, and others that will be mentioned hereafter. We may readily believe that the first houses were of but one room, with perhaps a loft, reached by a ladder. With increasing families room after room was added, so that the prevailing style of stone houses was a long, low structure, usually about forty feet in length, and thirty feet in depth, a wide hall running through from front to rear, with two rooms on each side of the hall, and an open attic above. A broad stoop at the front door afforded a comfortable resting place, and this was sometimes expanded into a porch running along the whole front of the house, the low, projecting eaves affording a roof for this porch. The doors usually had an upper and a lower section, and the upper being open, the lower was a favorite lounging place for the young people, even as "leaning o'er the gate" is said to have taken its place in modern days. The roof sloped steeply from a very high peak, to within

four or five feet of the ground, in some of the older houses, and was generally thatched with straw, until late in the last century, when shingles came more into use. Rarely, a house would be framed of oak, pinned together, with never a nail in the work, and shingled on the outside, roof and walls. But the prevalent style of architecture was the simple, unpretentious dwelling of stone, just described.

INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS.

Will you step within one of those early Dutch dwellings? The good *Huisvrouw* will surely make you welcome, with brisk and voluble hospitality, as she chases her numerous young brood out of the way, to make room for the guest. How cool and sweet is the wide hall, with its snowy, sanded floor of great slabs, cut at the sawmill, and smoothed off by hand, with adze and plane. The dark oak beams overhead show the fine grain of the wood, as they are mellowed by age, and the flooring above gives a sense of airiness, of openness, which the later plastered ceiling will lack. On each side of the hall are two rooms, every one of them, except the kitchen, having a high, four-posted bedstead, with two down mattresses, one serving as a coverlet; in the "best room" the bed is adorned with curtains, valance and blue-and-white counterpane, the bedding being the work of the skillful *huisvrouw* and her buxom *dochteren*, whose reels and spinning wheels for wool and flax are conspicuous in the "living room," while their loom is ever ready in an adjoining shed, or in the cellar of the house. With pride does the mother open her *Kleerkist* to show the piles of snowy homespun linen, fragrant with herbs, that attest the industry with which wheel and loom have been plied by busy hands, either her own or under her direction, while her girls modestly look on the accumulation which has been made against the time of their setting up housekeeping for themselves, for no self-respecting Dutch girl of those days would have thought of marrying without a goodly dowry of her own making, in the shape of an ample stock of house linen. Gravely does the old lady take out and unfold the *doodkleeder* which she has provided for herself and her man, against the time when all other garments are to be laid aside, and they step down into the tomb, for this, also, is an indispensable provision in all well regulated households.

The floors of all the rooms are bare, of course, and white with constant scrubbing, a fashion from the *Vaderland* which has not been forgotten; in the best room the white boards are strewn with white sand, drawn into symmetrical patterns. Carpets, even those made of rags by the prudent housewife, were almost unknown until well on toward the middle of this century.

Besides the bedsteads, the furniture consists for the most part of a table and a few chairs, and perhaps a *zitbank*, or settle, made of maple, cherry or oak, all fashioned by the man of the house, or the neighborhood carpenter, the chairs being rush-bottomed by the women folk. As the house we are visiting is that of a farmer in ordinary circumstances, we must not expect to find such luxuries as looking-glasses or clocks. In the dwellings of the rich we might perhaps find a mirror or two, and even a tall clock, though the latter

luxury was to be seen in very few dwellings until the latter part of the last century, or early in this. Pictures? There are none, save, in the best room, a coarse print of some historic or scriptural character. Stay! What is this on the wall? Ah, some ambitious *maagdje*, in whose bosom has lurked a vague aspiration after the beautiful, has sought expression of her ideas of art in a wonderful creation of worsted wrought upon a linen sampler, emblazoned conspicuously with her name, age, and—prudent forethought—with a legend descriptive of the theme or scene she has attempted to depict, which else might have excited vain conjecture in the mind of the beholder.

It is very evident that the life of the house is in the kitchen. Here is where the family gathers at all times, except when in bed. The feature of this room is the fireplace, big enough to roast an ox whole. A wooden bench is fixed at each end, for the old *grootvader* and *grootmoeder*. Brightly-polished brass andirons bear the huge logs, that blaze away by night, when they give forth all the heat and light in the room. Across the cavernous space stretches a stout iron bar, from which hang the trammels, holding the great iron pots, griddles, kettles and other paraphernalia of the cooking constantly going on. On special occasions there is called into use the Dutch oven, for roasting some particular dainty, such as a pig or a turkey. Bread and pies are baked in the brick oven, built against the outside wall of the house, with a door opening into the kitchen. In this oven a fire is built of wood, and after it has thoroughly heated the interior, it is carefully drawn out, the floor swept up, and the bread or pies introduced on a long shovel, and set on the hot brick or stone floor, and the door being closed, in due time the savory viands are drawn out, "done to a turn." Many a story is told to this day at the expense of some of the old Dutch housewives, who were wont to utilize these ovens when not needed for baking, by carefully storing away in them sundry valuables for safekeeping, and then forgetting them when a fire was built, and so losing their precious hoardings.

Against a wall of the kitchen, or in a corner, stands the *kas*, with its goodly store of blue delft, its earthen platters, jugs and mugs, a few shining pewter dishes, an ear-mug or two, and perhaps a queer-shaped china teapot, china being found in few houses in those days.

Hanging upon the chimney wall is a copper warming-pan, wherewith the chill is to be taken off the bed of the feeblers members of the family. In a cosy corner by the fire is the foot-stove, ready to be filled with coals from the hearth, and placed in the wagon or sled when going to church or on a journey, and a very comfortable contrivance it is. A huge Holland gun, six feet long, rests on pegs above the mantel.

Will you ascend to the attic? Perhaps there is only a ladder, for indeed the attic seems more like the loft of a stable than the upper part of a dwelling. It is all open, and for the most part is filled with grain and farm products for the household consumption. When the children swarm over from the rooms below, they will find accommodation here, in rude shake-downs. There are plenty of just such houses within ten miles of Paterson to-day.

Do you miss anything? What? No, there is no bath-room, nor any of the ordinary sanitary accommodations considered absolutely necessary in our modern civilization—neither inside nor outside of the house. If we are to imagine ourselves in the last century we must bear in mind that the practice of frequent bathing was regarded everywhere as a sign of effeminacy, to be viewed with amazement or contempt. The only bath-tub was the wash-tub, and that was used sparingly for the purpose. Running water within the house was an unknown luxury. Lacking that, other conveniences depending thereon were not feasible.

Does all this interior furnishing seem to you but a pitiful exhibit? So it is, according to our modern ideas; but in those days the denizens of Old Acquackanonk were fain to be content with what they had, and to thank God for their blessings;¹ and men were as stalwart, and women as beautiful, as if they had every modern luxury. The farmer spent as little as possible on household plenishing. All his personal property was concentrated on his farm equipment. The furnishing of the house was usually accomplished by the wife. For example, Cornelis Doremus, who was baptized at Acquackanonk in 1714, and who died near Montville in 1803, was possessed of goods and chattels appraised at \$419.58 $\frac{1}{2}$. He was 89 years old when he died, and doubtless had turned his farm over to his children, so that he retained only what he needed for his personal comfort. Here is the list of his wardrobe, etc.:

24 shirts at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, \$19.88; 5 sheets, \$7; 4 pairs pillow cases, \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 pairs trowsers, \$2; 1 sheet, \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2 handkerchiefs, .75; 8 caps, .75; 2 pairs shoe buckles and knife, .25; 14 pairs stockings, \$5.25; 2 pairs "Mittins," .63; 1 linen jacket, .50; 4 pairs breeches, \$2.63; 4 waistcoats, \$3.50; 5 coats, \$4.75; 1 yellow coat, \$5; 2 hats, .25; 1 pair shoes, .12 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1 chest, .75; 1 large chair, \$1.50; 1 chest, .12 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1 pair andirons, \$2; 1 bed and bedding, \$18; 2 pocket books, .37 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1 small trunk, .19 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1 castor hat, .87 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 reeds, \$1.66; 1 "Quill wheel," .50.

When good old Cornelis was all dressed up to go to church, in white shirt, stockings, knee-breeches, shoe-buckles, waistcoat, coat, castor hat, with an extra cap on his venerable head, a pocket-book and a handkerchief stowed away in his capacious pockets, and a pair of mittens on his hands, his entire suit was worth just five dollars and sixty-seven and a half cents. And in all probability he was better dressed than most of his neighbors.

¹ But not always. When Mrs. Cornelius Van Horn was visited (say one hundred years ago) by a female friend who wore a cap with a lace border costing \$3 a yard, and other clothes in keeping therewith, she would become discontented with her own lot—living in a house with only two rooms, with two big bedsteads and two trundle-beds in one room, and in the other a fireplace six feet high, and with such a fitful draft that usually the room was half filled with smoke, and frequently the tin pail of buckwheat batter hung over night on a trammel in the fireplace would be found frozen stiff in the morning. Her husband was a wise man. When he saw his wife's clouded brow after one of these visits he would quietly say: "Let's drive over and see how John Winters is getting along." So he would get out his horse and wagon, put some pork and potatoes under the seat, and jog along to John's house. John was very poor, in the world's estimation, but not in his own. True, his house had only one room, and he had little to eat, but he had eleven children, a good fiddle, and a cheerful spirit. When his visitors came he would welcome them heartily, take down his fiddle and play merrily, while his eleven children danced as if they never knew a care in the world. Mrs. Van Horn always returned home from these visits satisfied with her lot.

Now read the list of household effects of Henry Gerritse, of Wesel, as inventoried and appraised in 1809, and bear in mind that he was one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens in Old Acquackanonk:

"1 Eight Day Clock, \$37.50; 1 Looking Glass, \$5; 1 Bed and Bedding and Curtains, \$40; 1 Desk, \$7.50; 1 Cupboard, \$5; 8 table spoons and 8 tea spoons, \$10; Furniture in one Closet, \$8; Furniture in another Closet, \$3; Andirons, Shovel tongs and Bellows, \$3; 16 Chairs, \$6; Boles [bowls] and pictures and Candlesticks, \$5; 2 Tables, \$3; 1 Stilliards and Coffee mill, \$4; 1 Lot of ladles and household furniture, \$1.50; 2 pots with butter, \$6; 1 Dresser with its furniture, \$4; 1 Bed and furniture in a small room, \$40; pots and Kittles and Kitchen furniture, \$12; 1 Lot of tubs and lie [lye] cask, \$3; 1 Water pot, .50."¹

Here is a total of \$203.50 of household furniture, out of an aggregate amount of personal property appraised at \$2,170.

When poor old John Amon (of whom, more anon) was sold out, in 1812, his humble shanty at the Falls contained these articles, which fetched the prices affixed: Cot bed, \$1.75; warming pan, .51; woolen wheel, \$1.06; reel and fixtures, .62; loom, \$1.31; warping mill, .54; lot of jugs, .18; stone "Gug," .37; bake pan, .19; lamp, .12; stove [foot-stove], .28; table, .38 $\frac{1}{2}$; table, .90 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 tin pans, .15; small table, .25; shovel and tongs, .53; pair andirons, \$1.25; musket, \$4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$; bedstead, \$1.32; mule picker, .18.²

Cornelis Westervelt, of Wagraw, one of the most substantial citizens of this vicinity, had a "vando," on October 3, 1814, when he disposed of the following sundries for the trifling sums named: 1 pair andirons, 4s. 6d.; brass kettle, £2, 16s.; 1 looking glass, 9s. 6d.; 1 earthen pot, 3d.; coloring tub and earthen pot, 6d.; spinning wheel, 8s. 6d.; tongs and shovel, 14s.; decanters, dishes and plates, 2s., 9d.; 4 chairs, 9s.; dresser, 1s. After his death his estate was appraised, March 11, 1816, at \$781.78, including the following:

"one Old Cubard 4 Silver Spoons 1rin for Cooky pipe, \$5; two tin Dishes 2 Do Smal and Old Watch \$1.50; one Old table 3 tramlers, \$3; three Chairs and Small Stan, \$1.75; one Gridel old pot and thonngs and pah \$1 62; two Beds one bolster and three Pillirs \$8; two Linen Sheets \$3 one Set of Old Curtains \$5; four Woolin Sbeets \$8; Five Woolin Spreds and Blankets \$12; two Bed Steds \$3."³

But we have forgotten the Library. First and foremost in the eyes of the children, there are the blue and white tiles set around the fireplace, and illuminated with scenes from Bible history, which they can read as they lie prone on the floor, in the flashing and glowing firelight from the blazing logs. On a shelf near the chimney rests a huge Dutch folio Bible,⁴ printed at Amsterdam as early as 1660, in black-letter type, with a margin in smaller print, overrunning the page. Scattered throughout the volume are maps, in which all the most puzzling geographical problems of this day are happily settled offhand by the omniscient engraver: the garden of Eden, Abraham's original abiding place, and the sources of the Nile all being carefully located, while the tower of Babel, Jonah's encounter with the

¹ The Van Houten Manuscripts, 14.

² Ibid, 90, 104.

³ Ibid., 30, 119. For inventory and vendue of the personal property of Michael Enoch Vreeland, in 1784, see ante, p. 123.

⁴ The writer has a copy measuring 18x10x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and weighing thirty pounds.

whale, and other interesting scenes are shown forth with all the fidelity of an artist on the spot. Ah, source of never-ending delight to the little folks on long Sunday evenings, were those pictures which made the Bible stories seem so realistic to their impressionable minds! And the outside of that Bible is worthy of its fascinating interior: the covers of oaken boards, half an inch thick, covered with cowskin, and adorned with ornamental brass bosses and figured work on the corners, with great brass clasps to hold the sides together. The rest of the good man's library consists of a serviceable copy of the Catechism, and another of the Psalms, which in well-to-do families is supplemented by a handsome small copy of the Psalter, with a paraphrase set to music, the covers daintily beautified with silver work: these for the ladies of the family. For the rest, there may be a Commentary by some Dutch divine, but more likely a controversial pamphlet or two on the burning difficulties between the *Coetus* and the *Conferentie*; or the famous *Klaagte*, in which Dom. Frelinghuysen took so active a part. And, of course, there is the string of almanacs, browned by smoke and age, hanging against the fireplace. What more could anybody want in the way of reading matter? Small time, indeed, is there for reading of any sort. The drudgery of the farm and house takes up the week days, and the Sundays are spent at church, or on the way to and from the protracted services.

FESTAL DAYS.

Still, it must not be supposed that the people had no respite from their toil. They worked hard, and when their work was done they threw themselves with good heart into their enjoyments. The great day in the calendar was New Year's day. What a merry round of visiting, of cheery interchange of right good will, was seen on that day! What potions of cider were poured down capacious throats, and what feasts of *Nieuwjaar's koekjen* (New Year's cakes) were relished by the little folks as they called at every house within convenient distance. *Kersdag* (Christmas) was far behind in the generality of its observance.

Spring was ushered in with the joyous festival of *Paas*, harbinger of the ever recurring miracle of a new creation, even as it commemorated the first resurrection from the dead. What merry times then for the children, as they went about with pockets or aprons full of eggs dyed all in brilliant reds, blues or greens, and tested their relative hardness with each other! So late as 1860 *Paas* was probably more generally celebrated in the country round about Paterson than any other holiday in the year. With great readiness the custom of the country has been adopted by successive generations of working people, so that from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the mills of Paterson have invariably shut down on *Paas*, the schools have been closed, and it has been observed as fully as a legal holiday.

Practically the same may be said of *Pinkster* (Pentecost, Whitsuntide). It also has been recognized in Paterson and vicinity as a holiday, on which it would be almost unprecedented to perform ordinary labor. In former days it was celebrated very generally by parties seeking the country, es-

pecially the mountain districts, in quest of the beautiful *Pinkster blossoms*—the mountain laurel; but the mountains have been denuded of the shrubs that once afforded such exquisite decorations, and the day is observed with the usual routine of picnics, excursions, dances and out-door games.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by a parade, in which the Cap of Liberty was borne by the oldest citizen; the procession resorted to some convenient grove or tavern, and there those so minded could hear the Declaration of Independence read, and listen to an address by the "orator of the day," usually the village schoolmaster, or some aspiring statesman. This, however, belongs to a later day than "Life in Old Acquackanonk."

The glories of the Fourth of July were eclipsed by the wild excitement of "Training Day," when every able-bodied citizen was required under dire penalties to turn out, fully uniformed and armed—at his own expense—for a day's drill in the art and mystery of war. The whole affair was regarded as a frolic, with the usual concomitants of refreshment stands and booths, and a general holiday for the whole populace.

Besides these regularly established days of festivity, there were the special days in the history of the family, when the Dominie made his stated call to catechise the children and to hold spiritual discourse with the elders. Then the best the house could afford was brought forth to do honor to the occasion, and the little folks were inspired alternately with emotions of fear and joy as the solemn function went on—fear of the Dominie, joy at the unwonted abundance of good things, and dread lest there might not be enough to go 'round, or they be banished ere their turn should come. It was not customary, indeed, for the children to sit with their elders on such occasions; if they were permitted to come to the table at all, they stood about the board, during the meal; but in many families, if not in most, they ate in the kitchen. Spinning bees, quilting bees, corn huskings and singing school furnished many an opportunity for young and old to indulge their social bent to their heart's content.

What a vast expenditure of time and talent was there not on these festive occasions in the way of cooking in those cavernous fire-places? Roast pig, roast turkey, roast goose or roast chicken; the customary *suppaw* gave way to the appetizing short-cake, two feet in diameter; while the children reveled in *olie-kockjen*, the crisp, fat *kruller*, and the delicious *wafel*. At Christmas time, of course, the toothsome *deuvekatjer* (a combination of dough-nut and apple) was prepared in accordance with ancient custom.

FISH, FLESH AND FOWL.

In the early spring what rich provision there would be of choice fish that came swarming up the Passaic from the ocean. As many as a hundred fine shad were sometimes taken at one haul of the net, below the Dundee dam. The *twaalft*, or striped bass, was also abundant, and even sturgeon, of a huge bigness, were frequently caught as far up as the Falls basin,¹ there being no dams of sufficient height to

¹ On Sunday, August 31, 1817, a sturgeon seven feet six inches long, and weighing 126 pounds, was captured a short distance below the Falls

deter any of these ocean fish from leaping them. In those days the shad fisheries at the Falls and at lower points along the river were considered worth mentioning in deeds and in wills, as we have already seen.¹ When the shad were too abundant for immediate use they were split open, cleaned and salted down in barrels, to be eaten from time to time, broiled or smoked. And what a fine relish was the famous salmagundi—the salted shad sliced up with onions, and seasoned with vinegar and pepper.

Flesh, fowl and game were the product of the farm or the adjacent forests. The young colts and cattle were turned loose in the springtime, or driven into the wild lands and woods, where they roamed during the season and “found themselves,” and in the fall the men went after them and picked out their own animals, which were identified by a private “mark,” which was required to be registered with the town clerk. This mark was usually branded on the ear, or consisted of a slit or cut of a peculiar shape, and hence was called an “ear-mark.” If strange horses or cattle strayed into the fields of another, the owner of the field was required to give notice to the town clerk, who straightway posted the same with a description of the animal, and its “ear-marks.” Here are some advertisements of comparatively recent date, taken from the Paterson town records:

A red Steer about one year old a little white under the Belley a little white on the Inside of the wright hind leg a little white on the end of the tail a kind of a fork slit in the left ear and a piece cut off the wright ear

a Bull Believed to be one and a half years old Last Spring the coul-
ar is a redish yellow with white Spots no particular mark on the ears
Paterson Decr 3rd 1831 Hartman C. Vreeland

Stray Cattle—

One red steer some white on the forehead 2 Years Coming 3
years—No Mark—

One red heifer 2 years Coming 3 years some white on her forehead
and under her belly the left ear cropped and the right ear, and a square
cut out of the upper side of the ear and a slit in the under side of the
ear—taken up by me

Weasel Novr 19—1835

John P Merselis

Came into my Enclosure on or about the first day of november a
pole Red Heifer about 3 Years old next Spring. Marked. the left ear
cropped and a Half moon cut out of said Left Ear also the Right Horn
Broken off

Paterson Novbr 21st 1836

Corns M Vreeland

The woods along the base of the Wesel mountain, and the broad spaces on top of that mountain, were favorite resorts of the cattle thus left to shift for themselves, as well as of the pigs driven into the woods in the fall, and left to fatten during the winter on the abundant supply of acorns. When the cattle were brought home at the approach of cold weather, there was a busy season at the “killing time,” and

basin. He was pelted with stones by boys until he was exhausted, whereupon one of them, John Winters, waded into the water and clambered on the back of the huge fish, while another seized him by the throat and gills, and brought him ashore. *The Bergen Express and Paterson Advertiser* of Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1817, devoted half a column to an account of the incident, under the heading, “The Monster Taken.”

¹ Epicures thought the shad caught in the basin had lost something in flavor by having been too long in fresh water.

neighbors assisted each other in slaughtering and dressing the beeves for the winter store of family provisions. These gatherings were made much of by the men, who, when the day's work was done, would gather in the spacious kitchen of the hospitable host, and after a substantial repast would spend a jolly evening in singing, telling stories and dancing, while the hot rum went merrily on its rounds among the assembled company.

At this season, also, the women were busy preparing for the winter, filling larder and cellar with ample supplies of eatables. What stores of mince and other pies were baked! for those sturdy old Dutch people ate mince pie for breakfast, dinner and supper, when they had it to eat. In some well-to-do families they would bake thirty or forty mince pies at one time, and even such a quantity would hardly last till Christmas. Then there were the *rolletjes*—chopped beef and suet, seasoned and spiced, rolled and sewed up in tripe, and boiled for twenty-four hours or longer, and served from time to time, in slices, either cold or fried. Sausages, of course. And *beuling*—buckwheat, with brown sugar or molasses, and spices, made into a stiff pudding, and eaten cold or fried. The pumpkin was a favorite vegetable, and was used in various dishes: pumpkin bread—the boiled pumpkin mixed with buckwheat flour and baked; pumpkin *koondjes*—boiled pumpkin mixed with Indian meal and fried in small cakes.

“THE COUNTRY STORE.”

The farmer was, in those early days, even more than now, largely independent in the matter of provender for his household. What he lacked, in the way of groceries, he bought at first from Bergen; then from Newark; and in the course of time a considerable country store was established at Acquackanonk Landing, where the docks are now located, at Passaic. This was no doubt as early as 1740, and perhaps some years before that date. There was probably another store on the Wesel road, perhaps before the Revolution; and some account has been given in previous pages of Abraham Godwin's store at the Totowa bridge, started about 1755, for the convenience of the residents in that neighborhood, and to the north and west of that place. At these stores the farmer bought his salt, sugar, tea, coffee, *heel moci stroop* (“very fine molasses”), his tobacco, and other necessary supplies that he could not raise on his own land. Money was scarce, and commerce was chiefly a system of barter and exchange, the storekeeper taking farm produce, but principally wood, hoop-poles and pot and pearl ashes for his groceries. It was not uncommon for a farmer to drive ten miles with a load of cord-wood to Acquackanonk or Hackensack, to exchange it for a gallon of molasses. The storekeeper would send these bulky articles by water to New York, and there exchange them for new supplies for his store.

Thus in the course of time Acquackanonk developed a large trade, being the “Landing place” for the whole country region for many miles back, so that its shipping interest became very considerable, vessels trading thence to New York, Albany, Long Island and even to New England, as

well as to points along the New Jersey shore. Iron from the furnaces and forges at Pompton, Ringwood and Charlottesburgh was brought on horseback or muleback and later by wagon to Acquackanonk and there shipped by vessel to New York. Hoop-poles were carted thither in vast quantities and sent by the cheaper water route to the markets. This trade increased, and Acquackanonk Landing thrived, until the advent of the railroad, in 1832, which, curiously enough, struck a fatal blow at the prosperity of the place, from which it did not recover for many years, until the railroad proved itself a successful substitute for the shipping interest, formerly so essential to the neighborhood.

Not alone to the farmer was the country store a convenience. His wife and his daughters were also greatly interested therein, for the "store" introduced the latest fashions in women's wear—*katoen* (calico), osnaburghs (not a bit better than the homespun linen of our own Dutch *Vrouwen*), and sometimes even such extravagances as striped silk muslin, lace or silk mittens or gloves, silk stockings, silk dress goods, bombazine, saracenit, serge, silk ribbons, cambric, and bonnets, which, if not as varied as in these modern days, nevertheless appealed to the innate taste for the beautiful which lay not always dormant in the bosoms of the women dwelling in these remote rural regions, far from the haunts of Fashion. Of course, the farmer having occasion to drive all the way to New York often brought home some new article not to be found in the scanty stock of the country store. The tale is still told of a neighborhood blacksmith who once (about 1800) brought back with him from New York four handsome silk umbrellas, for his wife and daughters, having paid \$7 each for them—an extravagance that was the talk of the region for many a long year. Silk umbrellas were entirely unknown, and the proud possessors longed earnestly for a rainy Sunday whereon to disport their new finery, it not occurring to them that they might with propriety be carried as sunshades also.

THE STOREKEEPER AS THE NEIGHBORHOOD BANKER.

It has been remarked that the country storekeeper's trade was principally a system of barter. Whatever money there was in the neighborhood usually found its way into his pockets, and thus he became also the Banker for the region. Men gave notes for trifling amounts, even for a few shillings, and the storekeeper accepted these notes in payment for groceries. Men who had credit would pay small accounts by an order for groceries, directed to the trader, and he would be asked to advance cash in small sums at times when nothing else would suffice. Here are a few extracts from the Van Houten Manuscripts, showing the class of orders accepted by Judge Gerrebrandt Van Houten at his store in Water street (in the old Doremus house), early in the present century:

Mr Garibrant Van H sir please to pay Mr Anthony Van blaricom the sum of one Dolar and charge it to me

Benony Kinyon May the 28th 1804

Mr Garibrant v. Houten Esqr Sir please let my son have sum wine on my accompt

Paterson July the 4th 1804

Benony Kinyon

August the 22 1804

Sir please to let Mr Taylors sun have one galon of spirets and And Charge it to your frend Daniel Hedden

Let the Bearer have 2 lb Candles

Sept 15th 1804

C. Kinsey

October the 17th 1804 Mr V Houten Sir please to let the bearer have one quart of Spirits and two white bowls and a pound of Sugar and Charg the Same to my Account Jacob Booman

And if you please to let him have those few articles I shall Certainly Come and pay you on Saturday Evening

Plese to let the barer have the Amount of teen Shilling in so duing you will oblige your friend Hennery Kipp

October 19 1804

let Mrs Weeks have the Amount of three Shillings on the Acct of 3rd Dec. 1804 C. Kinsey.

December 4th 1804 Due the Bearer Hereof the Sum of Eleven Dollars and forty Cent on Demand by me Abel McPherson

Febary 19th 1805 Sir please let the Barer here of Peter Stephens have one quart of Melases and a yarde of Tobacco on my Account Peter Van Allen

Patterson March 30th 1805

Mr Van Houten Sir Please to Let the Bearer Mrs Erasket have goods to the amount of twelve Shillings and Charge it to your friend

James Young

Aprill the 26 1805

Sir Pliese to pay my son Richard Ryerson the sum which is due to me from Anthony Van BlarCum wich is six Dollars and fifteen Cents

Please to pay the Barer the sum of six Dollars and the 15 Cents in Writing paper, and this shall be your Receipt for the same

To Garrabant Esquire

Francis D Ryerson

Paterson 7th 1805 June I Promes to pay the baier the Sum of four pound ten shillings In fourteen days after dait—as Witnes My Hand

Mary Hedden

Daniel Hedden

Paterson 18th June 1805

Please to let me have 1 Dollar in cash this sum I have been hanted for three & four times a Day I have tried to get that much but Qould not if I Dont pay him by 9 Oclock this Day he will prosecute me—So that if you will Oblidge me with the above sum it will save me trouble and Cost—Also send me ½ of a lb of green tea

Mr Gart Van Houten Esqr}

Paterson—

You will much oblige your Friend Jacob Staggs—

Please to Pay the Baror Samuel Garner Eight Shillings and [charge] it to my a Count

October 19th 1805

Robert Van Houten

Please Let Jacob Staggs have goods to the Amount of nine Shillings and Charge the same to me

Paterson, April 5th 1806

James Young

Paterson Landing February 29th 1808 Due the Bearer thirteen Shillings in trade G. & D. Van Gieson

Mr Van Houten plase give the Berer twelve shillings worth of goods And you'l oblige yours

Paterson April 13th 1808

St Leger & Flood

Mr. G. V. Houten, Please To let Paul Retan have Six shillings in goods and oblige yours &c

Paterson Novbr 7th 1808

Benjn Weller

Please let the Bearer have Four shillings and Six pence and charge the same to acct of

Benjn Weller

Sir place to leat Piter Aimon have Eight Shillings in trade and Charge the same to a Count

May 8th 1810

Owen McDermott

Mr Venhuttar Sir Plaese to Pay Pattar Stavens 50 cents In trade and Charge the same to my ACount

Pattarson Agust 19 1812

James Boon

Please to let Mr Corby have 1 barr of Iron & Charge the same to Yours &c

Decr 30 1812

Jno. Parke

Deu Corns, W. Van Winkle or order Two 82-100 Dollars for Value
 Received without defolcation or discount
 Paterson July 27 1826

Paul Ruton

Some of the men who gave these orders, for the lack of cash, were among the most prominent business men in the community. Daniel Hedden had a bark-mill northeast of Haledon. Charles Kinsey had the first paper-mill in Paterson, and in 1816 was elected to Congress. Jacob Bowman was a prosperous blacksmith. Henry Kip was a well-to-do farmer, and Peter Van Allen was another. James Young was a cotton manufacturer. Jacob Stagg formerly had a saw mill in Paterson. St. Leger & Flood had a considerable dyeing and fulling establishment in West street; their order for "twelve shillings worth of goods" was probably to one of their workmen, whose wages they could not pay in any other way. Benjamin Weller had a hat shop, and John Parke a cotton mill. That such men were without ready money indicates the scarcity of currency in those days. Fortunate was he who had credit with the storekeeper. He could pay his workmen, aid his friends and provide for his household even as though he had silver and gold in abundance.

SOME HOME INDUSTRIES.

While the men were afield the women were not idle. In every well-regulated household there was a steady round of tasks to be performed, and every member of the family had his or her appointed labors. As from time immemorial, the distaff fell to the females. They sewed the flax, cut, hackled and spun it, wove and bleached it, and made it into sheets, shirts and other garments. This homespun linen, bleached by nature's own processes, the dew of the heavens and the cleansing rays of the sun, was almost indestructible in its wearing qualities.

After the men had sheared the sheep, the women took the wool, washed it, carded it with hand-cards, spun it, and wove it into cloth, which in the earlier days they dyed themselves, fulled, pressed, and made into clothing for men and women. In later times mills were established in various neighborhoods, where the dyeing, fulling and pressing was done at moderate rates. Linsey-woolsey—a fabric having a linen warp and woolen filling—was a common product of the household looms, and was very much used for clothing, being lighter than wool, cooler and cheaper. The blue-and-white *beddedeken*, which are the pride of those fortunat enough to own any, were usually the work of skilled artisans, educated to the art and mystery of weaving the blue woolen yarn into a white cotton warp, making a most durable blanket.

A forgotten industry was the making of pot- and pearl-ashes, for the manufacture of soap. This was begun as early as 1700 in New Jersey, and there was a strong disposition in the mother country to encourage its advancement here.¹ It was carried on in a small way in the Dutch families, as a matter of necessity, for their own convenience. Shortly before the Revolution the manufacture was attempted on a large scale at Ringwood and vicinity. Aside from

that, nearly every family made its own soap, utilizing for the purpose the refuse fat of the kitchen, and combining it with the homemade potash.

"The Light of the Household" was the blaze from the kitchen fire, or the tallow dip. In lack of candles, much store was set by the fire on the hearth, and it was a common superstition that this fire should never be allowed to go out, except on New Year's eve. A coal from the hearth sufficed to light the good man's pipe, or lantern, or for any other incidental purpose. Of course, there was the steel and flint, and the accompanying tinder-box or tinder-horn, filled with linen rag ashes, which ignited from a single spark flashed into it by striking the flint with the steel; but this tinder must be extinguished as soon as it answered its purpose of kindling a fire or making a light, else it would burn out speedily, and it was not easily replaced. The prudent housewife set about making candles as soon as her other labors permitted, and this was a regular industry every fall, when tallow was most abundant, after "killing time." Then the supply was made up for the ensuing season. "Store candles" were hardly known a hundred years ago, and it was well on to the middle of this century ere they displaced those of home manufacture, by reason of their greater cheapness.

The introduction of "locofoco" matches was an event in the household. It is still remembered how a farmer brought home from New York, about sixty years ago, a bunch of the new-fangled splints tipped with sulphur, and unfortunately let them fall, almost as he entered his house, whereupon the matches caught fire and were burnt up in one grand combustion before he could show his admiring family how to use them.

At first the trade of currier, shoemaker, harness-maker and general worker in leather was combined in one person, as we have seen in the case of Hendricus Doremus, of Slooderdam, Peter Simmons, of Wesel, Simeon Van Winkel, of the White House, and others. The shoemaker was an itinerant artisan, after the ancient European custom. With his kit of tools, and sometimes with an assortment of sole leather, thread, etc., he would journey through a neighborhood, making his rounds once or twice a year. At many a farmhouse he would find a bench and a supply of leather; at others he would provide all the materials himself. The farmer who tanned his own leather would not generally have hide stout enough for sole leather, but only for calfskin uppers. The very lightest calfskins were made into Sunday shoes. The women wore heavy calfskins. The men went about in cowskin shoes. Children wore none, except in winter and on Sundays, and cried when obliged to put them on at any other time. A "corn-doctor" would have starved to death in Old Acquackanonk. The shoemaker plied his awl and hammer in the living room, where everybody had a personal interest in watching his progress, and in listening to his gossip brought from other parts of the neighborhood. He would spend several days at each house, repairing all the shoes of the family, and making new ones where desired. It should be borne in mind that the country people, adults as well as children, especially in the last

¹ N. J. Archives, III., 304, 329, 347.

century, were not partial to shoes, and wore them only in winter, or at times when social usage seemed to make the habit necessary. When Hendricus Doremus went courting, something more than one hundred years ago, he prudently carried his shoes in his hand. Not that he was afraid of wearing them out, for he was a shoemaker himself—but because they hurt his feet, unaccustomed to such fetters. Many a good woman, and many a pretty girl, in the last century, and even so late as 1830, might have been seen wending her way to church on Sundays, dressed in her best gown and bonnet, but carefully carrying her shoes and stockings, until she got near the church, when she would stop at some wayside well, wash her feet, don her shoes, and calmly make her way into church, where she endured as best she might the discomfort of the stiff foot-gear, of which she would relieve herself as soon as she got well away from the building after service. When a neighborhood was somewhat thickly settled, the shoemaker of the vicinity would erect a small *pothuis* in front of his dwelling, near the road, where he would work when not making his rounds.

Every man was his own carpenter, mason and wheelwright at first, and the most successful farmer was the "jack-at-all-trades." In the course of time it was found advantageous to encourage the settlement of mechanics in various lines. The mason was one of the earliest artisans to find employment in the new settlement. The carpenter followed. Then the blacksmith, who was also a wheelwright and wagon-maker. These trades were often taken up by such of the farmers' sons as were disinclined to farm work. In certain families hereabout the men have been carpenters for five or six generations, as in others they have been masons, blacksmiths or shoemakers. Some young men had a special knack at weaving, and set up shops of their own, adjacent to the family residence, and so the work of the farm and household became specialized.

The first mills were saw-mills and grist-mills. In time others followed, and the tanner and currier was glad to buy his bark from a mill devoted to its manufacture, as the women folks were pleased to have mills where they could have their loom-products dyed, fulled and pressed with greater uniformity of results than were possible when the work was done in a small way, at home.

The Dutch people were accustomed to beer-drinking, a habit inherited with many other traits from *Vaderland*. It was found to be economical for several families to join together in buying and maintaining a brew-kettle and the other appurtenances requisite for making home-brewed beer, and frequent mentions of such joint ownership are made in the preceding pages. Sometimes several families would in the same way be interested in a common still, for distilling apple whiskey. In well-to-do families the cellar was stocked with casks of beer, wine, whiskey and rum, and the sideboard was always set out with decanters and glasses, for the entertainment of the casual guest. The drinking habit was universal. Everybody drank beer or whiskey, usually both, and it was considered discourteous to refuse a proffered drink under any circumstances. The women drank their whiskey or rum diluted and sweetened. It is a

common belief that the "old people" were so thoroughly accustomed to the use of liquor that it had no deleterious effect upon them. The facts are the other way. History tells of Dominies deposed from their pulpits for intemperance; of neglected farms and wasted lives because of the ownership of a brew-kettle or a still; of ruined homes and scattered families through the baleful influences of intoxicants. It was not until about 1840 that any systematized attempt was made to check the evils of intemperance in this vicinity. Nowhere was the effort more needed than among the mill owners and mill operatives of Paterson. But it was also timely among the farmers and other denizens of Old Acquackanonk.

The development of the brewing and distilling interest attracted coopers into the settlement. Allen Quimby settled between the Notch and Stone House Plains, about 1790, and plied that trade there for many years. In a bill of his, dated 1801, he makes these charges: hooping one churn, 6d.; hooping a "pale," 6d.; making a handle in a pail, 6d.; hooping a tub, 1s.; mending a "Pale," 2s.; hooping a "piggen," 6d.

A FOREIGN INVASION.

Quimby was by no means one of the earliest of the foreign element that gradually found its way into this Dutch neighborhood.

The roving Irish schoolmaster, with a modicum of learning and a superabundance of wit and jollity, doubtless tried his hand at imparting a knowledge of the English branches, flavored with a rich brogue, to the Dutch youngsters, with more or less satisfactory results. Irish weavers, skilled in the art in which their countrymen have long excelled, also drifted thither for temporary sojourns. Bernardus Mollen [Barney Mullen] was living in Acquackanonk when he married Klaesje Andriesse, Jan. 2, 1731; they had a son, Jacobus, born here August 13, 1731.

John Ludlow came hither from Long Island prior to 1732, and became one of the leading merchants, as were his son, Richard, and his grandson, John R. Ludlow. The last-named not only kept a general country store, but also did a heavy freighting business *via* the river, buying and shipping to market large quantities of hoop-poles, staves, barrel-heads, and other products of the region tributary to Acquackanonk.

Stephen Bassett settled on the Wesel road, near the present Paulison farm, about 1730. His house was on the east side of the road, a long, low, stone building, with a roof that came down to within five or six feet of the ground, and projected so far over that the interior of the building was always damp and dark. There were three entrances in the front, two for the whites, and one for the blacks. Bassett's nationality is uncertain. The name is French, but is found in England and Ireland. He was a blacksmith by trade, but with a versatility not uncommon in his day, he also did a little surveying. He married Ann Milledge, a resident of Essex county, Oct. 2, 1730; he died Jan. —, 1763, aged 54 yrs., 4 days, and is buried at Acquackanonk. It is a curious fact, not without its touching pathos, that the second oldest tombstone in the Acquackanonk churchyard, is a tiny

brownstone slab, in a perfect state of preservation, commemorating the death of a child of Stephen Bassett, in 1737, at the age of nine days. Other children were: 1. Eleanor, d. Feb. 20, 1745, aged 14 yrs., 10 mos., 5 days (so says her tombstone); 2. Maria, m. the Rev. Martinus Schoonmaker, June 27, 1761; 3. Sarah, m. Adolf Bras, of New York, April 14, 1757; her son, Adolf, b. at Acquackanonk, m. Marregrijte Vanderhoef, July 5, 1778. The Bras family lived near Stone House Plains.

Robert Drummond, probably a Scotchman, or of Scotch descent, married Sarah Millits, Dec. 2, 1734. The record says they were both of Acquackanonk, which may mean, however, only that they lived within the jurisdiction of that church. His wife was not unlikely a sister of Mrs. Stephen Bassett, the difference in spelling being trifling to the Dutch scribes of the day. Nothing further is known of this Robert Drummond; he probably lived at Preakness, at least in his later years.

James Billington, schoolmaster, married Anna America, May 1, 1742, and was probably the father of Edward, who m. Marytje Garrabrants, and had a son, John, b. July 2, 1772. Edward's widow m. Cornelius Thos. Johs. Doremus, Jan. 28, 1781.

John Mac Carthy settled at Slooterdam about 1760, and there m. Abigail Van Bussen, by whom he had Abigail, b. Oct. 10, 1763; and prob. John, b. in New York, but who was afterwards of Slooterdam, where he m. Rachel Van Rypen, of Wesel, Nov. 19, 1790, and 2d, Elizabeth Post, Feb. 5, 1796.

The Ennis family first appears in the person of William Ennis, who m. Lea Douchee, and had a dau. Marregrieta, b. Nov. 19, 1755; and prob. Jacobus, m. Marytje Spier, May 26, 1776.

Anthony Pichstoon m. Antje Kip, and his son Daniel was b. Feb. 5, 1762. He had numerous other children, whose names gradually were transformed into Paxton, by which cognomen the family is now known altogether.

Robert McWilliams, an Irishman, m. Ann Nutter, b. in New York; both lived in Acquackanonk at the time of their marriage, Oct. 30, 1774.

The sojourn of the American army in Acquackanonk and vicinity during the Revolution, doubtless induced many of the soldiers to locate here when the war was over. William Morrow, born in Ireland, m. Nov. 27, 1784, Elizabeth Styles, wid. of Joannes Hennion; she was b. at Remmerpock, but both lived in the Bogt at the time of their marriage.

Evan Barkow, b. in North Carolina, but living at Wagaraw, m. Mary Dougherty, wid., b. in Pennsylvania, but living at Wagaraw, Aug. 11, 1792.

Robert Blair, a native of the county Antrim, Ireland, came to America in 1769, being then a young man of twenty-five years. He probably settled in Burlington county, N. J. When the Revolution began, he enlisted in the American army, and had the rare distinction of being selected to serve in that chosen body of men known as Washington's

Life Guard,¹ first organized at Valley Forge in the spring of 1778. After the War he located in Acquackanonk, where he taught school, kept a small store, and in various ways acquired a fair competence, and won the respect of his fellow citizens. He married Hillaca ———, probably one of the native girls of Acquackanonk, who would be better known among her associates as Hiletje. This marriage would seem to have occurred when Blair was past middle age. His wife bore him a son, Robert, who d. July 30, 1800, aged three days; she d. August 2, 1800, in her 30th year. He survived his young wife nearly thirty years, dying Nov. 29, 1829, aged 85 yrs.² In his will, dated Nov. 14, 1829, witnessed by Garret Van Houten, James Cadmus and Henry Schoonmaker, and proved Dec. 28, 1829, he leaves one-third of his property to his brother David for life, with remainder to his three children; one-third to his brother, Hugh Blair, of Shenango, Crawford county, Penn.; and one-third to his sister, Isabella Allen, of Rumney, Hampshire county, Va.³ Robert Blair, his wife and infant child are buried in the Acquackanonk churchyard.

David Blair, brother of Robert, probably came to this country with him, and also settled at Acquackanonk. As stated on p. 129, he married Beeltje Vreeland, and lived on what is now known as Vreeland avenue. His will, dated Sept. 30, 1826, witnessed by E. P. Merselis, John P. Merselis and Cornelius C. Vreeland, was proved March 31, 1831.⁴ To the data given on p. 129 it may be added that his daughter Marretje, who m. Uriah Van Riper, d. June 23, 1866; her husband d. Sept. 24, 1871, aged 89 yrs. His son, Henry Blair, m. Rachel Ryerson, who d. Nov. 20, 1818. His daughter, Jane, d. Sept. 6, 1877, aged 79 yrs.; her husband, Peter J. Curtis Mead, d. March 15, 1868, aged 72 yrs.

Other settlers of Irish, Scotch, English and French origin have been mentioned on previous pages, and still others will be referred to hereafter. These "foreigners" were not generally regarded with favor, especially if they happened to marry into some of the Dutch families; but most of those who have been named had qualities which ultimately won the esteem of the old people, and they came to be recognized as among the best citizens of the neighborhood.

MINING OPERATIONS.

The discovery of copper, about 1710, nearly opposite Belleville, on lands of Arent Schuyler, formerly of Pompton, naturally attracted the attention of capitalists, and a great deal of prospecting was done in the ranges known as the First and Second Mountains, during the half century after the Schuyler mine was first worked.⁵ The presence of

¹ Only native-born Americans were eligible to membership in this chosen corps, according to Washington's original order. Still, there was a Robert Blair in that corps, and our Acquackanonk man is said to have always claimed to have served therein, under Captain William Colfax. Perhaps the order in question was modified, or its strictness relaxed, before the end of the War.

² He prob. m. 2d, Mary Booth, Sept. 8, 1805.

³ Essex County Wills, E, 272.

⁴ *Ibid.*, E, 421.

⁵ See Josiah Hornblower, and the First Steam Engine in America. With Some Notices of the Schuyler Copper Mines at Second River, etc., by William Nelson; Newark, N. J., 1883.

the carbonates and sulphides of copper was distinctly obvious in many places, and nowhere more conspicuously, perhaps, than on Marion street, a few rods south of Union avenue, Totowa. Here the skilled miners had apparently located what resembled not a little the geological phenomenon known to prospectors as a "volcanic blowout." When Marion street was graded through the rocks, in 1869, the side of the cut looked like a mass of boulders fused together by heat, and as if at the same time the carbonates and sulphides of copper had been sublimated through the mass.¹ A shaft had been sunk to a depth of at least thirty feet, and a drift or gallery had been excavated in the side-hill, a distance of one hundred feet or more, apparently to drain the shaft, it being about the usual size of drainage galleries. About 1866 the writer crawled into this drift for a distance of sixty or seventy feet, when he came to a chamber about six feet wide and high; further progress was impossible, but he was informed that formerly this gallery extended considerably further. Probably it had been carried originally as far as the bottom of the vertical shaft. At the date mentioned this shaft was filled to within four or five feet of the surface, with earth and vegetation. It was on the south side of Marion street. The drift extended northerly parallel with Union avenue, where the ground sloped toward the present Public School No. 14. No reference to this mine has ever been found in any records, nor has any tradition of its working been handed down to us. From various circumstances the writer believes that it was opened between 1730 and 1760. It was doubtless nothing more than a prospector's venture, no copper in paying quantities being discovered. It is very probable that the terms of the reservation contained in the deed² from Dominic Marinus to Gerrit Van Houten, in 1760, were copied in part from a lease or contract under which an attempt had been made by some mining party to open a copper mine, the result of which appeared in this shaft and drift. No other early deeds for land on Totowa contain any such conditions. It was not unusual, however, to find in ancient deeds for lands in this vicinity, reservations of gold and silver, and other valuable minerals, showing the faith the owners had of vast wealth to be found in the trap rock hereabout.

The only documentary evidence the author has found of the existence of any mine in this region is in an agreement, dated April 10, 1787, wherein and whereby John Cosaart, of Bergen county, quit-claims unto Henry Garritse and Cornelius Van Winkle, of Essex county, "the two Equal Ninth Parts of a Certain Mine or Mineral which the sd John Cosaart Hath Discovered on the Lands of the sd Jacob Van Winkle Caty his Wife and Mary Naffie." This "mine" was probably on Totowa, back of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and not unlikely in the mountain at the rear of the farm afterwards owned by John Joseph Blauvelt. There are no indications, nor is there any tradition, that any mine was ever opened there. Doubtless the purchasers of the "two Equal Ninth Parts" did not share the sanguine belief of the "dis-

coverer" to the extent of advancing the necessary funds for the purpose.

About 1870 an attempt was made to sink an iron mine in Garret Mountain, near the Notch, the adventurers having been misled by the attraction at the surface; but after going down ten or twelve feet it was found that the attraction was no greater, and the venture was abandoned.¹

SUPERSTITIONS.

Now there are fine tales in the volumes of the Magi—in the iron-bound, melancholy volumes of the Magi.—"*Silence*,"—*E. A. Poe*.

That the early settlers and their descendants for many generations were superstitious there can be no doubt. But such matters were not to be talked of, save in whispers, and hence but little knowledge of their beliefs in the mysterious has come down to us. From the earliest times there was legislation on the statute books of New Jersey directed against the practice of witchcraft and wizardry, fortune-telling and the like; but to the credit of our State be it said, there is no record of any trial for witchcraft within our borders. And yet there was scarcely a neighborhood that did not have some unfortunate woman whose eccentricities of behavior, whose peculiarities or unfortunate personal appearance or physical defects did not make her an object of suspicion, dread or dislike, so that she came to be regarded as a "witch."² There was that strangely afflicted woman living in the gap formerly traversed by the Hamburgh turnpike, above Doremus street, who fell a victim to "Sele" Van Giesen's silver bullet.³ At Lower Preakness an old woman lived alone in a small house near the roadside. It was noticed that it was almost impossible to drive a lot of cows or sheep past her house unless she stood in the doorway and gave pleasant greeting to the persons in charge of the herd or flock. When she died there was no longer any trouble in getting safely by that spot. A witch could not pass a sign, composed of twigs, formed something like the figure 4, and carefully laid in the middle of the road. Many a group of mischievous boys would play this trick on a reputed witch, and after laying the mystic figure in the way, would hide behind a convenient clump of brush or trees, to watch her come unsuspectingly along, only to be disconcerted and dismayed, and turn about at beholding it.

The farming operations depended so largely on the weather, and the planting and harvesting were regulated to such an extent by the seasons and the moon's changes, that it was not strange that to the moon and the seasons was ascribed an undue influence on the crops and on the cattle. Horses and other animals were subjected to certain treatment only when the moon was in the third quarter.

¹ See p. 13.

² A somewhat eccentric man living at Wagaraw always had his head and neck tied up in a red cloth. This gave rise to strange suspicions, and in time he came to be generally regarded as a wizard.

³ See p. 269. Jacob Goetschius, living at Wagaraw, was greatly disturbed by the nocturnal raids of a crew of black cats in his garden. Repeatedly he had shot at them, but in vain. At last he put a silver sixpence in his gun and fired. That scattered the cats forever. But the next day, and ever after, a certain woman in the neighborhood was observed to walk lame!

¹ See p. 4.
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² See p. 228.

If difficulty was experienced in "fetching butter," when churning, it was usually attributed to the malevolent influence of witchcraft. This was counteracted by thrusting a red-hot horseshoe into the churn. A still more effective expedient was to take a whip in the left hand and swing it around the churn eight (nine?) times, which always drove away the lurking witches.

When a house or other building was to be erected, and water was greatly desired in its vicinity, but no spring was visible, some person was called on who had the valuable gift of discovering the existence of hidden watercourses, after the fashion of Moses when he smote the rock with his rod. In these modern instances the "divining rod" consisted of a forked twig or branch of a tree, usually a hazel or a peach tree. The person held a fork in each hand, the thick branch being kept horizontal with the ground, and as he walked along this end was drawn toward the ground when he came to running water, even though it was at a considerable distance under ground. Some very remarkable stories are told by the old people about the singular success which attended the efforts of these "diviners" to discover water just where it was most needed.

And what shall we say of those still stranger beings who had the power of healing by magic? The story—apparently perfectly authenticated—is handed down of an old gentleman who was suffering excruciating torture from a felon, and who in his extremity was persuaded, much against his will, being utterly incredulous in such matters, to visit a man who was reputed to have singular power over diseases. The man took the burning hand in his own, held it a moment, muttered a brief incantation over it, breathed on it, and lo! the pain was gone, and straightway the hand began to get well.

Ghosts? Why, at an evening gathering, in the fitful glare of the log fire on the hearth, more than one person present would tell with bated breath, of weird sights seen on the homeward way late at night, when phantom shapes flitted shadowless across the path, and sorrowful sighs went moaning among the desolate branches of dead trees that shook their naked arms at the belated traveler. Naturally enough the unshriven souls of the suicide, of the murderer, and eke his victim—unjust as that might seem—were known to haunt the spots of their untimely taking off, and no sane man would of deliberate choice pass anywhere near such places, especially at midnight!

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

With the progress of the settlement, land became more valuable, and again there was trouble about the boundary line between Acquackanonk and Newark. Messrs. Henry Garritse, jun., and Paul Powlison were appointed a com-

mittee on behalf of the Acquackanonk Patentees and their descendants and grantees to prosecute a suit of ejectment against some persons who had settled north of the boundary line, under claim of title derived from a survey made by virtue of a warrant to Robert Yong, Feb. 20, 1695, at the mouth of the Stoue House Plain brook. The two men named retained David A. Ogden, of Newark, Jan. 14, 1792, paying him thirty shillings as a fee. They engaged a surveyor to run the line, and in September took their witnesses to Newark, to attend court. The result of the trial, or whether there was a trial, has not been ascertained. But that the party was a dry one is evidenced by this bill of Newark's famous tavern keeper, Archer Gifford, paid by Mr. Garritse, Oct. 15, 1792:

Sept. 17th 1792 Mr Garison To Bill		
Cash	13s 6d wine 1s Brandy 4s Super 2s	£1 0 6
	Wine 1s 6d Bed 1s Hay 2s Oats 9d	0 5 3
20th	Gin 1s 6d wine 1s 2d diners 4s Spirits 6d Hay 2s Oats 2s	0 11 0
21	Gin 6d 22th Hay 1s Oats 1s 6d wine 6d	0 3 6
24th	Gin 6d Spirits 1s Slings 3s 7d diners & Club 22s	1 6 6
	Hay 1s Grog 6d october 16th 2 Dinners 3s Spirit 1s	5 6
	Hay & Oats 3s	0 3 0
		£3 15 3

John Ludlow took an equally thirsty party with him to Newark on the same occasion, and on the same business. His bill charges him with: 1 gallon rum, 9s. 6d; 5 "Suppers," 7s. 6d.; 16 Dinners, £1, 4s.; 6 "brefast," 6s.; 5 "loging," 2s. 6d.; 1 "bexfast," 1s; 1 supper, 1s.; "lofe" sugar, 2s. 3d.

Another action was begun three years later, by Francis Van Winkle and others, against Abraham Van Riper, also involving the question of the boundary line.¹

The boundary line between Totowa and the lands beyond became involved in a dispute in 1807, and on Feb. 21, of that year, John Van Giesen, Richard Van Houten, Roelof I. Van Houten, Henry Courter, Robert Van Houten and Simon V. Van Ness entered into an agreement, offensive and defensive, against Richard Dey, "for Cuting or Boxing the tree Between the Line of Tunes Ryerson and the pairties" thereto. It was covenanted between them: "the pairties Do a gree with Each Other that they pay unto Robert Van Houten the Sum of two Dollars Each . . . and to pay Such Sums from time to time as Long as the said Robert Van Houten is in want of the Sum to prosecut the sd Richard Dey . . . the pairties Do a gree that the pairties are to have and Eaql Share of the Proffits." This quaint document is endorsed: "a Artikel between the people of totaweay."² It does not appear that any dividend was ever declared out of the "Proffits" of this transaction.

¹ The Van Houten Manuscripts, 62, 71.

² Ibid., 106.

CHAPTER XI.

FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE.

They that creep and they that fly,
 Shall end where they began.
 Alike the Busy and the Gay
 But flutter 'thro' life's little day,
 In fortune's colours drest:
 Brush'd by the hand of rough mischance,
 Or chill'd by age, their airy dance
 They leave, in dust to rest.

"On the Spring."—Gray.

SOMETHING ABOUT DUTCH BABIES.

His coming was looked forward to with the fond anticipations which have ever heralded the arrival of a new being all pure and spotless on this earth of ours, seamed and scarred with the sins and sorrows of countless ages. When he arrived the whole neighborhood was speedily apprised of the fact, if, indeed, the entire neighborhood—the female portion of it—was not on hand at the time. Of course, he was lifted *up* before he was laid down, in token of his future ascending career in the world. Care was taken to carry him over the doorstep, also, to avoid injurious collision with any evil spirits that were supposed to be lying in wait for the chance to do him hurt. He was dressed in homespun linen, made long before his coming, and his little head was encased in a linen cap, lined and quilted with loving stitches, and then he was laid in a quaint little cradle, broad and solid, like his Dutch parents, and with a protecting roof¹ over it, suggestive of a miniature Noah's Ark, especially if he was the first baby, for then he held all the world of his doting mother. Very substantial were those old-fashioned Dutch cradles, often made by the prospective father himself, who spared neither wood nor labor in their construction. Just as soon as possible, often within a few days, and invariably within a month, the baby was taken to church, decked out in his christening robes, into which had been stitched how many loving thoughts of the fond mother as she bent over it day after day, full of brooding tenderness. The parents were accompanied by the *Compeer* and *Peet*—godfather and godmother—according to the earliest Acquackanonk church records. About 1750 this practice was discontinued, and the persons who attended the baptism were merely called *Getuygen*—witnesses. The rule was to have a man and a woman present at the ceremony, often a grandfather and grandmother of the child, or other relatives of the parents, or some friend after whom the child was to be named. The first boy was named after the paternal grandfather; the second after the father; the third

after the maternal grandfather; others were given the name of an uncle. This rule as to naming the first and second sons was very seldom disregarded. The custom as to naming the female children was not so settled; usually, the first girl was named after either of its grandmothers, or after the mother; others were given the name of some other relative, or some friend of the mother. On returning home there would be something of a repast for all the assembled friends. As the child grew older he was entranced with the singing of that famous lullaby, of which he never grew tired:

Trip a trap o' troontjes!
 De vaarkens in de boontjes—
 De koeien in de klaver—
 De paarden in de haver—
 De cenden in de waterplas,
 Plis! Plas!

Zoo groot mijn kleine Derrick was!

Even before he could comprehend the words, the little fellow understood the significance of the motion as he was danced up by fond arms, up and up the steps to the top of the throne of a loving mother's heart; and he enjoyed the pretended alarm with which he was informed that the pigs were rooting among the beans, and the cows were in the clover, and the horses in the oats, and the ducks splashing in the water puddle, the whole being cleverly acted in pantomime, until he was tossed away up on high to indicate how great—in his mother's estimation—her little Derrick was!

Or, with the fingers of both hands twirling merrily before his eyes, he would be reminded of hot waffles dripping with butter:

De Radjes! De Radjes!
 Als mijn mommie! wafeltjes bakkt,
 Dan loopt de boter door de gatjes!
 De Radjes! De Radjes!

By the time he was two years old he had to yield possession of his throne and his cradle to a new comer—that was another rule in well regulated families in the last century, and then he was given a place in a trundle-bed, which by day was rolled out of sight under the high four-posted bedstead. As a succession of new claimants for the cradle came along, the trundle-bed was filled up with little folks, and as the boys grew older they were banished to the attic. In many a dwelling in the olden time, the boys would wake up in the morning to find their beds surrounded by snow which had drifted in through the open shingles of the roof. When they were big enough to work in the fields, the boys accompanied their father to do their share in the out-door work of the farm.

The girls were taught to knit as soon as they could hold the implements in their little fingers, and many a child of eight or nine years would knit stockings as long as herself, being given a regular *gezetwerk*, or stint, which must be finished each day. Fancy such a child working for her aunt at five cents a day, spinning, and imagine her delight, if you can, when her father brought home for her a dark blue calico, with a light blue figure in it, for which he paid fifty cents a yard—ten days of her earnings for a single yard! Do you wonder that the memory of that first calico dress lingered

¹ This roof, about half or two thirds the length of the cradle, and rising from the sides like the roof of a house, was a needed protection against the drafts in the old houses.

¹ Mama.

for eighty years in her recollection? There was sewing to be done, cooking and baking, too, as the girls grew older. Nor were their labors confined to the house. They had to take their turn with the boys in the field, working barefooted all day, hoeing the corn, and doing other light work. Even when they assisted in preparing the family meal, the girls as well as the boys had to content themselves with a "piece" taken from the table, dipped in gravy, and eaten in a corner. When you look at some of the tables which served families in the olden days, you see how impossible it must have been for a dozen children to sit down to a table barely four feet square. Although there were usually enough live babies in the household to occupy the attention of the girls, they nevertheless had their very own dolls to cuddle. These were always of home manufacture, of course, generally of rags, sometimes with a wooden head and rudely carved face, but a thing of beauty ever to the fond possessor.

With what joy the children hailed the coming of a holiday, or a corn husking, or a spinning-bee, or other frolic that would give them the opportunity to mingle with each other, and with grown folks! Life was indeed full of toil, but it had its compensations, even in those days of humble beginnings in Old Acquackanonk.

COURTSHIP, AND HEREIN OF "BUNDLING."

The time came when the home nest was full to overflowing, when the irksomeness of the home life, with its narrow constraints, was grievous to be borne; when the desire for a home nest of their own began to pervade the bosoms of the young people. From the very nature of things, the young men and maidens of adjacent farms naturally fell in love with each other. They knew each other's ways, from long association, and there were prudential considerations of securing portions of the paternal acres for the new homesteads. As large farms were divided among successive generations of children the cousins thus settled near each other often married. But it not infrequently happened that a young man went afar for his bride, perhaps because he had secured employment in her neighborhood, or because he had met her at some country party or dance. If he had a horse he could ride to see her; if it was not too far he would walk thither, and like Mercury his feet were equipped with wings—the wings of love. Perhaps he came too long a distance for him to return the same evening. Then he had to be kept over night. But in a house with perhaps not more than two rooms the accommodation of a guest was often a severe tax upon the hospitality of the most genial host. Moreover, in such a small house what opportunity had the lovers of that sweet solitariness which is so dear in the earlier stages of the tender passion? It was by way of solving these perplexing problems, the author submits, that the singular practice of "bundling" came into vogue in the primitive American settlements. Thus they could, undisturbed, discuss those sweet nothings which mean so much to young lovers. Perchance the wearied wooer might fall asleep, but if so, he would awake refreshed, and set off betimes on his journey to his daily toil, fitter for his work

than if he had sat up half the night before the kitchen fire, alternately freezing and roasting. As a Yankee balladist of the last century said, in defence of this custom:

Nature's request is, grant me rest,
Our bodies seek repose;
Night is the time, and 'tis no crime
To bundle in your clothes.

The practice of "bundling" is undoubtedly ancient, and of European origin. It was very general in New England, where it died out about the close of the Revolution. In New York and New Jersey it was by no means confined to the Dutch. There has lately come to light an odd series of papers on the subject, showing that the custom prevailed among the English-speaking residents of Bridgeton, New Jersey.¹ The word itself is English, evidently signifying to tumble into bed, as is said of one who retires with his clothes on. In Sewel's Dutch dictionary, published at Amsterdam in 1691, he gives the Dutch word *questen*, which he defines to be "an odd way of wooing, usual in some seamounts of Holland," and from his added explanation it appears to be almost precisely the same as the American custom referred to above. The literature on the subject is naturally very scanty,² and the documentary references still more so. Indeed, about the only allusion to it which the author has found in the early records is in a letter from Jacob Vosburgh, of Livingston Manor, New York, in 1723, addressed to Governor William Burnet, wherein he complains of a former lover of his daughter, and with a feeling quite excusable under the circumstances, speaks of this "wicked and base custom of those parts."³ The Rev. Andrew Burnaby, traveling through America in 1759-60, describes the practice as he found it in New England.⁴ It continued in vogue in this immediate vicinity as late as 1835, but was evidently falling into disrepute for many years before that. Those who have described the custom to the author have always insisted that it was perfectly harmless in its consequences. Said the late Benjamin Geroe, of North Main street, about 1866: "Bundling was so commonly practiced when I was a young man, that nobody thought anything of it. Upon one occasion when I was a youth I was entrusted with the care of a beautiful girl of sixteen, to take her to her parents at Scranton, Penn. We were on the road five or six days, and I 'bundled' with her every night, at wayside taverns, and she came to her parents as pure as when she left home. It would have been strange only had it been otherwise." An aged resident of Passaic, of the highest respectability, in reply to questions by the author, in 1895, answered:

¹ "The Plain Dealer, Dec. 25, 1775 to Feb. 12, 1776, now first printed from a unique Manuscript Copy, with an Introduction and Notes," by William Nelson, 1894, pp. 11-14. This was a manuscript newspaper. In several numbers there were communications explaining, denouncing and defending the practice.

² The only work devoted to the subject is entitled: *Bundling; its Origin, Progress and Decline in America*, by Henry Reed Stiles, M. D., Albany, 1871. In a note to the author a few years ago, Dr. Stiles humorously refers to it as "that wicked little book."

³ Calendar N. Y. Hist. MSS., II., 480.

⁴ *Travels in the Middle Settlements of America, etc.*, 3d ed., London, 1798, p. 110.

"Did I ever know anything about 'bundling?' Of course I did. Everybody 'bundled' when I was young, and no harm ever came of it. If a young man had misbehaved he would have been horsewhipped out of the community. I 'bundled' with my present wife a year before we were married, or even engaged, and I never dreamed of anything wrong about it. But young people are not to-day what they were then." And then this defender of "bundling" added in all sincerity: "But I'll tell you what I would not let a daughter of mine do to-day. I would not let her ride a bicycle!" The late John R. Van Houten once related to the author an occurrence showing how the rising generation of girls, even in his young days, were indisposed to countenance the ancient custom. A party of young people had gone on horseback one afternoon or evening to a dance at a tavern at Paramus, the girls riding behind the young men. After the dance the party proceeded to retire, but one of the young women declined to follow the example of the others. In vain her partner (urged on by the other harum-scarum young fellows, who threatened to chastise him if he did not make his girl "bundle") tried to convince her that he and she also would be the butt of ridicule for the others if they did not do as the rest. She insisted that if he did not take her home at once she would never speak to him again. And she had her way, of course. Mr. Van Houten chuckled gleefully, as he recalled the incident of sixty years ago: "Kate was high-strung and wouldn't 'bundle.'" That the custom was by no means as devoid of harm as is claimed for it, appears too plainly from the church records of Acquackanonk, Totowa and Paterson.

WEDDING DAYS.

As a rule, the wedding ceremony was celebrated in Old Acquackanonk at the Dominie's house. Among the plain people the custom was for the bride and groom, accompanied by a few friends, to repair to the parsonage, and after the marriage the party returned to the home of the bride's family, where all their friends were gathered to partake of a handsome supper, and to enjoy a merry time. The next day the wedding party journeyed to the home of the bridegroom's parents, where similar festivities took place. On the third day the young couple had a house-warming in their own home, prepared in advance for their occupancy, and where their friends and relatives were gathered to welcome them. The rest of their honeymoon was enjoyed by themselves in their new abode.

The belief is almost universal among aged persons, that in former days the young people married much earlier than is the custom now. An examination of one hundred pages of the genealogical data given in a preceding chapter, indicates that the reverse of this popular belief is true. For example, the details there given show that the average age of 186 men married prior to 1800 was 24 years and six months, while the average age of 124 men married since 1800 was 23 years; of the women, 161 married prior to 1800 averaged 21 years, and 123 married since 1800 averaged 20 years and four months at the time of marriage. In other words, the men married in this century were on the average a year and a half younger than those who became benedicts

in the former days, and that the women were eight months younger than were their grandmothers at the time of marriage. Further: before 1800, only about one man in twelve was married under 21 years, while in this century the number has been as one in seven. Similarly, as to the women, the number of early marriages has been greater proportionately since 1800 than before that period. Of young brides, it may be noted that before 1800, of 161 women married, three were under sixteen years, one being 15 years 2 months; another two months older, and a third lacking ten days of her sixteenth birthday; four others were under seventeen; eight more were under eighteen, and eighteen had just reached that age. On the other hand, of 123 women married since 1800, one was two months under fifteen; four others were under sixteen; three more under seventeen; twelve others under eighteen.

Perhaps one reason for the later marriages in the last century was the law passed by the New Jersey Legislature, March 27, 1719, requiring all persons under twenty-one years of age to have the written consent of their parents or guardians before they could be lawfully married; upon presenting this consent to an officer appointed by the Governor, they were further required to enter into bond, with two sureties, in the sum of £500, that there was no lawful impediment to their marriage, and thereupon they were given a license authorizing any competent person to marry them forthwith. They might also produce the written consent and give bond to the county clerk, whose duty it was thereupon to post a notice of the intended marriage at three of the most public places in the county, and unless objection was made to him within three weeks thereafter, he could then give the young couple a certificate, which would authorize their marriage. It appears to have the practice in the Dutch churches in the earliest times, to give notice of intended marriages from the pulpit three weeks before the ceremony took place. The frequent mention in the records of marriages "by license" is thus explained.

Merry were the wedding parties in the olden days. A marriage was an event of the deepest concern to the whole neighborhood, and to all the relatives, far and near, of the young couple, and they manifested their interest by their personal attendance on the festivities incident thereto. A sweet young bride who lacked two months of her sixteenth year, went to the Dominie's to be married, in 1804, wearing a black silk dress (she was only a farmer's daughter, and had never worn anything more expensive than calico before, but insisted on this extravagance for this occasion), long drab silk gloves coming above the elbows, a light blue kerchief folded across her bosom, and her abundant light tresses concealed by a thin cambric cap bordered with lace and tied under her chin. The bridegroom wore a coat of brown cloth, linsey woolsey trousers, a sky blue cloth vest with a small figure through it, cowhide shoes and a castor hat. Among the guests at a wedding party in the middle of the last century, you might see women dressed in short-gowns and petticoats; in winter the gown would be of flannel, woven in stripes of various colors and sizes, perhaps with cuffs of different colors; at other seasons it would be of black and

white stuff, striped linen, blue homespun, striped Holland, green woolen yarn with linen warp, checked linen and striped woolen, dark blue calico with light blue figure. The petticoats would be striped, a linen warp and woolen filling, in various colors, and often quilted, especially in cold weather. The cloak, of course, was an important garment, shawls being quite unknown. Cloaks were long or short, red, blue, brown, black, scarlet, etc.; sometimes lined with bengal, serge, or other material. There you might see a homespun cloak in three different colors, light green, dark orange and light blue; or a scarlet cloth coat, with binders of ribbon, red and green flowers; or a short worsted cloak, in mixed colors. The ladies' hats were usually of cloth or silk, quilted for warmth; other patterns were platted hats, without lining; palmetto; black fur, shagged on the inside; all silk, or straw; a stylish head covering was the Persian black bonnet, or the black Bath jockey bonnet. An old lady always looked sweet in a fine Holland cap, with border of cambric or lace. The immense calash was carried by prudent women as a protection for their hats and bonnets in wet weather. Stockings were usually worsted, blue being the color most affected, sometimes varied with white clocks. The underwear was of linen, woolen garments being entirely unknown, for either men or women. The women aimed at getting a new dress every spring, and then the garment which had served as "best" during the year was worn every day.

The men wore coats of blue camlet, or blue broadcloth, lined with dark blue shalloon; brown Holland, brown kersey, duroy, blue kersey, with slashed sleeves and brass, pewter or mohair buttons; jackets of tufted fustian, plush, striped Holland, or linen, dimity or bengal; a more substantial garment, favored by seafaring men, was a black pea-jacket, double breasted, and lined with white flannel. For their nether limbs, the men might take their choice between knee-breeches of wash-leather, buckskin, sheepskin, plush trimmed with silver buttons, cloth or camlet; or trousers of osnaburg, dimity or linen, all without lining. Their stockings would be homespun, of course, blue or white, and milled, if they wished. For head covering, there was the massive beaver or castor, the raccoon or 'coonskin cap, the cap of cotton, or the felt hat, which might be tarred on the crown against wet weather. Waistcoats were of grey homespun, with pewter buttons, or striped ticking, or handsome cloth in various colors. There was not much choice in shirts—osnaburg, homespun linen, tow, garlix or Dowles. The plain, hardworking farmers and artisans of Acquackanonk and their wives and daughters seldom wore such finery as is described above, but such garments were to be seen in the staid community at times, and excited no little interest among the sober inhabitants.

As the wedding party assembled, from far and near you would see the older people coming along in a leisurely way in springless wagons,¹ filled with straw, in which sat the young people, while the older women occupied chairs placed in the

wagon for their accommodation. Young men would arrive on horseback, with merry girls seated on the bare back of the horse behind them, holding on to their cavaliers as much by skill as by strength, prepared to slide off to the ground whenever the horse shied, or when the young man would mischievously cause his steed to start or kick. Each arriving neighbor would bring a contribution to the feast, which else might have been too great a tax upon the hospitality of the host and hostess. And then what a jolly season of mirth there would be at the wedding supper! And the sport the young people would have in riding back home under the starry skies or the melting moon! And what new weddings were planned under the subtle spell of moon and stars, and the inspiration of the scene just left behind them, while to them

Heaven's ebon vault,
Studded with stars unutterably bright,
Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls,
Seems like a canopy which love has spread
To curtain her sleeping world.

FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

Jonge luyden kunnen, maar oude luyden moeten sterven.—Dutch Proverb.

"The young may, the old must die."

When a death occurred, the clocks were stopped, and the mirrors covered with a white cloth. In some neighborhoods there was an *aansprekker*, whose office it was to go from farm to farm and announce to the relatives and friends that a death had happened, and to bid them to the funeral. In other localities this sad errand was performed by some friend of the family. Furnished with a *dood-ceil*, or list of those to be invited, he would go from place to place on horseback, and gravely announce, for instance: *Vrerick is overleden, en UE (yellie) ben gevraagd op de begrafenis morgen op een uur namiddag*. That is: "Frederick is dead, and you are invited to the funeral to-morrow afternoon at one o'clock." There were none of the modern appliances for preserving bodies, and burials took place within twenty-four or forty-eight hours after death, as a rule. This was another reason why it was essential for people to have their *doodkleeder*, or grave clothes, ready always; as children grew up they used these garments for everyday wear, and prepared new for their larger growth. The *doodkist*, or coffin, was hastily put together by the nearest carpenter, or by the *doodgraver* (sexton), and at the appointed hour the Dominie arrived at the house, where the funeral services took place. Reverently then did some of the stout friends or neighbors of the deceased lift the coffin upon their shoulders, or carry it on a bier, covered with the *doodkleed*, or pall, owned by the church and supplied for the occasion. Slowly and solemnly the relatives and friends followed on foot to the burying ground, often on the bome farm, and there the final ceremonies occurred. Many of those assembled might have driven or walked many miles to attend the funeral, and accordingly it was the custom to have a bountiful *doodmaal* prepared, whereat the "funeral baked meats" were set forth for the refreshment of the guests. Liquor was also provided without stint on such occasions. When

¹ This was the common manner of going to church as late as 1830; springs for wagons or carriages were unknown at that date.

Dominie Van Driessen, of the Acquackanonk church, lost his wife, the church paid the expenses of her funeral, as appears by this bill:

Ocktober D. 6—A^o—1752—tot Agkuegnonk ontvange Van Joohan-nes Pou: Schenck Deyaken Van De kerck Een pont Seeven Schel en 8 pens voor suyker en rom en Butter voor De Begraffenes van van Drises Vrou en vollen als getuygt myn hant schreft onder

Casp—Zaboiski.¹

Aside from the outlay for entertaining friends, funerals were far less expensive in the former days than now. For one thing, burial lots cost less. Thus, we read in the Totowa church records, June 21, 1813:

At a Meeting of the Duch consistory of the totoway church have unanimous A greed that Every Person is to Pay for Laying and to Be Buyried in this Church yard, to Pay the Sum of for Twelve years and upwards is to Pay the Sum of one Dollar and under Twelve years the Sum of fifty Cents.

Gerrebrandt Van Houten, of Totowa, whose personal estate was inventoried and appraised April 7, 1789, at \$996.93, was buried at an expense of only \$10.43.

When Cornelis Westervelt, of Wagaraw, died, in 1816, although he left a large estate his funeral expenses were but \$17.62. Richard Berdan was paid \$4.50 for making a coffin; Albert Van Saun, sexton, *voorleser*, etc., charged \$4 for services, and Adrian Van Houten's bill for "Funeral Expenses," was £3, 13s., or \$9.12. As Adrian Van Houten kept a grocery, it is probable that he contributed liquid and other refreshments for the funeral party. In December, 1816, Mr. Van Saun charged Dr. Marvin \$3 for burying his wife, and \$2 for burying his child. Certainly the people in those days could not be charged with wasteful extravagance in the matter of funeral expenses.

No stone in this vicinity was suitable for monuments, and the people could not afford to buy the Connecticut brown-stone; accordingly, the oldest tombstone in the Acquackanonk churchyard dates no further back than 1737—more than half a century after the settlement began. Prior to that date rude bits of fieldstone only were used to mark the graves of the departed, sometimes with initials scratched on the surface, but for the most part with no attempt at inscription.

CHAPTER XII.

THE EARLIEST ROADS AND BRIDGES.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn from side to side,
My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood.

"Comus."—*Millon*.

The first routes of travel through the new country were the Indian trails—mere foot-paths through the wilderness, which had been worn by the aborigines as they traversed

¹ October 6, Anno 1752, at Acquackanonk, received from John Paul Schenck, Deacon of the Church, one pound, seven shillings and eight pence, for sugar and rum and butter for the funeral of John Van Driessen's wife, in full, as witness my hand underwritten.

the forests, meadows and mountains in going from one settlement to another, or in quest of game. These trails were generally adopted by the whites in laying out their roads, except where they interfered too much with farm-lines. In ancient road returns the expression is often used: "as the path now goes," the reference being to the Indian trail. Such a "path" is mentioned in the first deed for land in the present Passaic county, July 15, 1678.¹ In a patent for land on the Singack brook, August 10, 1696, it is described as "beginning where the Minasinks Path doeth Cross the said Brook." The Minisinks had several great trails across New Jersey, from their tribal camp-fire in the mountains to tide-water. This one probably passed through the Great Notch, across Singack, Pompton Plains and through the Wanaque or Pequannock valleys, or both. As the Indians selected the easiest routes, to avoid hills, swamps and difficult water-courses, we find the old roads laid over their "paths" winding along river banks and the gentle slopes of hillsides, economy of exertion rather than of time having been the first consideration in laying them out. When Acquackanonk was first settled the patentees undoubtedly found an ancient Indian path along the west bank of the Passaic river, and laid over it a road. The oldest reference to a public road in Acquackanonk is in a Dutch instrument, of April 10, 1693, which mentions "the King's Highway" along the river, near the Acquackanonk church—now Main avenue, Passaic, near the docks. As the patentees laid off their farms, they left "driftways" or narrow roads between them, which came in time to be recognized as public roads, without the usual formalities of official action. Van Houten's lane, Franklin avenue, Gregory avenue and the Speer-town road, in Passaic and Acquackanonk, are old driftways or dwarlines; Crooks avenue, Hazel street,² East Eighteenth street and York avenue, Willis street east of East Eighteenth street, and Broadway, west of East Eighteenth street, are also old driftways between farms. The oldest record we have of the laying of a public road within the present Passaic county, is dated March 26th, 1707, when a road was ordered to be opened as follows:

Beginning at the North End of Newark and running to Hockquackonong, as the path now runs; thence along by the North End of Hockquackonong Meeting House near Maunases Land, to the south West corner of John Mackelson's Land, thence by the rear of Jacob and John Mackelson's land on the north side sd Mackelsons to a White Oak standing by a fence, thence by a row of marked Trees as the path runs to Pompton.

This road began at the southern line of the Acquackanonk patent, or near Third river, followed the river bank as the road still runs, to the old church in the present city of Passaic, so along the existing Main avenue and Prospect street, to near the line of Hermanus Van Wagoner, and on to Main avenue and to Lexington avenue, which was then

¹ See p. 61.

² Crooks avenue and Hazel street were formally laid, one chain wide, May 13, 1796. The return speaks of the road as "a certain driftway formerly called a cowpath in the old writings which said driftway was allowed by the patentees of Acquackanonk for Public use and it never having been opened, the surveyors met and agreed To open the same."—*Hist. Passaic Co. Roads*, 26.

but a path "blazed" through the forest; thence along Lexington avenue, the Wesel road, Market street, Vreeland avenue, Willis street, East Eighteenth street, Broadway, Mulberry street, River street to near the foot of Bank street, across the river by a ford, along Water street to Clinton, up Clinton street, McCurdy street, and so along the edge of the hill to Haledon avenue, thence to the old Goffle road, and so out to the valley wherein lie Franklin Lake and other ponds, and so to Pompton and the country beyond. It will be observed that this road was simply a "path" or Indian trail from Monroe street, in Passaic, to Pompton.

Willis street was laid out from Vreeland avenue easterly to the river, Sept. 18, 1719. It was altered and relaid from the river westerly to East Eighteenth street, Aug. 9, 1762, to be one chain wide.

The settlement of Pompton and Pacquanac, in 1695 or 1696, necessitated the laying out of roads to that region, but the first mention of such a road is in 1707, when there is a reference to the "Pomton Road, that Leads towards the falls Pisaike River." This probably ran from Pompton to Lower Preakness or Singack, and so to Totowa. The old Totowa road originally ran from the foot of the hill, near the corner of Hamburg avenue and Water street, nearly on the line of Ryle avenue and Totowa avenue, to near Maple street, thence nearly to the Falls, and then diagonally in a southerly direction to Totowa avenue again, at or near Paterson avenue; thence along Totowa avenue to near Preakness avenue; thence southerly toward the river, which it followed until it again came out on the present road, and so to Laurel Grove cemetery, and thence by the Totowa or Singack road to Lower Preakness and Singack. Totowa avenue was straightened as it now is, about 1865-67. This road was relaid, three rods wide, from Singack bridge to "the Bridge across Crakall Vall near Gerrebrant Van Houtens," or near the West Side Park, Oct. 20, 1787.

The road laid from Acquackanonk to Pompton, in 1707, was relaid from the present Paterson, southerly, Dec. 22, 1761, thus:

Beginning at Totawaw Bridge, thence along the Bank of the River about southwest, to the Southeast corner of the mill of Hendrick Gerretson, then about south till it comes to Hellamoe Vanboutten's line then east Eight Degrees South as the line runs between the lands of sd Hellamoe Vanboutten, John Vanhoutten, and Abraham Gordon till, it comes to the rear of the Lot, to the Division line; then along the sd line, between Hellamoe Vanboutten & Hartman Vreeland till it comes to the Lots of Simeon Vanwinckle and John Vanblarcom till it comes to the slough as by a Patten of John Verkerk; thence about South Westerly, as the Old Road now goes, that leads down to Acquackanonk River at the store House of Abraham Gordon; this Aforesd Road, we the afsd Surveyors do lay out four Rod Broad.

It would seem that this road has shrunk with age, at least in spots, as in Mulberry street, Willis street, and in Passaic, it being but fifty feet wide, and even less in various places.¹

¹ By deed dated May 5, 1849, Aaron S. Pennington, executor of Rachel B. Wallace, conveyed to Joseph Smith, of Manchester, for \$4,450, a lot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Main street, "about" 20 ft. 8 in. front on Main street, and 50 feet deep on Broadway. On July 2, 1849, Smith began the erection of a brick building on the lot, extending the building about three feet northerly beyond the line of Broadway, as previously built upon. He was indicted, Sept. 7, 1849, for a nuisance, in

A road four rods wide was laid March 30, 1771, from Haledon avenue to Preakness; it is still known as "the old road." West of the mountain it is now sometimes called the "Ratzer road," running nearly parallel with the former Hamburg turnpike.

The settlement of Paterson soon caused a demand for a more direct route to Acquackanonk, and to the country west and north. To meet this need the Paterson and Hamburg Turnpike Company was formed, and incorporated by the Legislature, March 12, 1806. The company speedily caused a survey of its proposed new road to be made, which was filed Oct. 18, 1806. Its road from Acquackanonk Landing to Paterson was almost entirely new, from about Bloomfield avenue, in Passaic, to Market street, in Paterson, and perhaps to Broadway; and thence via the present West street, Hamburg avenue and what is known as the old turnpike, most of the way to Pompton. Part of the way it was laid over old roads.

Broadway east of East Eighteenth street was an old driftway, but was not opened as a public highway until about 1816, when Garrison's lane was laid out in Bergen county, making a new route to Hackensack. The road over the Broadway Hill was exceedingly steep, but was gradually lowered by successive cuttings. To avoid this ascent, in part, a road was opened on the east side of the hill, from Willis street to Broadway, about 1816. This was called Passaic avenue. It has been for the most part replaced by new roads since the East Side park came into being. Broadway was straightened and widened from East Eighteenth street to the river, about 1870.

East Eighteenth street, or York avenue, was opened from Broadway northerly to the river probably as early as 1730, to afford access to the farms for which it formed the dwars-line.

Redwoods avenue was laid out, April 11, 1795, from Totowa avenue to Lower Preakness. That portion lying north-west of the Oldham brook was vacated about 1865, or earlier.

FORDS AND BRIDGES.

In the days of the Indians, rivers were crossed by canoes or fords. The white settlers adopted the same course for many years, until the necessities of public travel made it desirable to bridge the more important streams. At first this seems to have been left to the immediate neighborhood interested to accomplish in its own way. In 1683 the East Jersey Assembly appointed commissioners for each county,

building upon and obstructing the public highway. The case was tried in June, 1850, before Chief Justice Green, twenty-three witnesses being examined, principally as to what was the true line of Broadway. Smith was convicted, and his conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court, at the July term, 1851, and by the Court of Errors and Appeals, at the June term, 1852. Smith was thus compelled to abate the nuisance, which he did by cutting off so much of the north side of the building as projected over the street; this wall was of brick; he substituted boards, and so the building remains (1896). Smith was one of the leading butchers of the town, but this litigation and other attendant troubles ruined him, and he died in the almshouse. It is a noteworthy fact that although the same offence is popularly believed to have been repeated constantly since his time, nobody has been indicted therefor in Passaic county.

to "make, lay out, fit and Place" roads and bridges, where they saw fit, the bridges to be "made, maintained, repaired and kept up at the respective Charge of every respective Person, Town or Township to whom or where they are most serviceable, or do or shall most immediately belong or appertain." In 1716 it was enacted that the overseers of the highways should call out the inhabitants of their respective towns, divisions or precincts annually, "for the mending and repairing of all such High-Ways, Bridges, or Causeways" as might have been laid out. In 1719 the Legislature recognized the fact that "there are many large Bridges within this Province, which belong to particular Towns and Precincts to amend and repair, which cannot sufficiently be repaired by Day Labour, without the Assistance of particular Handicraftsmen," and accordingly enacted that where there were such bridges two justices of the peace of the county, the two chosen freeholders of the town, precinct or division adjacent to such bridge, and the surveyors of the highways of the town, upon the call of the overseers of the highways, should assemble together and contract with competent tradesmen and others for building, rebuilding or repairing the bridge; the expense was to be assessed and collected in the town or place where the bridge belonged. If the bridge lay between two towns, both shared the cost. This law worked hardship in many instances, as for example in Acquackanonk, whose inhabitants prayed the Legislature for relief, with the result that on November 4, 1741, an act was passed, the preamble of which sets forth that "the Precinct or District of Achquachanack, in the county of Essex, is, for a considerable Space in Length, bounded on the River Pissaick, which divides the said County of Essex from Morris County and Bergen County, over which River Pissaick several very large bridges are already built, and more Bridges over the same River may hereafter be thought necessary to be built, the one half of the Expence and Charge whereof the Inhabitants of the said Precinct or District of Achquachanack are, by the General Laws of this Province, liable to, whose Situation being very particular, the Taxes on the said Inhabitants to the Purposes aforesaid, are thereby much greater than those to which the Inhabitants of the other Townships in the said County of Essex are subject, for whose equal Use, Conveniency and Advantage the said Bridges are and may be built and maintained." The act therefore provided that where any bridge over the river Passaic required carpenter work, in the building, rebuilding or repairing, in the county of Essex, one-half the cost should be assessed on the county at large. The other half was presumably a charge upon the township. In 1760 the whole cost of bridge work was made a county charge. By an act of March 11, 1774, it was enacted that small bridges should be built and kept by the townships, only the larger bridges being maintained by the county. This act remains substantially the basis of the existing law.

The first bridge erected across the Passaic river, above Newark bay, was at or near the foot of Bank street, in Paterson. From occasional references in the records, this bridge would seem to have been built prior to December 10, 1737. It is again alluded to under date of December 22,

1761. The earliest account of any public expenditure upon it is in the shape of the following receipt, on an irregular fragment of paper, browned with age:

County Van Bergen Januwarij th 16—1762
Dan ontfangen Van Magiel Enoch Vreelant De Volle Betaelinge Voor het timmerhout Van De Groote Brugh tot totowa Bij Aberaham Godwin Bij getuge Van onse handen¹

Dierck Van Giesen
Reynier Van Giesen
Gerrebrant van houten
Robbert van Houten
Helmig van houten
his
Cornl C Garrison
mark
Abrm: Godwin
Cornelius Van houten

On May 11, 1774, the Bergen county board of chosen freeholders ordered "that the County Collector Do pay unto Derick Van Giesen for Bolts and Spikes applied for the Bridge at Totowaw the sum of 5s. 3d N. Y. money." The next official notice of action with reference to this bridge does not occur until Nov. 1, 1791, when the Bergen and Essex boards of chosen freeholders met on the spot and unanimously agreed "that the said Bridge be Rebuilt and that the same be built of wood, the Width of the Bridge to be fourteen feet, the Posts to be 14 by 8 inches Square Split or Sawed & 14 feet long the Standing Timber to be framed with the but ends downwards 2 Butment Sills 6 by ten Inches Square 20 feet long 4 posts 6 by 6 Inches Square 4 feet long 4 Braces 4 by 5 Inches Square 5 feet long the Rabiting Pieces to be of Chisnut 8 inches square the hand rails also of Chisnut 6 Inches Diameter to be put on Round with a Stud under Each hand Rail White Oak plank clear of sap 2 1-2 Inches thick 14 feet long All the Other timber to be of good white Oak Except the mud Seals to be of same Dimensions as that of the present Bridge to be built after the same Model Except what is herein Ordered to the Contrary. Ordered that John Benson, William Colfax, Esq., and Samuel Van Saun and Christian Zabriskie from Bergen, and Jacob Smith, Esq., & John Vreeland, Johannes Neafie & Amos Harrison from Essex be the Committee to Sell the said Bridge at public sale at lowest Bidder to be built as above described and that the counties aforesaid pay each one half of the money." On May 22, 1802, the two boards ordered the bridge to be rebuilt, of wood, on the same spot, to be fourteen feet in width in the clear. The new bridge was swept away in the great flood of November, 1810. The Paterson and Ham-burgh Turnpike Company had not yet built a bridge where their road crossed the river, at West street, and now came forward with a proposition to build a turnpike bridge, in partnership with the two counties, or otherwise. This was laid before the two boards of chosen freeholders, at a meeting held Jan. 7, 1811, but the boards decided to build a new bridge on the site of the old one, and entered into a

¹ "County of Bergen, January 16, 1762. Then received of Michael Enoch Vreeland [probably county collector of Essex county] payment in full for the timber of the Great Bridge at Totowa next to Abraham Godwin's. Witness our hands."—Nelson MSS.

contract (dated Jan. 12, 1811) with Judge Gerrebrant Van Houten for that purpose, agreeing to pay him \$1,000.¹ A special meeting of the two boards was held July 27, 1818, to decide whether to repair or to rebuild the bridge; it was concluded to repair. The same subject came up again Nov. 27, 1821, when it was once more decided to repair instead of rebuilding the structure. The reluctance to rebuild was doubtless due to the fact that the bridge was still used by the Paterson and Hamburg Turnpike Company, and it was felt that that company ought to build a bridge of its own. This matter was once more presented to the two boards on Jan. 4, 1822, and committees were appointed to cooperate with the company in the erection of a new bridge. The arrangement seems to have fallen through, however, and the old county bridge was again repaired. On Feb. 25, 1822, Main street was extended northerly from Bank street to the river, with a view to moving the old bridge to that site. This project remained in abeyance until 1827, when a number of the inhabitants on both sides of the river subscribed the money requisite to remove the old bridge, and to rebuild it at the foot of Main street. The freeholders gave their consent, May 23, 1827, and entered into an agreement with Gerrebrant Van Houten and Abraham Godwin for the purpose. The work was given out by public competition, June 21, 1827, and was accepted by the freeholders in the ensuing November. This bridge was about forty feet longer than the present structure, the street at the southerly end having been filled in to that extent. Formerly, the first pier rested on a large rock in the river; that rock is now under the southerly abutment. The bridge was repaired and rebuilt from time to time until 1871, when the present iron structure was erected, by the Watson Manufacturing Company, Sam Thompson doing the mason work. The masonry cost about \$6,500, and the superstructure \$23,750. A wooden block pavement was put on the bridge, at a cost of \$1,250, but was subsequently removed.

The Paterson and Hamburg Turnpike Company erected a wooden bridge, in a single span, in 1822, at the foot of West (then called Bridge) street, but it fell down as soon as the supports were removed. Another bridge was built within a few years, and was still standing in 1826. In 1834 the bridge was rebuilt. Two spans of the bridge were destroyed by a freshet, Aug. 3, 1853. In 1854 the Company vacated its road through Paterson, and the bridge became a county charge. It was rebuilt and repaired from time to time until 1869, when the first iron bridge in the city was erected there.

The residents at Acquackanonk Landing were so accustomed to rely upon their numerous boats for transportation across the river that it was not until 1766 that they petitioned the Legislature to authorize the erection of a bridge at that place. At their request the boards of chosen freeholders of Essex and Bergen counties were empowered, by act passed June 28, 1766, to "build a Bridge over Passaick River, near the Dutch Church at Acquackanonk." As it

lay near the house of Walling Van Winkle on the Bergen county side of the river, it was frequently referred to as "the New Bridge at Wallince's." For the first eight years the bridge seems to have sustained but little damage from wear and tear, the cost of repairs being trifling. At a meeting of the two boards, May 15, 1776, it was ordered that the bridge be repaired in a thorough manner. The bridge was cut down, Nov. 21, 1776, by the American troops, on their retreat through the Jerseys. It was doubtless rebuilt soon, for in 1780 Washington speaks of having ridden from Preakness "as far as the Acquackanonk bridge." Probably in the winter of 1781-2 the bridge was destroyed by the ice. On June 18, 1782, the Legislature passed "An Act to empower the Justices and Freeholders of the Counties of Bergen and Essex, to erect a Bridge over the River Passaick, near the Church at Acquackanonk." The preamble sets out that "sundry Inhabitants of the Counties of Essex and Bergen have, by their Petition presented to the Legislature, prayed that a Law may be passed to empower the Justices and Freeholders of the said Counties to erect a Bridge over the River Passaick, from the Place where the Highway, leading from New-Barbadoes, in the County of Bergen, strikes the said River, to the fast Land in the County of Essex," and the act therefore authorizes the two boards to "erect and build a Drawbridge over the River Passaick, directly at the Place where the Highway, leading from New-Barbadoes, in the County of Bergen, strikes the said River, and a little to the Southward of the Dwellinghouse of the Widow Jannetje Van-Winkle, and so across the said River in the shortest and most convenient Manner to the fast Land in the County of Essex." The expense was to be shared equally by the two counties. It was not until April 8, 1783, that the two boards met, viewed the site and agreed to build the bridge, of wood. The committee appointed to carry out this resolution consisted of Isaac Vanderbeck, Esq., Adrian Post and Edow Merselis, of Bergen county, and James V. Campbell, Esq., Col. Matthias Ward and Jacob Van Riper, of Essex county. The bridge was swept away the next year. The freeholders tried to induce the people in the vicinity to rebuild it, and Bergen county offered to contribute £25 for the purpose, provided the bridge should be rebuilt within six weeks. This offer was not accepted. The Bergen county board met again Nov. 19, 1784, and renewed its offer "to pay £25 towards rebuilding the bridge at Achquacnunk above Where part of the former Bridge Now stands. Otherwise to bear our Equal proportion With Essex county to built it across the Passaick at the place Where one Mr. Blanchard¹ now Lives where this Board Judge there Can stand A Bridge With Less Danger of ice & freshets than Where part of it Now stands." This offer was not accepted by Essex county. The Bergen county board met on the spot again, May 18, 1785, and "resolved that no repairs should be Done to the Bridge at Ahquacnunks; we are of opinion that no Bridge can be kept there," and they renewed their offer to share the cost of rebuilding at Blanchard's. The issue of the controversy does

¹ The original contract, with "the bill of timber," is among the Van Houten MSS., in the author's possession.

¹ Rynier Blanchard was a boatman on the east side of the river.

not appear in the records, but it is believed that the bridge was rebuilt at Blanchard's, or in the rear of where Speer's wine warehouse now stands. At low water the posts of the old bridge can be seen in the river at that point. The bridge was again destroyed, in February, 1792, and the remains of it gathered on either side of the river, and sold. The two boards failed to agree, either as to their power to rebuild, or as to the proper location, until May 14, 1793, when they decided to build "opposite the house now occupied by Cornelius Stagg at or near as may be on either of the sites where the first Bridge stood;" to be built of wood, the piers to rest in stone boxes; the bridge to be sixteen feet wide, and to cost the two counties not more than £100—or \$250. Doubtless the people of the neighborhood had to contribute the rest. The draw in the new bridge was 20 feet wide, and was fixed between the first and second bents on the Essex county side. The contract was awarded to Eldric Yorks, for £483. The new structure was badly damaged during the next winter, and still more in the great freshet of August, 1795. In the flood of November, 1810, it was entirely swept away. The freeholders held several meetings to discuss the situation, and after repeatedly voting that they had no power to build a bridge across a navigable stream, and that it was inexpedient, anyhow, they finally voted, May 23, 1811, to rebuild. The two boards agreed, Nov. 25, 1834, to build a new bridge, and tried to get the pecuniary assistance of the turnpike companies which used the public bridge; this effort did not succeed. The bridge was rebuilt in 1841, 1853 and 1857, each time of wood. In July, 1886, a contract was made with the Passaic Rolling Mill Company, for rebuilding the substructure of stone and the superstructure of iron, for \$15,809.

The Paterson and Hackensack Turnpike Company was incorporated by act of the Legislature, Feb. 6, 1815, and laid out a road across the Passaic river from the foot of Market street, and built in 1826 a turnpike bridge to span the river at that point. Messrs. John N. Terhune, Richard Alyea and Cornelius Van Riper sold the road, bridge and franchises to the two counties, Sept. 23, 1869, for \$1,000. The superstructure was rebuilt of iron, in 1884, by the Passaic Rolling Mill Company, for \$5,620. Some of the piers having settled, a contract was made in June, 1893, with Dean & Westbrook, for rebuilding the entire substructure and superstructure, for \$26,550. It is known as the Wesel bridge.

The turnpike met with bitter opposition from John Anderson, of Hackensack, and others, who caused a new road to be laid from the end of Broadway to Hackensack, passing through Red Mills, and raised a fund for the building of a new bridge, at Broadway. A meeting of the subscribers to this fund was held at the house of Garret Oldis, at Red Mills, Jan. 27, 1816, when a committee was appointed, consisting of George Doremus, John Van Blarcom and John Anderson, to "receive proposals and attend to the building of said bridge across the river at Garrabrant's [Garrabrant Van Riper's] lane." This committee gave out the contract for the bridge in April, to James Blauvelt, of Godwinville. It was several years ere the boards of chosen freeholders

accepted the bridge as a public charge. On August 26, 1822, they voted to rebuild the bridge, and in July, 1828, they contracted for its repair. It was then known as "the new bridge across the Passaic river near the house of Abraham Van Winkle," who kept tavern at the Bergen county end of the bridge, on the premises now owned by Col. William Barbour. It was not till many years later that it came to be known as the Broadway bridge. In 1835 the road over the hill was for the first time cut down several feet. The bridge was rebuilt in 1847-48; again in 1872-73, at a cost of about \$13,000, at which time it was also raised five or six feet. The present iron superstructure was erected in 1891-2, the substructure being rebuilt at the same time, and the bridge raised somewhat. The cost was about \$9,600. Dean & Westbrook were the contractors.

Before the erection of these several bridges there were numerous fords across the Passaic river: one about a mile or two below Passaic, where a ledge of rock afforded sure footing at low tide; another just above the Dundee dam, at the lower end of a large island; the next was at the foot of Willis street; another near the site of the Broadway bridge; also one where the Wagaraw bridge is now; then one about on the site of the West street bridge.

The earliest bridges were only ten or twelve feet wide, the piers being of hewn logs resting in boxes of stone. Every freshet damaged them seriously; in particular, the spring freshets, breaking up and bringing down the ice, usually carried away a bent or two. The bents, or spans, were twenty to twenty-four feet long, and the numerous piers were an added obstruction to the river and menace to the bridges.

CHAPTER XII.

HUMAN SLAVERY IN OLD ACQUACKANONK.

God . . . hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth.—*Acts xvii*, 26.

Through departing from the Truth as it is in Jesus, through introducing Ways of Life attended with unnecessary Expences, many Wants have arisen, the Minds of People have been employ'd in studying to get Wealth, and in this Pursuit some departing from Equity have retain'd a Profession of Religion, others have look'd at their Example, and thereby been strengthen'd to proceed further in the same Way: Thus many have encourag'd the Trade of taking Men from Africa, and selling them as Slaves.—*John Woolman*, 1754.

THERE is little or no evidence that slavery existed among the first settlers of Old Acquackanonk. As the shrewd old Mount Holly Friend indicates, it was one of the evils attendant upon increasing prosperity, which usually seeks the aggrandizement of self. In the first settlement of New Jersey, the Proprietors, "that the Planting of the said Province may be the more speedily promoted," granted to

every Freeman settling in the Province before January 1, 1665, 150 acres of land, English measure, "and for every weaker Servant or Slave, Male or Female, exceeding the Age of fourteen Years, which any one shall send or carry, arriving there, Seventy five Acres."¹ Similar grants, of lesser quantities, were promised to subsequent settlers. It may be doubted whether the "slaves" here referred to were other than white persons, sold into servitude for a term of years, or sentenced to penal servitude in the Colonies for offences felonious, political or ecclesiastical. Negro slavery, however, was recognized as an institution existing in East Jersey as early as 1682.² In Queen Anne's instructions to Lord Cornbury, whom she sent out in 1702 as Governor of New Jersey and New York, she expressed a solicitude that New Jersey might have "a constant and sufficient supply of merchantable Negroes, at moderate rates, in money or commodities."³ The first settlers of Acquackanonk were too sturdy and self-reliant to care for slave labor on their farms or in their houses, and there are few indications of the blight in this neighborhood until the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Possibly the lack of capital may have been another reason why slavery was so little known hereabout at first. However, an examination of the wills and inventories on the preceding pages of this work will show that comparatively few of the settlers who died before the Revolution make any mention of slaves in their wills; although this is not conclusive it tends to confirm the belief that slavery was by no means general in this vicinity at that period. The "Barbarism of Slavery," so vividly depicted less than half a century ago by Charles Sumner, is shown in the legislation which it caused to disgrace the statute books of New Jersey. "An Act for Regulating of Slavery," passed March 17, 1713, provided that any negro, Indian or "Mulatto" slave, found five miles from his master's habitation, without a pass, "shall be Whipt by the Party that takes them up, or by his Order, on the bare Back, not exceeding Twenty Lashes; and the Taker up shall have for his Reward Five Shillings," besides costs of transportation of the slave to his home. Any negro, Indian or mulatto slave coming from another Province without the written license of his master, was to be whipped by the nearest constable, not exceeding twenty lashes, on the bare back, for which service the constable was to have three shillings, paid by the master. Any negro, Indian or other slave, who should murder, "or otherways Kill (unless by Misadventure, or in Execution of Justice) or conspire or attempt the Death of any of Her Majesties Leige People, not being Slaves, or shall commit any Rape on any of the said Subjects, or shall willfully burn any Dwelling-House, Barn, Stable, Out-House, Stack or Stacks of Corn or Hay, or shall Willfully Mutilate, Maim or Dismember any of the said Subjects, not being Slaves, as aforesaid, or shall willfully Murder any Negro, Indian or Mulatto Slave within this Province," might be tried without indictment by a grand jury, by three of the justices of the peace and five

freeholders of the county, and upon conviction by any seven of this summary court, should "suffer the Pains of Death in such manner as the Aggravation or Enormity of their Crime (in the Judgment of the Justices and Free-holders aforesaid)" should merit and require. The master or mistress of any slave so accused might demand a jury trial. The penalty in extreme cases was usually death by hanging, but sometimes, such was the brutality of the times, resulting from the debasing influences of slavery, the justices and freeholders, for the purpose of striking terror into the hearts of other slaves, would order the offender to be burnt at the stake. Inasmuch as the owners might be induced to send their slaves out of the Province, to avoid losing them by capital punishment, it was further provided that they should be reimbursed by the county, to the amount of £30 for a man, and £20 for a woman so executed. The county also paid for the firewood used at the burning. A careful examination of the court records of the last century fails to reveal any instance of the infliction of the death penalty on any negro slave within the bounds of the present Passaic county. Other localities were less fortunate.¹ The law already cited also provided that any negro, Indian or mulatto slave stealing to the value of sixpence and under five shillings, might be tried by two justices of the peace, and on conviction should be "whipped on the bare Back at the Publick Whipping-Place with Thirty Lashes, by the Constable of such Township or Place where the Offence was committed, or by such Person as he shall appoint." Larceny to the value of five shillings or above was punishable by forty lashes, in the same manner; the constable received five shillings for each whipping, to be paid by the master or mistress of the slave. Evidence of slaves was admissible "on Tryals of such Slaves on all Causes Criminal." To check their aspirations toward independence it was enacted that no freed slave should have the right to hold real property within the Province. The same act provided that any person manumitting a slave should enter into security to the Queen, in the sum of £200, to pay yearly to such freed slave £20 for his or her support; and if any slave was made free by will, the executors of the testator should give like

¹ In January, 1729, a negro was tried at Perth Amboy, on a Saturday, for the murder of an itinerant tailor, was convicted, and on the following Monday was burnt at the stake.—*N. J. Archives*, XI., 201. Peter Kip's negro man "Jack," probably living at or near Polifly, Bergen county, or nearer to Rutherford, threatened several times to beat his master and his son, and to burn down his master's house, and when arrested, on Aug. 13, 1735, tried to destroy himself. He was convicted, and the next day was burnt alive, "on the road between the court house and Hackensack."—*Bergen County Records*. In January, 1739, a negro slave of Robert Lettis Hooper, at Raritan, Somerset county, shockingly mangled the little son of his master's overseer, and set fire to his master's barn. He was taken, tried and the third day was burnt alive.—*N. J. Archives*, XI., 558. In 1741 the inhabitants of New York city were alarmed by rumors of a threatened servile insurrection; the alleged plot was believed to have spread into the adjacent country. On May 1, 1741, Albert Van Voor Hezen's negro man "Jack," and Derreck Van Horn's negro man "Ben," were arrested on suspicion of having set fire to several barns in the vicinity of Hackensack; they were tried May 4, by three justices and five freeholders, convicted, and burnt at the stake the next day, at "Yellow Point, the other side of Hackensack river, near the house of Derreck Van Horn."—*Bergen County Records*.

¹ Grants and Concessions, 20-21.

² *Ib.*, 250.

³ *N. J. Archives*, II., 530.

security, or the manumission should be void.¹ By an act passed May 10, 1768, the preamble of which simply states that the foregoing mode of trying slaves for capital offences "hath, on Experience, been found inconvenient," it was enacted that slaves accused of murder or conspiracy to murder, or ravishing, or wilfully burning any dwelling-house, barn, etc., and who should be convicted by confession or by verdict in the supreme court, oyer and terminer or quarter sessions, should suffer death without benefit of clergy; and any slave convicted in either of said courts of manslaughter, larceny above the value of £5, or any other felony or burglary, should suffer death, or such other penalty as the court should think proper to inflict.² The proceedings on a trial for petit larceny are shown in the following record, in the writer's possession:

Bergen County ss Decr 7th, 1805.

The State }
vs. } An Accusation for Larceny under Six Dollars
Negro Claas }

The prisoner being apprehended before us the Subscribers two of the Justices of the peace in & for said County before whom the sd prisoner Consented to be tried—Whereupon the said Court appointed Richard Terhune to prefer an Accusation in writing against the said prisoner, in Obedience thereto the Accusation was drawn up and the said prisoner Charged thereon, to which the said prisoner plead not Guilty.

The Court then proceeded in the trial of the Cause, in the Course of which The following Witnesses were Sworn on the part of the State To Wit—Henry Goetschius Luke Van Alen Francis Ryerson David Van Blarcom Jacob Van Dein

Witness on the part of the prisoner—Ahraham Post

After having duly Considered the Testimony for and against the prisoner the Court is of Opinion that the sd prisoner Claas is Guilty of the Charge and Accusation Alleged agt him and do sentence the sd Negro Claas to receive Immediately Nineteen lashes on the bare back and that he further stand Committed until the legal fees are paid

fee Bill

Examination & Costs.....	0 19
Warrant & Serving.....	85
Drawing Accusation.....	30
3 Suhp. & Serving.....	96
Witness Sworn.....	30
3 Witnesses fees.....	1 50
3 Witnesses do.....	75
Trial of the Cause.....	60
Drawing Conviction.....	25
Constable Attending prisner.....	25

\$5 95

Abrm Westervelt
Garabrant Van Howten

The Legislature in 1788 enacted that all criminal offences should be tried and punished without regard to color or slavery. As corporal punishment was generally in vogue, the whipping post was to be found in front of almost every tavern, where the victim, male or female, was tied, stripped to the waist, for the infliction of this brutal penalty. The justice of the peace who ordered the whipping often stood by to see that the constable performed his duty. The late Rev. John Berdan was elected constable when but twenty-one years old, or about 1815. He said that some men could be whipped all day without any apparent injury or pain, while in the case of others, every stroke, no matter how light,

would draw blood. He used switches, which the school-boys gathered for him in the swamp on half-holidays; raw-hides were not allowed, he said. There was a recognized limit on the back within which the blows must be laid on. He once whipped two negro men and a negro woman, for stealing chickens; one of the men received thirty-nine lashes, the other fifteen, and the woman ten. They were tied to a whipping post in front of William Jenner's tavern, at Lower Preakness, just below the Washington Headquarters. "Nooit weer" ("Never again"), cried one of the men, then a lad of only sixteen years; and he kept his word. Another whipping post was in front of Richard I. Banta's tavern, on the southeast corner of the Wesel road and the cross road to Clifton. The lash was applied after school hours, so that the scholars might be edified by the spectacle. Garret Van Houten, the township constable, did the whipping there. It is related that on one occasion his victim was an old colored woman, who had stolen sausages from her master to give to a young man. When she had stripped to the waist, and had been tied to the post, Garret began to lay on the whip—which had an ugly stinging lash on the end. The old woman began to scream lustily, and piteously cried, "*Slagh nit hard, Garry*" ("Don't hit hard, Garry"); he humanely laid the blows on as lightly as he could, but when he ceased, and she had resumed her upper garments, she cursed him bitterly. The justice of the peace who had sentenced her stood by to see the whipping. By a strange irony, the "Liberty Pole" in front of a tavern was often used as a whipping post, where men and women, usually slaves, were punished. In 1816 a Paterson newspaper contained an advertisement by a prominent and wealthy farmer, in the vicinity of Vreeland avenue, warning all persons, *no matter how nearly related to him*, to desist from stealing his chickens and other property. The warning was not as effective as he hoped, and as a result one day his own son was arrested for stealing chickens from his father, was tried by two justices of the peace, and sentenced to be publicly whipped, and the sentence was duly executed at the whipping post in front of Tice's tavern, on the Wesel road, a short distance south of Crooks avenue.¹ A whipping post stood for many years before the tavern on the hill adjoining the Acquackanonk church; a justice's court was held there every Saturday, and the culprits were promptly tried, convicted and flogged. For a short time a whipping post stood in front of the Black Horse tavern, on Broadway, near Carroll street. There was another at the old tavern on Maple street, near the Falls, and Perigrine Sandford, when constable, officiated there with great regularity. A white man and his wife, living at Lower Preakness, were once sentenced to be whipped, for stealing. They had a son living at Garret Berdan's, at Preakness; he asked his master for leave to take a half holiday, to go and see his father and mother punished, and seemed to enjoy the revolting spectacle as much as anyone there.

¹ Kinsey's Laws (1732), 26-32.

² Allinson's Laws (1776), 28, 307-9.

¹ The same unfortunate trespasser was flogged some years later at a post before Congress Hall, on the northeast corner of Main and Market streets.

The agitation for the abolition of slavery in New Jersey began at an early date; it was pushed by John Woolman, especially among the Friends, and as result they memorialized the Legislature in 1773 to provide for the emancipation of the slaves. In 1786 an act was passed authorizing the manumission of able bodied slaves, between 21 and 35, without giving security. The movement for freedom culminated in 1804, when the Legislature passed an act providing that all children of slave parents, who should be born thereafter, should be free on reaching the age of twenty-five years. In 1840, out of a total population of 16,704 in Passaic county, there were but 86 slaves.

The Indians did not like the colored people. They compared the different races thus: The whites are the good fine flour; the Indians are the middlings; the blacks are the bran. They disliked working with them, or associating with them in any way.

Was it an unreasonable logic which led the slaves to argue that "it was no sin to steal from Massa?" Petty thieving was the common fault of the race. This was especially the case where "Massa" was too "close" with his black people. Then they took a malicious delight in "getting the best" of him.

The social condition of the slaves was as comfortable as was perhaps possible under the circumstances. The men worked on the farm, with the white men of the family, or with white laborers; or they plied various trades, as carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, etc. In 1816 and 1817 the Paterson newspapers contained advertisements by mill owners, offering to buy the "unexpired time" of colored lads—that is, their time up to the age of twenty-five, when they would become free—in order to apprentice them as operatives in the cotton mills; but the experiment was not a success, owing to the antipathy of the white employees to having them in the same mill. The slave women were employed chiefly, and almost entirely, about the house, doing the menial work, cooking, washing, etc. As a rule, the slaves lived under the same roof with their master or mistress. In the larger dwellings, they often had an end of the house to themselves, where they lived, cooked and ate, sleeping upstairs over their kitchen. In smaller houses they lived in the common kitchen, and slept above it. Where they were numerous a separate building, near the family mansion, was often erected, which was used as a kitchen for the family, and as a residence for the slaves. This close contact induced a kindly relation between the master and slave, which continued between the younger members of both races. An owner who treated his slaves badly was looked upon with much disfavor by the community, and the aid of the courts was readily invoked to punish such brutality. The threat of a kind master to sell an obstreperous slave to someone many miles away from his home was often sufficient to bring the offender to terms. Negative evidence of the general content of the slaves with their lot appears in the fact that advertisements of runaway slaves from New Jersey masters were seldom found in the newspapers, and when published often offered such a nominal reward as to indicate that the master simply wished to keep himself with-

in the law, which otherwise would have held him responsible for the support of his escaped slave, wherever he might be found. Slaves were received into church membership, their children were baptized, and the facts recorded in the church books, and when at last they stood free, their fetters struck from them by Death, they found an everlasting rest from their enforced labor, in the family burying-ground, or in the family plot in the church yard. In the cemetery attached to the old church at Passaic many an aged slave has been laid, at his own request, at the feet of the master whom he served so faithfully during life. The slaves and free blacks had their seasons of sport, Christmas being especially favored by them. At all other festal days they had their share in the jollity of the occasion, to which, indeed, they often added largely by their capacity for merry-making. Even within thirty years no Saturday market in Paterson seemed natural unless there were scores of black men and women on Main street, cheerfully chatting with their own people, or with the whites. To many of them, brought up in Dutch families, English was a foreign tongue, acquired and spoken with difficulty. Doubtless many of the superstitions prevalent among the white people in former days had their origin among the blacks, who had inherited them from their far-off African ancestors. This was particularly true of the belief in certain phases of witchcraft. As already remarked, slavery does not seem to have been by any means universal in Acquackanonk.¹ Referring to the wills printed in this work, it will be seen that few testators mention more than two or three slaves among their possessions. Michael Vreeland, who made his will in 1789, disposes of ten slaves, but that was exceptional. The economic reasons which encouraged slavery in some of the Southern States did not exist here, or at least not to the same extent. There were no extensive plantations to be worked. Small farms were the rule in Acquackanonk and vicinity; there were not many of more than two hundred acres, and the tendency was ever toward a subdivision. Neither was there one staple crop to be cultivated. The farms were chiefly devoted to raising cereals and fruits, and the farmer worked as hard as any of his men, white or black.

The freeing of the slaves was not looked upon with unmixed satisfaction by the white people. Various expedients were resorted to in the effort to evade the law. One was to take the slave out of the State and sell him. A noted tavern-keeper and horse-dealer on Main street, near Broadway, was wont to get together a string of horses and take them South to sell. He usually took with him several negroes to help take care of the animals. It was remarked that he never brought back either horses or negroes, and it was believed that he sold them all in the South.

Perhaps such iniquities were offset by the numerous Paterson "agents" of the "underground railroad." This town

¹ In the assessment list for Saddle River township (then embracing all of Paterson north of the Passaic river, besides Manchester and Wayne townships, and all of the present Saddle River township in Bergen county) in 1807, there are enumerated 474 persons liable to tax. Of these, only 65 owned slaves, and there were but 75 slaves in all, one person having 4, one having 3, a few 2, and the rest but one each.

was a well recognized "station" on the road by which runaway slaves from the South were helped on their way to Canada and freedom. John Avison, Darius Wells, Isaac Van Blarcom, Henry M. Low, Josiah P. Huntoon, Nathaniel Lane and Alexander H. Freeman were among the anti-slavery men in Paterson early in the present century, who were ready to take great risks to aid the fugitives in their flight toward the North star.

As a part of the system of slavery, the men and women and children in bondage were regarded as chattels, to be disposed of in the same breath with and in the same manner as horses, cows, farm utensils, wagons and the like. Men by will so classed them in disposing of their property. They were so advertised. From a large number of bills of sale of negroes, in the writer's possession, these extracts are made:

Nov. 21, 1801. Peter T. Doremus to Gerrebrant Van Houten—for \$200, sells "one Negro whench and one Child the whench name Febe and the one child Ab."

March 30, 1803. Sarah Purnell, of Paterson, sells, for \$120, "one Negro wench Woman named, and Baptised, Margeret, called Peggy."

Feb. 21, 1804. Daniel Hedden, for \$50, sells "one Negro Girl Slave named Ab, aged about six years."

"May 29, 1805 Received of Garabr Van Houten the Sum of Seventy five dollars for a negrow women named Sary in full of all the mandes
Francis Speer"

"Paterson 28 June 1806 Received from James Torrance a Bill of Sale of a Negro Wench Named Jude which I Promise to returne when Called for
John Clark."

June 16, 1808. James Torrance to Garrebrant Van Houten. A power of attorney "for me and in my name to Sell for me, a Certain negro wench named Jude, now in his possession (for the sum of one hundred and twenty Dollars) and he is to have the use of Said negro wench as his own, untill he doth Sell her which Sale he is by no means to delay on that account, but to Sell her the said wench, in which case I give my Said Attorney full power to Sell the Said negro wench named Jude, as I my Self might, or Could do, was I personally present."

Sept. 3, 1808. Paul Rutan to Joseph Sayres, of Newark. Sells "One Negro Woman (Slave) Named Mary, together with ber Negro Child, Named Thomas, aged Six Montbs and Three Days, To have & to hold the said Negro Woman Slave, Named Mary, to him his Executors administrators & Assigns forever. To have & to hold the said Negro Boy, Named Thomas, till he shall have arrived at the age of Twenty five Years." On June 2, 1812, the executors of Joseph Sayres, jun., deceased, assigned to Albert Van Saun "the within described wench and one child named Deon," for \$66.25. Mr. Van Saun disposed of Mary for \$100, July 14, 1814, to Judge Van Houten, who in turn sold her, May 11, 1816, to Philemon Dickerson and Andrew Parsons, for \$120. These later transfers were simply endorsed on the bill of sale.

May 1, 1809. Cornelus Westervelt sold, for \$100, "a Certain Whench a Slave Named Mar aged about Fifteen years and ten Days."

April 25, 1810. Halmagh Van Giesen sells for \$300 "one Negro Man named Jim a slave aged about thirty-two years."

July 6, 1814. Andrew P. Hopper sells to Judge Van Houten, for \$300, "A Negro man Named Harr," forever.

March 9, 1815. Cornelus Westervelt sells, for \$125, "One Negro Man named Jacob a Slave aged about Twenty four years," forever.

August 7, 1819. Garret G. Van Wagoner, of Slooderdam, for \$400 doth "grant, bargain sell and deliver unto Garabrant Van Houten and to his heirs and assigns forever two Certain Slaves the one a male named Joe the other a female named Peggy."

March 18, 1825. John Van Ness, in consideration of \$200, disposes of "a Certain Negro Lad Named yon a Slave aged about Twenty six years," forever.

April 20, 1825. Jeremiah Mitchell, of Acquackanonk, in consideration of \$25, says he has "granted Sold conveyed and confirmed unto

Garabrants Van Houten Esqr and to his heirs and assigns forever the Residue and Remainder of the time and term of time and service according to the Laws of the State of New Jersey a certain female Born under the Manumission Act and now Eleven Years Eleven Months and Fourteen Days old named Dean having yet to serve Nine Years Sixteen Days from the date of these presents to have and to hold the Said Negro female Named Dean for and During the Residence and Remainder of her time and term servitude according to the Laws of this State which said female the said Jerimiah Mitchel has put the said Garabrant Van Houten Esqr in full peacable possession by Delivering bim these presents."

Feb. 15, 1830. Polly Van Emburgh, of Franklin township, Bergen county, for \$200, bargains and sells to Garabrant Van Houten "the following family of colored persons, Viz. Jack, aged Forty-six years, & his wife Yaun, aged forty-five years, both slaves and sold for life—Also three children of the above parents, Viz. Susan, born the 5th of March eighteen hundred and twenty-four—Tom, born 8th March eighteen hundred and twenty-six—and Dine, born 23rd Feb. eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, all three sold for their term of service according to law."

Sept. 20, 1830. Charles Harrison, of Orange, N. J., for \$100, bargains and sells to Ralph Doremus, "the following Coloured persons viz —Mary aged Forty nine years a Slave and Sold for Life—Also her Son Harry born the Twelfth day of July Eighteen hundred and Fifteen Sold for his term of Service according to Law."

May 6, 1836. James Bogert, of Harrington, sells to Ralph Doremus, of Saddle River, for \$30, "all my Interest and Right in a certain Coloured Girl named Gin aged about Eighteen Years and Six months."

May 23, 1839. Moses Kanouse, of Manchester, conveys to Ralph Doremus, of the same place, for \$150, his "Coloured girl named Gin aged about Fifteen Years To have and to hold the said Gin unto the said Ralph Doremus untill she shall have attained to the age of Twenty One Years."

Mr. Doremus sold Gin on Dec. 21, 1841, to Robert Morrell, of Paterson, for \$100. As the time of her freedom drew nearer she was a less marketable commodity.

These bills of sale were all much like the following in form and phraseology:

Know all men by these presents That I Marsalis Van Geisen of the Township of Saddle River in the County of Bergen and State of New Jersey, for and in Consideration of the sum of Ninety dollars Lawful Money of the United States, to me in band well and truly paid by Bridget Keane of the Township, County and State aforesaid, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, Have sold bargained, conveyed and delivered and by these presents do sell bargain, convey and deliver unto the said Bridget Keane, and to her heirs and assigns for Ever, One Negro female Slave named Jinn, of a yellow Complexion and about nineteen years of age. To have and to hold the said Negro female Slave named and described as aforesaid unto the said Bridget Keane her heirs and assigns for Ever. And I do hereby warrant and defend the possession of the said negro female Slave named and described as aforesaid unto the said Bridget Keane her heirs and assigns, against all persons and lawful claims whatever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty ninth day of December Anno Domini one Thousand Eight hundred and thirteen.

Witness present Marsalas Van Giesen (Seal)
Thomas Wills.

Some advertisements in old newspapers throw additional light on the condition of the slaves in this region:

Benjamin Vincent has for Sale, a healthy, stout, able-bodied Negro Man, about 23 years of age, brought up to the farming business, and would suit very well to drive a stage, or wait on a gentleman.

Paterson, Feb. 25, 1799.

N. B.—Wanted to purchase, a black Boy, from 12 to 15 years of age.
Paterson, Nov. 6, 1815. Henry Godwin.

NEGRO BOYS. Wanted to purchase—Several Negro Boys, aged from eight to 11 years, whose time of service, agreeably to the laws of this

1 Residue.

State, expires on their arrival at the age of 25 years. It is intended to have them instructed in the business of cotton spinning and weaving—Enquire at this Office.¹ Paterson, Nov. 6, 1815.

WANTED, to hire or purchase, a healthy negro Wench without children, that understands plain cooking, washing and ironing; she must be industrious, sober and honest. Apply to

Paterson, Nov. 6, 1815.

Richard Ward.

PUBLIC VENDUE. Notice is hereby given, That all the personal goods and chattels, lately belonging to Peter A. Hopper, late of Oldham, in the township of Saddle River, consisting of the following, viz:

Horses, cows, sheep, Hogs, fowls, timber, Plank, hoards, grain, wagon, sheep, ploughs.

Also, a black woman, twenty-four years old, with a child one year old, 1 black boy 6 years old, 1 black girl 4 years old, Household and kitchen furniture, one sett blacksmith's tools, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Oldham, March 4, 1816.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the subscriber some days since, a NEGRO WOMAN named Annick, but commonly called NICK, somewhat advanced in years,—her clothes cannot be described, as she took a variety of articles with her. She had a pass to seek a new master, dated about the 29th or 30th ult. and had permission to pass until the 3d of November, and to return home on that day; she has not been heard of since she went away, therefore, any person who will return her to me at my house, or secure her in some place, so that I can obtain her again shall have the above reward, and all the reasonable charges. The above pass prohibited her from going out of this state, it is however supposed that she has gone to New York, as she has relations in the city.

Paterson (N. J.) Nov. 12, 1822.

Ah. Godwin

For Sale, a smart active mulatto man, about thirty-five years of age. He is well acquainted with all kinds of farming, having been brought up to the business—is also very handy in the house, being able to make himself useful for the different domestic purposes when required. Terms of sale will be accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber.

Paterson, Nov. 6, 1822.

Abraham Van Houten

Notice is given by the subscriber, that he offers for sale a Male Servant, for 7 years from the first day of May next, as the property of John Anderson, deceased. Also one other Slave, for life. Inquire of the Subscriber at Paterson.

January 24, 1823.

G. Van Houten

For Sale, a Black Boy about 14 years old. He is healthy and active; capable of being useful to a Tavern-keeper, or farmer. Inquire at this office.²

Paterson, February 11, 1823.

These records from legal instruments and from newspaper advertisements picture as clearly as pages of description and rhetoric the status of the unfortunate human beings held in bondage in New Jersey. Few now living ever had any personal knowledge of slavery in this neighborhood. For the most part, all they have seen or known of it has been the case of some aged man or woman, born before the emancipation act of 1804, bowed down by age, too feeble to work, but still the object of kindly, solicitous care on the part of the family which in earlier years had profited by the enforced labor of the now worn-out servitor. The constitutional amendment of 1865 freed the few slaves in New Jersey, but the operation of the emancipation act of 1804, and public sentiment, had anticipated its effect, so that in 1860 but eighteen slaves were reported in the whole State, of whom just two lived in Passaic county, in the "East ward" of Paterson.

¹ The office of *The Bee, and Paterson Advertiser*.

² The office of the *Paterson Chronicle*.

CHAPTER XIII.

PASSAIC COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.—*Declaration of Independence.*

'Tis done! and Britain for her madness sighs—

Take warning, tyrants, and henceforth be wise,

If o'er mankind *man* gives you regal sway,

Take not the rights of human kind away.

When God from chaos gave this world to he,

Man then he form'd, and form'd him to be free.

—*Freneau.*

THE quiet farmers of the territory now embraced within the county of Passaic were not so remote from the centres of political activity but that echoes of the stirring discussions reached them from time to time. The people of this region had cheerfully sustained their representatives in the Assembly who had voted men and money for the various expeditions against the French on the Canadian frontier, the success of which expeditions gradually led men to think that possibly the American colonies might be able to protect themselves without the aid of British soldiers. They had borne, not without murmuring, the oppressive acts of the British Parliament, whereby the cutting down of white pine trees (technically styled "mast trees") in the unclosed lands was prohibited,¹ thus depriving the people of a fruitful source of revenue. The men who were sinking large amounts of capital in the development of the iron industry in the Wanaque and Ringwood valleys, at Charlottsburgh, Greenwood Lake and Sterling, felt it to be a cruel blow at their efforts when Parliament prohibited the manufacture of the iron into bar-iron or rods, and forbade the erection of slitting mills, etc., so that the mine owners would be obliged to export the iron in pigs and sows to the mother country, there to be manufactured for export to America again.² These restrictive measures materially affected the shipping interests of Acquackanonk, also. In common with the residents of other parts of New Jersey, the residents in this vicinity had always been extremely jealous of their right to control their own taxes, as the Royal Governors of the Province had found to their cost, in their constant wrangles with the Assembly, to secure what they considered an "adequate revenue" for the support of the Provincial Government. As citizens of the British Empire, they had never questioned the right of the Parliament to enact laws for the regulation of trade, even by the imposition of vexatious duties. The Stamp Act of 1765, however, was a different matter. The British Minister boldly de-

¹ In 1729. N. J. Archives, XI., 176.

² *Ib.*, 178; X., 31.

clared that this was a revenue measure, and that it was a first step in the direction of imposing on and collecting from the American people a revenue to be applied at the discretion of the home government for the support and protection of the Colonies. Although we have no account of any formal action by the people of this locality, there can be no doubt that they were as strenuously opposed to this important measure as were the people of Boston, New York and other places. The subsequent successive steps of the British Ministry in pursuance of the general plan for taxing the Colonies without their consent were steadily resisted by the people of Acquackanonk. When the first mutterings were heard of the approaching storm of the Revolution, Acquackanonk found a ready leader in Henry Garritse, who lived in the stone house still standing, at the northwest corner of the Wesel road and the cross road leading to Clifton.¹ At a meeting of the inhabitants of Essex county (then including all of the present Essex and Union counties, and old Acquackanonk township), held at Newark, on Saturday, June 11, 1774, the following action was taken:

This meeting taking into serious consideration, some late alarming measures adopted by the British Parliament, for depriving his Majesty's American subjects of their undoubted and constitutional rights and privileges; and particularly, the Act for Blockading the port of Boston, which appears to them, pregnant with the most dangerous consequences to all his Majesty's Dominions in America; do unanimously resolve and agree,

1. That under the enjoyment of our constitutional privileges and immunities, we will ever cheerfully render all due obedience to the Crown of Great Britain, as well as full faith and allegiance to his most gracious Majesty King George the Third; And do esteem a firm dependence on the Mother Country, essential to our political security and happiness.

2. That the late Act of Parliament relative to Boston, which so absolutely destroys every idea of safety and confidence, appears to us, big with the most dangerous and alarming consequences; especially as subversive of that very dependence which we should earnestly wish to continue, as our best safeguard and protection; And that we conceive, every well-wisher to Great Britain and her Colonies, is now loudly called upon to exert his utmost abilities in promoting every legal and prudent measure, towards obtaining a repeal of the said Act of Parliament, and all others subversive of the undoubted rights, and liberties, of his Majesty's American subjects.

3. That it is our unanimous opinion, that it would conduce to the restoration of the liberties of America, should the Colonies enter into a joint agreement, not to purchase or use any articles of British Manufacture; and especially any commodities imported from the East Indies, under such restrictions as may be agreed upon by a general Congress of the said Colonies hereafter to be appointed.

4. That this county will most readily and cheerfully join their brethren of the other counties in this Province, in promoting such Congress of Deputies, to be sent from each of the Colonies, in order to form a general plan of union, so that the measures to be pursued for the important ends in view, may be uniform and firm; To which plan, when concluded upon, we do agree faithfully to adhere. And do now declare ourselves ready to send a Committee, to meet with those from the other counties, at such time and place, as by them may be agreed upon, in order to select proper persons to represent this province in the said General Congress.

5. That the freeholders and inhabitants of the other counties in this Province be requested speedily to convene themselves together, to consider the present distressing state of our public affairs; and to correspond, and consult with, such other committees as may be appointed, as well as with our Committee, who are hereby directed to correspond and consult with such other committees, as also with those of any other Province; And particularly to meet with the said County Committees,

in order to nominate and appoint Deputies to represent this Province in general Congress.

6. We do hereby unanimously request the following gentlemen to accept of that trust, and accordingly do appoint them our Committee for the purposes aforesaid, viz.: Stephen Crane, Henry Garritse, Joseph Riggs, William Livingston, William P. Smith, John De Hart, John Chetwood, Isaac Ogden and Elias Boudinot, Esqrs.¹

In Bergen county, also, there was a large body of the intelligent citizens who resented the foreign encroachments on American rights and privileges, and at a public meeting at the court house in Hackensack, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1774, it was resolved:

1st. That they think it their greatest happiness to live under the Government of the illustrious House of Hanover, and that they will steadfastly and uniformly bear true and faithful allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third, under the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and privileges.

2d. That we conceive it to be our indubitable privilege to be taxed only by our own consent, given by ourselves, or by our Representatives; and that we consider the late Acts of Parliament, declarative of their right to impose internal taxes on the subjects of America, as manifest encroachments on our national rights and privileges as British subjects, and as inconsistent with the idea of an American Assembly or House of Representatives.

3d. That we will heartily unite with this Colony in choosing Delegates to attend at a general Congress from the several Provinces of America, in order to consult on and determine some effectual method to be pursued for obtaining a repeal of the said Acts of Parliament, which appears to us evidently calculated to destroy that mutual harmony and dependence between Great Britain and her Colonies, which are the basis and support of both.

And we do appoint Theunis Dey, John Demarest, Peter Zabriskie, Cornelius Van Voarst and John Zabriskie, junior, Esquires, to be a Committee for corresponding with the Committees of the other counties in this Province, and particularly to meet with the other County Committees at New Brunswick, or such other place as shall be agreed on, in order to elect Delegates to attend the general Congress of Delegates of the American Colonies for the purposes aforesaid.

Theunis Dey, who thus became the leader of the patriot movement in the present Passaic county north of the Passaic, was a resident of Lower Preakness. So that this neighborhood furnished two of the principal men in both Essex and Bergen counties, in the American cause.

Events moved swiftly in those stirring times. The Continental Congress held at Philadelphia in September, 1774, having among other measures recommended an "association" or agreement among the Americans to use no British importations, and that any person not conforming thereto should be "held up to public notice, as unfriendly to the liberties of his country, and all dealings with him or her be thenceforward broken off,"² the Essex County Committee of Correspondence issued an address, Nov. 28, 1774, to the

¹ New York Journal or General Advertiser, June 16, 1774. These resolutions are reprinted in Force's American Archives, Fifth Series, III., 726; and in Minutes of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, 34.

² The ardent patriots were not always content with simply breaking off dealings with those whom they deemed enemies of the country. A Morris county citizen was "reasoned with" to such effect that he published a card, announcing his complete conversion to the American cause. A resident of Quibbletown was tarred and feathered and ridden about town in a cart half an hour, by which time he was ready to beg forgiveness and promise to agree with his neighbors. And this proceeding "was conducted with that regularity and decorum," a newspaper of the day gravely assures us, "that ought to be observed in all public punishments."—*N. Y. Journal*, Dec. 28, 1775.

¹ For a sketch of Henry Garritse, see p. 86, ante.

people of the county, calling three neighborhood meetings, for Newark, Elizabeth and Acquackanonk, to select local committees for the better enforcing the recommendation of the Congress. The meeting for "Achquakanung" was called for Monday, Dec. 12, 1774, "at the Bridge, opposite the house of Timothy Day." This address was signed by Henry Garritse, among others. The General Assembly having been called by Governor Franklin to meet at Perth Amboy, on January 11, 1775, Essex county was represented by Henry Garritse and Stephen Crane, and Bergen county by Theunis Dey and John Demarest, they having been chosen at the general election for Assemblymen in 1772. Most of the session was occupied in the consideration of the great issues of the hour, which were forcibly summed up in an able and most admirable petition to the King, which was adopted by the House on Feb. 13, 1775, and for which the four representatives from Essex and Bergen counties voted. In its statement of the grievances of the Colonies, this address was one of the forerunners of the Declaration of Independence adopted by the Continental Congress eighteen months later. It seems strange, therefore, to read in this forcible paper: "We do solemnly, and with great truth, assure your Majesty that we have no thoughts injurious to the allegiance which, as subjects, we owe to you as our Sovereign; that we abhor the idea of setting ourselves up in a state of independency, and that we know of no such design in others." And this declaration was undoubtedly sincere. The answer to this petition was the King's assent, two months later (April 13, 1775), to an act of Parliament to restrain the trade and commerce of New Jersey and the Colonies to the South. No account of any meeting of the Acquackanonk people on Dec. 12, 1774 (the day fixed by the Essex County Committee for the purpose) has come down to us, and it is probable that none was held until the ensuing May, when the following proceedings took place:

At a meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Township of Acquackanonk in said [Essex] county, held at Mr. James Leslie's, near Acquackanonk Bridge, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May, Anno Domini, 1775, an Association was then and there entered into and subscribed by the Freeholders and inhabitants of said Township, being verbatim the same as that entered into by the Freeholders and inhabitants of Newark, in said County,¹ the following gentlemen

¹ "We, the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Township of Newark, having deliberately considered the openly avowed design of the ministry of Great Britain to raise a revenue in America; being affected with horror at the Bloody Scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay, for carrying that arbitrary design into execution; firmly convinced that the very existence of the rights and liberties of America, can, under God, subsist on no other basis than the most animated and perfect union of its inhabitants; and being sensible of the necessity in the present exigency of preserving good order and a due regulation in all public measures; with hearts perfectly abhorrent of slavery, do solemnly, under all the sacred ties of religion, honour and love to our Country, associate and Resolve,—That we will personally, and as far as our influence can extend, endeavour to support and carry into execution, whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress or agreed upon by the proposed Convention of Deputies of this Province, for the purpose of preserving and fixing our Constitution on a permanent basis, and opposing the execution of the several despotick and oppressive Acts of the British Parliament, until the wished for reconciliation be-

in number twenty-three were then chosen or elected a General Committee agreeable to said Association.

Michael Vreeland, Esq., in the Chair.

Henry Garritse, Peter Peterse, John Berry, Robert Drummond, Captain Francis Post, Thomas Post, Daniel Niel, Richard Ludlow, Captain Abraham Godwin, John Spier, Jacob Van Riper, Lucas Wessels, Francis Van Winkle, Cornelius Van Winkle, Henry Post, Junior, Doctor Walter Degraw, John Peer, Jacob Garritse, Jacob Vreeland, Abraham Van Riper, Stephen Ryder. Doctor Nicholas Roche, Committee Clerk.

Of the same number were chosen the following Delegates to attend the Provincial Convention to be held at Trenton, the 23d instant, agreeable to the aforesaid Association, to represent said Township: Henry Garritse, Robert Drummond, Michael Vreeland and John Berry, Esquires.

Peter Peterse, Esquire, Daniel Niel, Richard Ludlow, Thomas Post and Doctor Nicholas Roche, are appointed a Committee of Correspondence for said Township; Daniel Niel, Deputy Chairman to the General Committee, and Richard Ludlow, Deputy Clerk.

Let us pause for a moment to see where lived these twenty-three men who were selected by their neighbors because of the special trust reposed in them as friends of their country:

From the present city of Paterson there were Michael Vreeland, whose house was near the junction of the present Boulevard and Twentieth avenue; Captain Francis Post, from the Bogt, or near the present gas-works; Captain Abraham Godwin, who was to seal with his blood his devotion to the cause; he occupied at this time the Passaic hotel, at the foot of Bank street; Cornelius Van Winkle, who was then running the grist-mill opposite the island, and lived in River street, between West and Mulberry streets; Henry Post, junior, who lived on the Wesel road, a few rods south of Market street; Stephen Ryder, who lived near Garret Rock, and who subsequently became a Tory, and was accused of being a party to the massacre of Jonathan Hopper, at the Wagraw mill, in 1779.¹

From the present city of Passaic there were Robert Drummond, a merchant, who within eighteen months was Major of a battalion of men on the British side; Daniel Niel, who lived on the River road, near Brook avenue, and who fell at Princeton just nine months from the date of this meeting; Richard Ludlow, a merchant, a short distance below Niel; Lucas Wessels, the tanner, who owned the Simmons homestead; Francis Van Winkle, who lived next to Daniel Niel, on the north, and who was afterwards lessee of the tavern adjoining the church; Jacob Vreeland, a farmer, living east of Main avenue.

Henry Garritse lived at the northwest corner of the Wesel and Clifton roads; Jacob Garritse was probably on the farm next north; he died in the ensuing September; Peter Peterse lived on the Wesel road half a mile to the north, and John Spier at the southwest corner of the Wesel road and Crooks avenue, all four in the present Acquackanonk township. Dr. Nicholas Roche probably lived on the Wesel road, between Henry Garritse and Peter Peterse.

The Third River neighborhood was represented by John Berry and Abraham Van Riper, and Dr. Walter Degraw probably lived near the Notch.

tween Great Britain and America, on constitutional principles can be obtained."—*N. Y. Journal*, May 11, 1775.

¹ See p. 346.

Thus the different sections of Old Acquackanonk were carefully recognized and admirably represented in the selection of this important committee.

The Bergen County Committee met May 12, 1775, and appointed a Standing Committee of Correspondence of fifteen members, of whom Theunis Dey, Esquire, of Lower Preakness, was one.

At the next sitting of the General Assembly, held at Burlington, May 15, 1775, Messrs. Stephen Crane and Henry Garritse were again present, as the representatives of the great county of Essex, and Theunis Dey and John Demarest for Bergen county. As before, Messrs. Garritse and Dey appear on the side of the American cause in every vote recorded. The Assembly, in their address to Governor Franklin, maintained the ground, with dignity and force, that they could assent to no proposition that conceded the right of the British Parliament, in which they had no representation, to impose revenue taxes on the American people without their consent. The next step by New Jersey was the assembling of its first Provincial Congress, on Tuesday, May 23, 1775, at Trenton. In this body Henry Garritse, Michael Vreeland, Robert Drummond and John Berry, all of Acquackanonk, were among the deputies from Essex county; from the upper part of the present Passaic county there was Edo Merselis, of Upper Preakness. At this Congress, measures were taken for organizing the male inhabitants, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, into companies of eighty men, in each township and corporation, and for equipping the same. This same Congress met again, August 5, 1775, when Messrs. Garritse, Vreeland, Drummond and Merselis were found in their seats as before. Further measures were taken for organizing the militia, besides a body of minute men. The latter were to serve four months at a time, and Bergen county was required to furnish four companies of 64 men each, officers included, and Essex county six companies, constituting one battalion in each of these counties. An incident at this session is of special interest to our county. Robert Erskine was managing the iron works at Ringwood and Charlottesburgh for a London Company of capitalists. The eagerness of sundry recruiting officers led them to persuade some of his workmen to enlist in the Provincial militia, then organizing, they being hardy fellows, well fitted for active service in the field, and much inclined thereto. So he shrewdly organized a company of his own, which he hastened to place at the service of the Province. The Provincial Congress gratefully accepted his company, and made him captain, Aug. 5, 1775.

Robert Drummond was the only member from this county who attended the Congress in October. The session was almost exclusively occupied with war legislation, which reads strangely like that of ninety years later.

Another sitting of the General Assembly began at Burlington, November 15, 1775, when Henry Garritse and Theunis Dey were again in their places. The House even at this late day directed the New Jersey members of the Continental Congress "not to give their assent to, but utterly to reject any propositions, if such should be made, that

may separate this Colony from the Mother Country, or change the form of Government thereof." No doubt this was the sentiment of practically the whole body.

WASHINGTON'S RETREAT THROUGH ACQUACKANONK, IN 1776.

Tramp!—Tramp!—Tramp!—Tramp!—
 "What flying band with thundering tread
 Along the bridge disordered led,
 With rapid and alarming stamp
 Now hurries o'er the tide?
 Waking the echoes far and wide?
 On—on they come—tumultuous come!
 With rattling arms, and clamoring drum:
 Till all the wooden arches round
 Challenge around the intruding sound,
 And clank for clank, and stamp for stamp rebound!"¹

While many a gallant patriot soldier from Acquackanonk, the Goffle, Totowa, Little Falls, Cedar Grove, Preakness, Pompton, Ringwood and West Milford was to be found in the ranks of the American troops in those early days,² still, War had not "reared his horrid front" within the present Passaic county, and it was not until November, 1776, that the peaceful region of Acquackanonk was desolated by the march of hostile armies. The battle of Long Island (August 27, 1776) had brought mingled hope and dismay to the patriots—hope, when they found how bravely our men could fight,³ and how skilfully they were commanded by Washington; dismay, when the disastrous defeat and the ominous retreat were heralded abroad. With painful apprehension they followed the course of the American leader and his diminishing band of heroes as they fell back to New York, and thence to Westchester county. After the battle at White Plains, on October 28, 1776, Washington, seeing the concentration of the British forces in that neighborhood, under Lieutenant-General Sir William Howe, conceived that it was the purpose of the enemy to march over into New Jersey. On November 6 he wrote that he regarded this design "as highly probable, and almost certain," and avowed his intention, as soon as he should be satisfied on this point, to forward part of his own forces into New Jersey, to counteract the project of Howe.⁴ He had already, indeed, some days before this date, ordered Brig. Gen. Adam Stephen, then at Trenton, with a Virginia brigade, to march them forward to Gen. Greene, then at Fort Lee, and at this time they were understood to be on

¹ "Passaic, a Group of Poems touching that River: with other Musings: by Flaccus," New York, 1842, p. 146. The author was Dr. Thomas Ward, a native of Newark, but afterwards for many years a physician in New York city. These poems were originally published in the Knickerbocker Magazine, in 1839-40.

² Two battalions were ordered raised by the New Jersey Provincial Congress, Oct. 26, 1775, and a third, Feb. 6, 1776. In the first and third were men from this vicinity.

³ Col. Philip Van Cortlandt's battalion of Essex county militia, 269 men strong, participated in the battle of Long Island. See "The Campaign of 1776 around New York and Brooklyn" (Memoirs L. I. Hist. Soc. III.), by Henry P. Johnston, Brooklyn, 1878, p. 130; Minutes of the Provincial Congress of N. J., Trenton, 1879, p. 574.

⁴ Force's American Archives, 5th Series, III., 543; Ford's Writings of Washington, V., 4.

the way.¹ They advanced with such extreme deliberation, however, that although they were at Princeton on the 8th², and although Gen. Mercer ordered them forward "with all expedition" to join Gen. Greene at Fort Lee,³ they never advanced further than Amboy.⁴ Gen. Greene counted confidently on their support. "I shall order Gen. Stephen on as far as *Equackanock* at least," he wrote to Gen. Washington, on Nov. 9; "that is an important post. I am fortifying it as fast as possible."⁵

From a military point of view Acquackanonk certainly was of great importance. It was on the only direct route from Fort Lee to Newark and points south of that town, and the bridge across the river there was the only convenient means of crossing the Passaic, without going so far out of the way as Totowa. The commanders of both armies appreciated the strategic importance of the Acquackanonk bridge, as we shall see presently. On the very day that Gen. Greene wrote thus, the bridge was being utilized by Gen. Mercer, in hurrying forward troops to the relief of Greene, who reported the next day (Nov. 10) to Washington: "Gen. Mercer is with me now. About five hundred more are marching from Amboy directly for Dobbs's Ferry."⁶ The men brought by Gen. Mercer were probably the first considerable body of soldiery to march through Acquackanonk.

In the meantime Washington, in order to protect the Jerseys against the threatened British invasion, had ordered Gen. Lord Stirling to march from up the Hudson into New Jersey,⁷ to interpose his tried and true brigade between New Brunswick and Philadelphia, in order to cover the sitings of Congress. On Nov. 10 Stirling crossed the Hudson at Haverstraw,⁸ and at once began his march down the west side of the river, passing Fort Lee on the 13th,⁹ and probably passing through Acquackanonk on the 14th, with eight regiments of foot, three of which he left at Rahway, and arrived with the other five at New Brunswick on Nov. 17.¹⁰

Thus did that rude structure already reverberate with the martial tread of the patriot soldiery, hastening in opposite directions, but all under the direction of the far-seeing Washington, and for the resistance of the invaders.

On November 7 the American commander wrote to Gov. Livingston, of New Jersey, advising "that the inhabitants contiguous to the water should be prepared to remove their stock, grain, effects, and carriages, upon the earliest notice. If they are not, the calamities they will suffer will be beyond description, and the advantages derived to the enemy immensely great. . . . The article of forage is of great importance to 'em;¹¹ not a blade should remain for their use. What cannot be removed with convenience should be consumed without the least hesitation."¹² His Adjutant Gen-

eral, Joseph Reed, wrote at the same time, with prophetic vision, of the prospective invasion of New Jersey: "My heart melts within me at the thought of having that fine country desolated, for it is of little consequence which army passes. It is equally destructive to friend and foe."¹ In accordance with Washington's advice, the Essex County Committee issued an address, urging the inhabitants of that county, especially "those living near the water, or on the great roads leading through the country, to remove their stock, grain, hay, carriages, and other effects, into some place of safety back into the country, that they may not fall into the enemy's hands."² Many a farmer of Acquackanonk and vicinity sorely lamented three weeks later that he had not heeded this timely warning.³ On November 9 Washington advised the President of Congress (the sturdy John Hancock) that Gen. Howe "still has in view an expedition to the Jerseys, and is preparing for it with the greatest industry." To check this threatened manœuver he had ordered a division to cross the Hudson river, which he hoped would pass over at Peekskill that day, and another the next day, and he proposed to follow himself, "in order to put things in the best train I can, to give him [Howe] every possible opposition."⁴ The next day he hastened to Peekskill, to push the movement of his forces, and after two or three days of anxious inspection and direction, hurried down the river to Gen. Greene, at Fort Lee, where he arrived November 13.⁵ The next day he wrote that he proposed to quarter his troops at Brunswick, Amboy, Elizabethtown, Newark and about Fort Lee.⁶ Gen. Greene at this time had 4,682 officers and men on the Jersey shore, nearly half (2158) of whom, however, were on outguards or detached duty, 168 being stationed at Hackensack, Bergen, etc.⁷ On November 15 Washington was at Hackensack, whence he rode in the afternoon to Fort Lee, on hearing that Col. Magaw had been summoned to surrender Fort Washington, on the opposite shore of the Hudson river.⁸ The next day, to his intense mortification, and to the dismay of the Americans, that Fort was captured by the British, after a brief but fierce engagement, with its garrison, 2634 officers and men, besides great quantities of army stores.⁹ This disaster opened the way for the British to enter New Jersey, which they did by a very adroit movement on the rainy night¹⁰ of November 19, landing six or eight thousand men under command of Lieut. Gen. Earl Cornwallis, early next morning at or near Closter Dock, between Dobbs' Ferry and Fort Lee, and within five or six miles of the Fort.¹¹ By ten o'clock the startling news reached Washington, at Hackensack,¹² who hastily galloped over to Gen. Greene's head-

¹ Reed's Reed, I., 248.

² Force, III., 629.

³ Said Washington, on Nov. 8, in justification of this harsh order: "Experience has shown that a contrary conduct is not of the least advantage to the poor inhabitants, from whom all their effects of every kind are taken, without distinction, and without the least satisfaction."—Force, 603; Sparks, IV., 165.

⁴ Force, 620.

⁵ Ib., 674.

⁶ Sparks, IV., 174; Ford, V., 24.

⁷ Force, 663.

⁸ Ib., 699.

⁹ Ib., 1481; Mag. Am. Hist., I., 65.

¹⁰ v. Eelking, I., 97.

¹¹ Force, 779, 780, 790, 925; Lee Papers, II., 289.

¹² Force, 781.

¹ Force, 510, 519.

² Ib., 599.

³ Ib., 601.

⁴ Ib., 706.

⁵ Ib., 619.

⁶ Ib., 629.

⁷ Ib., 750.

⁸ Ib., 634, 639.

⁹ Penn. Archives, V., 66.

¹⁰ Force, III., 740, 750.

¹¹ The British light horse in New York at this time were "perishing for want of hay," and to relieve their necessities a number of gondolas to carry one eighteen-pounder, were being constructed to fetch "hay from Newark meadows."—Force, 638.

¹² Force, 557; Sparks's Washington, IV., 163-4; Ford's Writings of Washington, V., 9.

quarters,¹ where the intelligence was confirmed by a patriot farmer,² who had hurried from the scene at the landing. To this man's zeal Gen. Howe ascribed his failure to surround and capture the Fort and garrison.³ Since the loss of the fortification on the opposite side of the river, Washington had been causing the stores and munitions to be removed from Fort Lee, with a view to distributing them at "Acquackinac Bridge" and other places further south, where they "would not be subject to sudden danger in case the enemy should pass the [Hudson] river."⁴ This removal had not been fully accomplished at this time, and on the first impulse he ordered out the troops to meet the enemy, but finding they were facing greatly superior numbers, they were withdrawn.⁵ This post, garrisoned by only about 2,000 men, was obviously no longer tenable, so Gen. Greene hastily retreated, in some confusion, abandoning much stores and ordnance,⁶ and marched across the country for Hackensack, six miles distant. The "New" bridge (as it is still called) across the broad Hackensack river, about two miles above the town, was distant six miles from the Americans, and but three miles from the British advance. Washington placed himself at the head of his troops, and marched them straight for the bridge. It was an anxious moment. Would the enemy dispute the passage? Fortunately they did not, and the greater part of the army crossed it in safety; others by the ferry, and still others by a mill-dam on a small creek between the bridge and the ferry, making their way through the marsh and over the river.⁷ It was about dusk when the head of the troops entered the village—a dark, cold and rainy night, the men "ragged, some without a shoe to their feet, and most of them wrapped in their blankets."⁸ Washington's headquarters had been located at Hackensack since November 15, in a private house, of Peter Zabriskie, his mess table being supplied by Archibald Campbell, the tavern-keeper hard by.⁹ Orders, reports and letters had been issued from these headquarters in a steady stream on November 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20¹⁰; but now the situation was no longer safe. As he had been hemmed in between the Hudson and the Hackensack, so now he was similarly hemmed in between the Hackensack and the Passaic, with an overwhelming force opposed to him. He writes to Gen. Lee, from Hackensack, on the morning of November 21: "As this country is almost a dead flat, we have not an

entrenching tool, & not above 3,000 men, & they much broken & dispirited not only with our ill success, but the loss of their tents and baggage, I have resolved to avoid any attack, tho' by so doing, I must leave a very fine country open to their ravages, or a plentiful store house, from which they will draw voluntary supplies."¹ One more letter the General wrote from Hackensack, that same morning, to the President of Congress, giving substantially the same reasons for his course.² Then the long-roll was sounded, and the sorrowful retreat was resumed. Before Washington left he rode down to the dock, where the bridge now is, near the court-house, and viewed the enemy's encampment, stretched out in martial array on the opposite side of the river.³ Then he turned his horse's head and followed his diminished army. What were his emotions as he wheeled about from gazing on that martial host beyond, arrayed in all the insolence of power, and all the bright panoply of war, to look upon his little band of straggling soldiers, in tattered raiment, with downcast looks and laggard step, as they marched onward, inspired rather with anxious dread of the enemy behind them, than with hopes for future victory and their country's coming triumph?⁴ His own letters in the trying days that followed give some idea of the stubborn resolution, the fixed determination of the man to do his duty, whatever others might do, or say, or think, and to look forward, rather than backward. He shrank not from setting forth in the plainest terms the condition and the prospects of his army, and how much better both might have been, had his repeated entreaties and counsels been heeded.⁵ "*But as yesterday cannot be recalled,*" he says, "I will not dwell upon a subject, which, no doubt, has given much uneasiness to Congress, as well as extreme pain and anxiety to myself."⁶ It was with that spirit of indifference to the past, and confidence in the future, that he led his heroic and suffering soldiers onward. Steadily yet anxiously they followed the lower road from Hackensack, to the old Terhune farm, south of the present Corona; then turned northwesterly to Saddle river, which, if needful, might be placed between them and their pursuers. The road from the present Lodi to Garfield was next followed, and then the southern bank of the Passaic, until the bridge at Acquackanonk came in sight. How eagerly the men strained their vision to see if the British had arrived there first! But no, the enemy was not in sight, and the army passed safely over, and now had another large river to protect their retreat. Here Washington paused long enough to write a letter, dated "Aquackanoc Bridge, 21 November, 1776," to Gov. Livingston, of New Jersey: "I have this moment arrived at this place with General Beall's and General [Nathaniel] Heard's brigades from Maryland and Jersey, and part of General [James] Ewing's from Pennsylvania. Three other regiments, left to guard the passes upon Hackinsac River, and to serve as covering parties, are expected up this evening. . . . As our numbers are still

¹ *Ib.*, 780.

² Stedman (I., 219) says the information was given by a deserter, but Howe says he was a farmer.

³ Force, 925.

⁴ *Ib.*, 764.

⁵ *Ib.*, 765; Sparks, IV., 187.

⁶ Force, 765, 799, 828, 1343.

⁷ "The Crisis," No. I., by Thomas Paine; Force, 779, 780, 790, 1291.

⁸ Hist. Collections of N. J., 81. For Washington's letters relating the loss of Fort Lee, see Force, as cited, 764, 765, 780, 790. For Howe's account, see Force, 925 (he erroneously gives the date as Nov. 18); other British accounts, Force, 856, 1058; Stedman, I., 219; Dodsley's Annual Register, 1776, p. *180. For other accounts, see Force, 779, 789, 821, 1332, 1343; Irving's Washington, II., 430. Tom Paine's narrative is one of the best, he having been with the troops on their retreat.

⁹ Hist. Collections of N. J., 81.

¹⁰ Force, 699, 705-8, 312, 740, 750-51; Sparks, IV., 180, 182, 185-7; Lee Papers, II., 285, 294-5.

¹ Sparks, IV., 185; Lee Papers, II., 295.

² Sparks, IV., 187.

³ Hist. Collections of N. J., 82.

⁴ Sparks, IV., 184, 190, 193, 229.

⁵ *Ib.*, 203.

very inadequate to that of the enemy, I imagine I shall be obliged to fall down towards Brunswick, and form a junction with the troops, already in that quarter, under the command of Lord Stirling."¹ The regiments which had been left behind, having broken up the New Bridge on the Hackensack, also passed over the Acquackanonk bridge,² which was then destroyed, to hinder the enemy's pursuit. The only contemporary account of this act is in the Journal of Captain William Beatty, of the Maryland Line, who, after speaking of the loss of Fort Lee, says: "We now began our retreat through the Jersey by the way of Aquackanonk Bridge Which Was tore up after Our troops had pass'd it."³ The late Henry P. Simmons, of Passaic, was wont to relate that John H. Post had narrated to him countless times the particulars of the destruction of this bridge, and that he had assisted in cutting it down. Among the papers of Henry Garritse,⁴ member of the Legislature, and of the Acquackanonk committee of correspondence at the time, is a tavern bill of James Leslie, which contains a significant item under what appears to be the date of November 22: "To 3 Bol Toddy⁵ for Soldiers at work at the Bridge, 6—0." This doubtless refers to the refreshments furnished to the soldiers who were cutting down the structure. The bridge at that time lay nearly opposite the church, or about in the rear of where Speer's warehouse now is. A British detachment which arrived at the river on November 22 found that the Americans had all got over the stream, and were making some show of opposition, "their advance being at Aquackanonk."⁶ Washington made little pause here, however, but followed the road on the west shore of the Passaic to Second River [now Belleville], where he stationed his rear-guard, while he pushed on to Newark. He had expected to find a considerable body of militia at Newark, he wrote thence on November 23, but was disappointed to learn that there were not more than four or five hundred at the different posts.⁷ A council of war being held it was deemed advisable to make a stand north of the Karitan,⁸ and on the advance of the British the retreat was resumed at seven o'clock on the morning of Thursday, November 28,⁹ the army marching in two columns—one via Woodbridge (which was reached by sunset), and the other via Newark mountain, Springfield, Scotch Plains and Quibbletown, both columns converging at New Brunswick,¹⁰ on Friday, November 29.¹¹ Gen. Greene tersely summarizes the march, in a let-

ter from Trenton, December 4: "We retreated to Hackensack; from Hackensack to Equaconeck,¹ from Equaconeck to Newark, from Newark to Brunswick, from Brunswick to this place."² "Both officers and men," says Tom Paine, in "The Crisis," No. I., "though greatly harassed and fatigued, frequently without rest, covering or provision, the inevitable consequences of a long retreat, bore it with a manly and martial spirit. All their wishes centered in one, which was, that the country would turn out and help them to drive the enemy back. None can say that our retreat was precipitate, for we were near three weeks in performing it, that the country might have time to come in. Twice we marched back to meet the enemy, and remained out till dark. The sign of fear was not seen in our camp." It was with the memory of this retreat vivid in his mind that, under date of December 23, 1776, he issued the first number of "The Crisis," beginning with the burning words:

These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it *now*, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.

THE BRITISH MARCH THROUGH ACQUACKANONK.

Tramp!—Tramp!—Tramp!—Tramp!
 "Hark!—again the martial stamp
 On the hollow bridge resounds,
 From the steepy shore rebounds,
 Peopling thick with sounds the air;
 Mid shouting horns and glittering armor fair!
 See! in dazzling pomp advancing,
 Banners flaunting, horses prancing,
 Seas of plumes in billows dancing,
 And far away the frosty bayonets glancing!" . . .

They're gone beyond the hills afar:
 Convulsive, faint, no longer shrill,
 Along Passaic's lonely brink
 Swell the last clarion-notes of passing war,
 That heave, and sink—
 Heave and sink,
 And all again is still!"³

Having followed the retreating American army well out of the reach of the British, let us now return and accompany the victorious cohorts on their triumphal progress through this region of New Jersey. On November 21, the day after the Americans had quit Fort Lee and retired to Hackensack and Acquackanonk, Gen. Howe dispatched Major General Vaughan, with the Light Infantry and the British Grenadiers, to New Bridge, on the Hackensack, and a detachment of the Sixteenth Dragoons, under the command of Col. Harcourt, to Fort Lee. This latter detachment, with some companies of the Light Infantry, scoured the country on the 22d, as far as the Passaic, as already related, only to find that the Americans had abandoned the intermediate country, and were safely established at and beyond Ac-

¹ Sparks, IV., 189; Force, 790; Ford's Writings of Washington, V., 49.

² Marshall's Washington, II., 521.

³ Hist. Mag., Feb. 1867, 80. Col. H. B. Carrington's statement (Battles of the American Revolution, 256) that the Americans "burned the bridge after a brief skirmish," is not substantiated by any documentary evidence.

⁴ In the author's possession.

⁵ "3 Bottles of Toddy."

⁶ Gen. Howe's report, Force, 925.

⁷ Washington to the President of Congress, Sparks, IV., 191. There were 5410 troops at or near Newark, fit for duty, including those who had marched with Washington from Hackensack.—Force, 821.

⁸ Force, 919.

⁹ Ib., 891.

¹⁰ Capt. Wm. Beatty's Journal, Hist. Mag., Feb. 1867, 80.

¹¹ Force, 919.

¹ Acquackanonk.

² Force, 1071.

³ "The Retreat of Seventy-Six," in "Passaic," by "Flaccus," 151. The writer has taken a poet's license to rebuild the bridge which had been destroyed by the Americans on their retreat.

quackanonk.¹ On this day Howe had his headquarters at DeLancey's Mills, on the New York side of the Hudson. Significantly enough, the parole for the day was "Cornwallis," and the countersign, "Jersey."² The same day Gen. Howe "went to Jersey," probably to have a conference regarding the next move to be made, with Lord Cornwallis, who then lay about three miles from Fort Lee. Their counsels were protracted until a late hour, as the General did not return to his quarters until eleven o'clock that night.³ Doubtless in pursuance of the arrangements then made between the two Generals, the Second and Fourth Brigades of the British and a battalion of the Seventy-first Highlanders, reinforced his Lordship on the 24th. Leaving the Second Brigade at Fort Lee, he advanced on November 25 with the main body to New Bridge,⁴ and probably to the Passaic river, at Acquackanonk, the same day, as heavy firing was said to have been heard from that vicinity, beginning early in the morning.⁵ He was delayed in his march by the weather, it raining heavily all the time,⁶ and by the fact that all the bridges on the route had been destroyed by the Americans.⁷ Although he did not hesitate to march his troops through shallow streams, despite the cold,⁸ he was at a loss just where to attempt the passage of the Passaic. Accordingly, his soldiers were spread out along the eastern bank of the river, encamping on the high ground extending from the Saddle river northerly along the hillside nearly or quite to the Dundee dam, where Adrian Post then had his grist-and saw-mills. The next day, November 26, he determined to cross the river by the ford just below the dam. The river was full of ice, and he also feared that there might be deep holes into which his men might flounder if they attempted to wade across without a guide. So Adrian Post, the oldest son of Adrian, the miller, at Slooderdam, was pressed into the service, and at the point of the bayonet was compelled to wade through the icy water, and lead the troops across by the ford.⁹ He was only twenty years old at the time, and the exposure brought on a cold and rheumatism, which made him an invalid until his death, twelve years later.¹⁰ The British army having crossed the river, followed the Wesel road to Acquackanonk bridge, and thence passed down the River road, on the west bank of the Passaic, until they came to

Second River and Newark.¹ Writing from Newark, on November 27, Washington says: "I have nothing in particular to advise you of respecting the enemy, more than that they are advancing this way. Part of them have passed the Passaic."² That same night he learned that the British had advanced near Second River, and at once issued orders for his army to be put under arms early the next morning for another retrograde movement, which began at seven o'clock.³ As Washington wrote a day or two later: "The enemy's advanced guards were entering the town [Newark] by the time our rear got out."⁴ Another writer says: "We hear the enemy were on the march through the town [Newark] soon after we left."⁵ Gen. Howe reported: "On the enemy retiring from Newark, as his Lordship approached, he took possession of that place on the 28th [of November], and is now following them, retreating towards Brunswick."⁶ And so the retreat and the leisurely pursuit went on, as far as Brunswick, where Gen. Howe called a halt,⁷ and Cornwallis was restrained in his purpose to fall upon and crush Washington and his little army, who were so soon to turn and strike that double blow at Trenton and Princeton, which was to send a shock of consternation throughout the British empire, and to thrill the American patriots with pride, courage and confidence—in their Washington, their army and their cause.

BRITISH DEPREDACTIONS ON THE MARCH.

Come we now to one of the saddest chapters in military annals, and one which must forever smirch the fair fame of England's army. Why was the British pursuit of Washington so feebly pushed? That General wrote from Newark, on November 27, that the British progress "had been retarded by the weather, which has been rainy for several days past."⁸ Writing the next day from the same place, to Gen. Lee, he says: "It has been more owing to the badness of the weather that the enemy's progress has been checked, than any resistance we could make."⁹ But there was another and more potent reason. Lord Cornwallis reached the Passaic on November 25; the next day he crossed that river, at the Dundee dam, and began his march down the river to Acquackanonk Landing, Second River and Newark. It was not until the evening of the 27th that his advanced guard reached Second River. He had marched eight miles in two days! Granted that the weather was rainy, the roads muddy, and bridges destroyed. There were only four

¹ Howe's Report, Force, 925. It was reported on Nov. 24 (Kemble's Journal, 102) that the Light Horse had proceeded as far as Second River. This was probably incorrect; if they did go so far, they must have retired speedily on the main body, as they were not in force to make such a daring advance at all safe.

² Kemble's Journal (N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1883), I., 413.

³ *Ib.*, 101.

⁴ Force, 925; Stedman, I., 219.

⁵ Force, 841. The intentions of the British were indicated by the parole—"Hackensack," and the countersign—"Newark," at Howe's headquarters on Nov. 25. See Kemble's Journal, I., 102.

⁶ Washington's Letters, *Ibid.*, 871; Beatty's Journal, Hist. Mag., Feb. 1867, 80.

⁷ v. Eelking, 99.

⁸ *Ib.*, 99.

⁹ This is a well-authenticated family and local tradition.

¹⁰ He was b. May 13, 1756. and d. Jan. 4, 1789 (not 1799). See p. 146.

¹ In Stedman's map (Hist. of the War, I., opp. p. 214), showing the movements of the Americans and of the British in November, 1776, it is indicated that Lord Cornwallis took the "road down the meadows," or toward Boiling Spring, on November 28th. It is possible, but highly improbable, that one column took the road on the east side of the Passaic as far as Lyndhurst, where there was a ford, and there crossed to the west side. There was no bridge over the river below Acquackanonk, and the depth and width of the river below Lyndhurst would have made fording out of the question. The date, November 28, moreover, is certainly erroneous, as shown in the text above.

² Force's Am. Archives, 5th Series, III., 371; Lee Papers, II., 318.

³ Force, 891.

⁴ Sparks, IV., 194; Lee Papers, II., 319-20.

⁵ Force, 891.

⁶ *Ib.*, 925.

⁷ Stedman, I., 219.

⁸ Force, 871.

⁹ Lee Papers, II., 319.

or five streams to cross, the most considerable being the Third river, and all were easily fordable.

The slowness of the march is accounted for by the license permitted to the soldiers to lay waste the country, and to prey upon the helpless inhabitants. After the army had passed, its route was marked by havoc and desolation on every hand. Nothing came amiss to the predatory soldiery.

After camping all night on the farm of Adrian Post, the miller, on the east bank of the river, just below the present Dundee dam, when they left on the morning of November 26, 1776, they carried off this plunder, as inventoried and sworn to by him: "One pair of men's shoes, almost New, 7s., 6d.; one pair weomens Shoes, almost New, 7s., 6d.; thirteen pair mens and weomens shoes and Stockins $\frac{1}{2}$ worn, £3, 6s., 6d.; one felt hat, and a good axe New, 15s.; Six pair of pillow Cases with Lace, £2, 10s.; A New Silk Weomens hat, 15s.; twelve handkerchiefs and half-worn shirts, £2, 8s." Two days later some of the laggards of the army gathered up on Mr. Post's premises "twelve weomens Caps faced with Lace, £2, 7s.; one Black horse About 14 hands high, £18; A half worn Saddle worth three Dollars or £1, 2s., 6d.; six pair of pillow Cases one third worn, £1, 10s.; five Check Aprons one third worn, 16s."

Cornelius I. Van Houten, his next-door neighbor, on the north, had a new wagon and set of wagon gears, worth 17s., 5d., taken on November 26. Another neighbor, on the south, Cornelius Post, lost 800 panel of fence, worth £48; two horses, worth £45, and other property, amounting in all to £160, 7s., 3d. Philip Van Bassum, also of Slooterdam, who came from Rockland county, N. Y., about 1770 or 1771, had a quarter of beef hanging up, which the soldiers carried off, the frightened women in the house not daring to remonstrate. Doubtless some of Cornelius Post's fence rails served not only to make comfortable bivouac fires, but to roast the stolen beef for the hungry soldiers.

When the army crossed the river, into Acquackanonk, the farm of Adrian J. Post was thoroughly ravaged, and the house pillaged, the following articles being carried off or destroyed:

2 Calves 8 months old, 30s. Each; 16 Bushels of Rye at 4s. pr Bu's, £3, 4s.; 250 Chestnut Rails at 30s., £3, 15s.; 50 Posts 5 holed at 6s., £1, 5s.; 1 Handsaw, 12s.; One Pannel saw, 10s.; 1 Tennant Saw, 10s.; Sash Saw, 6s.; compass, 3s.; 2 Pair of Match Inch Ploughs at 7s.; 1 Large Gauge & One Chissel, 3s.; 1 Plain Chair, 5s.; Smoothing plain, 3s.; 6 Chissels at 1s. Each; 1 Morning Gown, £2, 2s.; 1 Calimanco Gown, 20s.; 1 Coverlet, 10s.; Pair of pillow Cases, 8s.; 2 Silken handkerchiefs partly worn, 12s.; 2 Pair of Stockings at 3s.; 1 Iron Pot containing 3 Gall., 8s.; 1 Holland fiddle, £1, 10s.; 1 New pair of Worsted Stockings, 6s.; 1 Pair of Stockings partly worn, 4s.; 1 Pail, 3s.; 3 knives & forkes, 3s. Total, £22, 8s.

Adrian A. Post and his son, Thomas Post, were robbed of:

One black Mare 9 Years old, £25; One brown Mare 5 Years, £20; One brown Gelding 7 Years, £20; 2 Ton English hay 40s. pr ton, £4; 10 Bushels of Indian Corn at 4s. pr bush, £2; 300 Wt of Wheat flour, £3; 700 Wt of Rye flour, £3, 10s.; 25 Bags at 3s. Each, £3, 15s.; 150 Wt of Pork at 3 pr lb, £1, 17s. 6d.; Set of Waggon Gears partly worn, £1, 10s. Total, £84, 12s., 6d.

Peter H. Vreeland got off very lightly, losing only "1 New Castor hat, £1, 10s.; 1 Silk Handkerchief, 7s.; 1 Silk

Handkerchief, 5s.; 2 Linen Handkerchiefs at 2s., 6d.; 1 Check Apron, 4s." Total, £2, 11s.

A party of soldiers who strayed from the main army as far up the Wesel road as Michael Vreeland's, near the Boulevard and Twentieth avenue, found that he had concealed his property, and they only got a watch, valued at £8, two horses, worth £18, and a set of "geers," worth 5s.

As they came down the road again, they stopped at the house of Henry Post (where ex-Judge John N. Terhune now lives), but Mrs. Post had hidden her best china and silver in the bed of an aged female slave, who was apparently too feeble to rise. The soldiers turned everything upside down in their eager search for plunder, and at last began overhauling this bed, whereat the wench taunted them that they should be so low as to meddle with the bed of an old colored slave. This had the desired effect, for the men left her and her bed alone, and Mrs. Post saved her china and silver.¹

The soldiers were more successful at the next house—that of Hessel Peterse, who lived on the upper part of the present Cedar Lawn cemetery, and from him they got this goodly lot of plunder: "1 Waggon, £15; 2 Horses about 10 Years old at £10 Each; Good Set of Geers, £2; Negro Man Aged 47 Years, £55; Pocket Compass, 6s.; Case of Surveying Instruments, £2; 18 Homespun Shirts & Shifts, £7, 4s.; 2 Watch Coats, 20s. Each; 20 Handkerchiefs at 4s.; 2 Beaver hats, £3; 5 Silver table Spoons, £5." Total, £116, 10s.

Visiting his next-door neighbor, Annaatje Van Riper, widow of Cornelius Doremus, the soldiers gathered in 15 sheep, worth 15s. each, and no doubt had a jolly feast. Their theft of the following articles was inexcusable: "Psalm book, neatly bound and trimmed with silver, £1, 10s.; silver teaspoon; cloak partly worn, 12s.; linen sheet, 12s.; pair women's shoes, 6s.; pair silver sleeve buttons, 4s.; pair pillow cases, 8s.; long gown, £2."

From her son, Henry C. Doremus, who lived on the same farm (now part of Cedar Lawn cemetery), they stole:

6 Sheep, £4, 10s.; 1 Small Swine, 16s.; Pair of leathern breeches with 14 Silver buttons, £2, 12s.; Pair of leathern breeches partly worn, 15s.; Watch Coat, 30s.; 2 Watch Coat partly worn, 30s.; 1 Pair of New Shoes & brass buckels, 12s.; 1 Pair of New Shoes, 6s.; 2 Pair of trousers at 5s.; 11 Pair of Men's Stockings at 7s., £3, 17s.; 1 Pair of Linen breeches & Waistcoat, 8s.; 1 Waistcoat partly Worn, 4s.; 4 Homespun Shirts at 10s. Total, £19, 9s.

Ann Bassett, widow of Stephen Bassett, was robbed of these goods:

6 Long Gowns, £9; 100 Ells of homespun linen at 2s., 9d., £13, 15s.; 12 New Shifts & fine Sleeves, £9; 1 Counterpane, £2, 10s.; 1 Velvet Cloak, £4; 2 Bags, 6s.; 1 Mare 6 Years Old, £20. Total, £58, 11s.

Henry T. Speer, living next south of the Doremuses, 2 had his house carefully ransacked, as appears by this list of his losses:

New Sheet, 15s.; 2 New fine linen Shirts, £1, 14s.; 3 Homespun linen Shirts, £1, 16s.; 3 New Women's Shifts, £1, 16s.; 1 New Cambric Apron, £1; 1 New Short Gown, 6s.; 1 New Linen Handkerchief, 4s.; 3 Silk Linen

¹ Conversation with Cornelius H. Post (grandson of Mrs. Henry Post), May, 1881.

² See p. 192.

Handkerchiefs, £1, 2s. 6d.; 1 Pair Silver Shoe buckles, 15s.; 1 Cambric Cape with Lace, 10s.; 1 New Scarlet Waist Coat, 20s.; 6 Pewter table spoons, 3s.; 5 Knives & forks, 2s.; 7 lb. Sugar, 5s.; 1 New Wool hat, 7s., 6d.; 10 New Ribands, 10s.; 1 Pair Woollen Stockings, 3s., 6d.; 1 Cambric Apron, 15s.; 1 Lawn handkerchief, 6s. Total, £13, 10s., 6d.

As the soldiers went on down the Wesel road they paused long enough to steal from Paul Powleson these articles of property: "1 Sorrel Stallion 14 hands 3 Inches high 12 Years old, worth £12; 1 Bay horse 14 hands & 11 Years old, £10; 1 Saddle, 20s.; 2 Sheep, 24s.; 12 Bush. Oats, at 2s. 6d. pr bus'l, £1, 10s.; 1 Load of hay, £1; 2 Sheets, 20s.; 2 Blankets, 18s." Total, £28, 12s. This was on November 26, 1776.

Peter Garritse, in the same neighborhood, was robbed of a "New Set of Pettiauger Sails, £25."

A man of such prominence and such conspicuous devotion to the American cause as Henry Garritse could not expect to go unscathed by the British, and the soldiers had a merry bivouac fire with his movable property available for that purpose, to wit: "500 Rails, at 40s. pr. hund, £10; 100 Posts at 8 pr post, £3, 6s., 8d.; 500 Shingles at £4 pr thousd, £2; 50 Bushels of Indian Corn at 4s. pr bus'l, £10; 2 Ton of English hay at £3." Total, £31, 6s., 8d. They also stole a mare 6 years old, worth £16. He was destined to suffer repeated losses of much greater amounts during the War.

John Elias Vreeland got off lightly, comparatively, losing only "1 Bay horse 14 hands high & 3 Inches 5 years old, £20; 1 Bay Stallion 15 hands & 3 Inches 4 years old, & half blooded, £30; 1 Load of Good hay, £1."

They got a larger variety from John Vreeland, including "two horses, 7 Cows with Calf, 4 Swine at 30s., 9 Sheep at 15s., 3 Barrels of Cider at 12s., 3 Hives of bees, £3 (what a pity the bees could not have been aroused out of their winter sleep to sting the thieves!), 16 Shirts & Shifts at 6s., £4, 16s.; 11 new Pillow Cases at 9s. pr Pair, £2, 9s., 6d.; 2 Sheets at 14s." John's good wife Gouda certified to this list, and no doubt she knew to a penny what was taken.

Jacob Vreeland attested that on this same eventful November 26 he had property "taken & destroyed by the British troops or their adherents" as follows:

1 Mare 4 Years old, £20; 1 Mare 6 Years old, £30; 3 Horses 7 Years old, £62; 1 Horse 6 Years old, £12; 2 Saddles & 2 Bridles, £8; 2 Working Stears, £20; 1 Waggon, £17; 31 Sheep, £21, 14s.; 1 Bed, bolster, Pillows, 2 Rugs, blanket & Coverlet, & 2 Sheets, £20; 2 Set of Geers, 40s.; 2 Pair Stockings at 10s.; 3 Swords, 30s.; Bullet Mould, 6s.; 5 Calves, £10; 1 Negro Man, £95; 20 Ells tow Cloth, 60s.; Tub & Milk Vessel, 8s.; 2 Aprons & Short Gown, 18s.; 5 Caps & handkerchief, 20s.

Two days later he had another visitation, when the men carried off or destroyed:

6 Tons English hay, £9; 600 Sheaves of Oats, £5, 5s.; 500 Do. Wheat, £5; 9 Hives of honey, £9; 8 Shirts, 95s.; 5 Barrels Cyder, £4; 30 Bushels Turnips, 30s.; 3 Bushels Potatoes, 7s. 6d.; 13 Gallons Metheglin, £2, 12s.; 100 Cabbage Heads, 25s.; 50 Barn fowls & 7 Geese, £3, 4s.; Cash, £4, 8s.; 3 Shirts & 2 Pair Stockings, £2, 16s.; 3 Handkerchiefs, 10s.; 1 Gun, 40s. Total for the two days, £381, 9, 6.

Lucas Wessels also had cause to remember November 26, as on that day he lost "100 Cwt of flax, £5; 7 Tons of English hay, £21; 100 Chestnut rails, £2; 20 five hole Posts, 13s., 4d.; 1 Horse, 4 Years old, £20; 1 Mare, £20." Total, £68, 13s., 4d.

Cornelius E. Vreeland unwillingly furnished forth many a camp mess with "2 Loads of Cabbage, £1, 15s., 4d.; 6 Turkeys, 15s.; 10 Barn Fowls, 10s.;" besides "1 Pair of Buckskin breeches with Silver buttons, £2, 10s.; New Broad Cloth Coat, Vest & breeches, £9."

As the soldiers marched down the River road below Passaic, in the neighborhood of the present Brook avenue they came to the modest home of Captain Daniel Neil, then with Washington's army, and here they stole a horse worth £15; 2½ tons English hay, worth £7, 10s.; half a load of flax, worth £2, and 120 panels of fence, worth £6, 12s. Two years later Mrs. Neil had another horse stolen from her, worth £25.

Just below Mrs. Neil lived Richard Ludlow. His dock at Acquackanonk Landing was piled up with loads of staves, etc., which all went for fuel for the soldiers, who destroyed "20,000 Staves & Heading, £100; 10 Cords of Walnut Wood, £15; 1 Boat with Sales &c., £60." At his house they destroyed or carried off three copper kettles, worth £7; a brass pie pan, 20s.; an iron pie pan, 10s.; a brass tea kettle, 20s., and a "Washing of Linnen," valued at £3. That visitation of the British cost him £187, 10s.

The farm of Derrick Vreeland, next below Ludlow's, was called upon that same November 26 to supply many a camp fire with a sumptuous repast, thus: "2 Fat Oxen, £14; 2 Fat Cows, £8; 6 Calves, £6; 34 Sheep, £27, 4s.; 1 Bull 5 Years old (tough provender, that), £5; 7 Hogs at 20s." He also lost two mares, at £10 each.

Halmagh Sip, who lived near Vreeland, was robbed of these goods and chattels: "1 Waggon, £18; 5 Horses, £76; 30 Sheep, £18; Barley & Wheat destroyed, £4; 1 Calf, 16s.; 1 Pair Silver Shoe buckles & Shoes, £2." Total, £118, 16s.

Christopher Vanoorstrand, a merchant shipper, a neighbor of Ludlow's, suffered heavily, as appears by this inventory of his losses:

1 Boat almost New, £225; 2 Negro Men, £90; 2 Negro Women, £100; 4 Horses & Mares at £10, £40; 2 Saddles, £4; 15 Barrels Cyder, £9; 1 Pair leather breeches, 40s.; Cloth Coat, 60s.; 1 Waist Coat, 20s.; 2 Yd Streaked Holland, 8s.; Pocket Book With sundry Accompts, £6; 2 Water Pots for bleaching, 15s.; 2 Bellows, 7s.; 2 Cases with Sundry flasks, 10s.; 2 Small trunks, 6s.; 2 Teakettles at 15s.; 3 Pans at 4s.; Pewter, 8s.; 50 Bushels Corn at 4s. pr Bus'l, £10; 40 Bushels Apples, £4; 1 Sheep, 20s.; 2 Hogs, 40s.; Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, &c., £2; Tobacco, 15s. Total, £540, 11s.

Adrian H. Sip, son of Halmagh Sip, contributed 10 sheep and 14 geese for soldiers' dinners, and was also robbed of "2 Horses, Good Waggon & Geerc, £40, 10s.; Cash taken, £13; 1 Woollen Blanket, £1, 10s.; 100 Pannels of Fence, £10; 18 Ells Linen, £1, 16s.; Indian Corn, Rye, Wheat, hay & Hemp, £3, 10s." He also lost a negro, who was subsequently recovered in Pennsylvania, at a cost of £20.

Hermanus Van Wagoner's farm, west of the Acquackanonk church, was probably camped on by some of the troops, who used up 4318 of his chestnut rails and 900 of his posts, besides destroying 125 bushels of wheat and as much of rye, and 5 tons of Irish hay, worth £2 per ton. In the way of provender, the soldiers got from him a cow, and 6 swine, besides taking a young horse worth £20, so that his total losses footed up £142, 12s.

The adjacent farm of Merselis Post was probably similarly occupied, and as a consequence Mr. Post suffered these depredations: "2800 Chestnut Rails at 20s. pr Hund; 1 New Waggon & Geers, £19; 2 Tons of English Hay, £6; 5 Cwt of Rye Meal at 14s. pr Cwt; 5 Head of Cattle at £4 apiece; 2 Yearlings at 30s. Each; 20 Bushels of Indian Corn at 4s.; 1 Broad Axe, 6s.; 1 Mare & Colt, £3 Each; 18 Sheep at 15s., £13, 10s.; 700 White Oak posts, £12." Total, £115, 6s.

John Sip, senior, suffered losses of a like character, on his farm next south of Post, namely: "2900 Rails, £39, 15s.; 360 Posts, £9; 4 Horses, £46; 4 Cows, £25; 3 Sheep, 45s.; 9 Hogs at 20s.; 12 Loads Hay, £15; 2 Guns, 40s.; 32 Hives of bees, 40s.; 30 Bushels of Rye and 30 do. of Indian Corn, £15; 1 Negro Man, £60; 1 Negro boy, £40; 3 Negro Women, £130." Total, £395.

Francis Van Winkle, in the same vicinity, lost at this time and subsequently, property thus described:

3250 Chestnut rails, £48, 15s.; 730 Chestnut & White Oak Posts, £18, 5s.; 1 Negro Man, £85; 1 Horse, £20; 1 Horse, £12; 1 Set of New Geers with Iron traces, £3; 16 Sheep, £12; 8 Ton English hay at £3, £24; Wheat, barley, Oats about 100 Bush'l at 3s. pr bush'l, £15; 6 Bags with about 6 cwt of flower, £5, 2s.; 5 Milk Vessels & Churn burnt, £1, 3s.; Pots, kettles, knives, forks, dishes, &c., £4; Feather bed, &c., £6; 2 Bed blankets, 30s.; 2 sheets, 30s.; 2 Green Rugs, £3; 2 Woollen Sheets, £1, 15s.; 1 Clock, £15; 1 Load of flax, £4. Total, £281.

The foregoing details of losses on the farms of Hermanus Van Wagoner, Merselis Post, the Sips and Francis Van Winkle all point to a temporary sojourn, an encampment for at least a night, and tend to confirm the tradition preserved by the late Henry P. Simmons, of Passaic, that the British encamped on the heights now occupied in part by the Passaic city hall.

The invaders proceeded still further down the River road on that twenty-sixth day of November, and visited Marinus Van Ripper, who lost in consequence a partly worn wagon, worth £10; 28 bushels of oats, worth £3, 10s., and 125 oak rails, worth £1, 5s.

Jacob Van Wagoner's losses are thus enumerated: "30 Bushels of Oats, at 2s., 6d. pr Bush'l, £3, 15s.; 20 do. of Potatoes, at 2s., 6d., £2, 10s.; 12 do. of Apples, at 2s.; 10 do. of Turnips, at 1s.; 3 Tons of English hay at £3 pr Ton; 500 Cabbage heads, £3, 10s.; 100 Sheaves of Wheat, 15s.; 4 Geese, 8s.; One Duck, 1s. & 13 fowls at 10d.; Gallon Bottle, 2s.; Cash, 15s.; 1 Shift, 10s.; 3 Pair of Stockings, 21s.; 2 Jugs, 3s.; Cash, 2 Doll. & half, 18s. 9d."

Garret Van Ripper had stolen from him two horses, at £15 each, and a Negro man, worth £80.

Richard Van Ripper's losses on November 26 were inventoried as follows: "New Iron bound Waggon, £18; 2 Oxen 6 Years old, £4; 24 Sheep, £18; 4 Tons English hay at 3 per ton, £12; 3 Milk Cows at £6 Each; 1 Steer 3 Years old, £4; 3 Steers & One heifer 2 Years old at 40s. Each, £8; 2 Swine, 170 Wt. Each, £5, 10s., 2d.; 2 do. 50 Wt. Each, £1, 13s., 4d.; 1 Mare 5 Years old, £2; 1 Horse 7 Years old Saddle & bridle, £12, 8s."¹

¹ On January 7, 1777, Mr. Vao Ripper lost "1 Negro Man 30 Years old, £70; 1 Bay horse 11 Years old, £8; 1 Brown horse, 8 Years old, £16." His total losses were £217, 11s., 6d.

Richard J. Van Ryper's losses make a list more curious than pecuniarily important:

1 Pair of Oxen 4 years old, £12; 1 Fatted Swine Wt. 220 lbs., about £3; 1 Beaver hat, 45s., £2, 5s.; Copper tea kettle, £1, 7s.; 2 Gold rings, 45s., £2, 5s.; 1 Pair of silver Shoe buckles, £1, 4s.; 1 Pair of silver knee buckles, 14s.; 5 Silver tea spoons, £1, 5s.; 1 Pair of silver sleeve buttons, 3s.; 1 Dutch Psalm book Clasp'd & bound with silver, £2, 16s.; 1 Pair of buckskin breeches with silver buttons, £1, 10s.; 1 New broad-cloth coat, £2, 10s.; Black Callimaoco Quilt, £2, 10s.; Scarlet short Cloak, £2, 6s.; New dark Chintz Gown, £3; Bombasin Gown, £3; 1 Purple Gown, £2, 8s.; 12 Linen Shirts new & 6 Good homespun Shifts, £12; 2 Homespun Sheets, 30s.; 4 Pillow Cases, 21s., £2, 11s.; Lace for 2 pair of Pillow Cases, 6s.; 2 Cambric Aprons, £2, 5s.; 2 Cambric, 2 Silk, 2 Check'd, 1 Chintz & 1 Striped bandkerchief, £2, 18s.; 2 Check'd Aprons, 17s.; 2 Pair of Men's Woolen Stockings, £1; 1 Chain of pearls, 3s.; 2 Bordered Cap, 26s., & Hankerchief blue & white, £1, 10s., 6d. Total, £68, 1s., 6d.

On November 27 the British advanced to and through the Third River neighborhood and despoiled Peter Jacobussen of these articles:

Cash, £10; 140 Ells Linen Cloth at 3s., 6d. pr Ell, £24, 10s.; 1 Castor hat, 28s.; 1 Pair breeches with Silver buttons, £2; 1 Pair buckskin Breeches, 30s.; 4 Pair Stockings & Pair of Shoes, £1, 12s.; 7 Shirts, £3, 10s.; Cloak, 35s.; Silk for 2 bonnets, 24s.; 6 New Shifts, £3; 3 New Sheets, 45s.; 2 White Aprons, 12s.; 4 Check'd Aprons, 20s.; 3 Good Short Gowns, 22s.; 2 Cambric Handkerchiefs, 16s.; 2 Silk Do 15s.; 4 Check'd Handkerchiefs, 18s.; & Silver Snuff box, £2, 13s.; 12 Silver buttons, 12s.; 1 Pair silver Shoe & knee buckles, 20s.; 5 Women's Caps, 25s.; 1½ Yd Chintz, 12s.; 1 Callico Gown, 20s.; Pair small Silver buck'l, 6s.; 1 Pair trousers & 2 Pair Stockings, 18s.; 1 Waggon, £12. Total, £74, 5s.

It would seem that a column of the troops must have marched through Speertown and the Stone House Plains neighborhood, for on November 27 John Speer, son of Jacobus Speer, was plundered thus:

1 Close bodied Broad Cloth coat, £2, 10s.; 1 Castor bat, 28s.; Pair of buckskin breeches, 15s.; 5 Linen Shirts, £2; 2 Pair of Stockings, 14s.; Cash, £3, 4s.; 1 Half-silken Gown, £3; One Chintz Gown, £2, 6s.; 1 Callico Gown, £1, 10s.; 1 Callico Gown, £1; 2 White Aprons, 25s.; 1 Laced Handkerchief, 16s.; 2 White Handkerchiefs, 12s.; 3 Silken Handkerchiefs, 18s.; 2 Check'd Handkerchiefs, 4s.; 3 Check'd Aprons, 15s.; 1 Cloak, 40s.; Silken bonnet, 16s.; 4 Shirts, 40s.; 4 Caps, 20s.; 1 Gold ring & silver snuff-box, £2; 1 Pair of Shoes, 5s.; 2 Short Gowns, 10s.; 1 Pair of Cotton trousers, 10s.; 1 Pair of Silver knee-buckles, 8s.; Leading lines & bits, 5s. Total, £32, 11s.

Rinier J. Speer lost 5 sheep, a gun and a sword, one shirt, 2 pair of stockings and a pair of mittens, which might better have gone to the half-clad American soldiers. His losses footed up £7, 13s.

Jacobus Speer was robbed this November 27, of 14 sheep, 18 geese, one watch coat, one gun, one pistol, a silver neck-clasp, worth 10s., and £3 in cash. He also had 350 chestnut rails and 70 posts destroyed, doubtless used for camp fires.

Cornelius Degraw had a cow, worth £5, taken.

The farm and house of John Sip, junior, were pillaged of these goods: "1 Good Saddle, £3; 2 Hives of bees (what a sweet tooth those soldiers seem to have had!), £2; Leather breeches with Silver buttons, £2, 10s.; 9 Pair of thread stockings (not good for much on a long march, one would suppose), £3, 12s.; 1 Pair of Woollen Stockings, 8s.; 1 Coat partly Worn, £1; 1 Iron Pot, 10s.; Pair of Shoes, 8s.; 30 Barn fowls, 30s.; 1 Silk Handkerchief, 10s.; Shirt, 8s.; 14 lb. of Sugar, 7s.; 1 lb. of Tea, 3s.; 20 lb. of butter, at 1s. pr lb.; 1 Pair of Gloves, 2s., 6d." Total, £17, 8s., 6d.

From Theunis Speer they carried off: "1 Negro Man about 30 Years of age, £80; 3 New Shirts, 36s.; 4 New Shifts, 48s.; 1 Cambric handkerchief half worn, 4s.; 1 Waistcoat, half worn, 10s.; Pair of new shoes, 7s., 6d.; 6 New Pewter table Spoons, 3s.; 1 lb. of Tea & Canister, 6s." Total, £85, 14s., 6d.

A SECOND HESSIAN INVASION.

While Britain's forces in New-Jersey staid,
The Hessians did the people's rights invade.
The British, to excite their vengeful rage,
That they more fiercely might in war engage,
Said they were not like the European train,
Christians, who would compassion entertain,
But were mere cannibals, a savage crew,
That nothing was too bad for them to do;
Who would a Hessian tomahawk, and take
His hide, a drumhead for his drum to make;
And as a pig they would him barbecue,
And after all of that would eat him too!¹

The precise composition of the British army that marched through Acquackanonk at this time is somewhat uncertain. It probably consisted of the First and Second Battalions of Light Infantry, two battalions of the Guards, two companies of Chasseurs, two battalions of Grenadiers, the Thirty-third and Forty-second Regiments, a battalion of the Seventy-first Highlanders, and a detachment of Light Dragoons, and two other British brigades. Besides these there were two battalions of Hessian Grenadiers and the Hessian Jägers, these mercenaries being under the command of Col. Donop.² The latter formed the advance guard on the march, and kept the flanks covered, so that these men were often under fire,³ which naturally did not tend to improve their disposition toward the natives.

When this invading army had disappeared toward the South, the people of Acquackanonk began to breathe more freely. But alas, their sensation of relief was of short duration. On November 28 Gen. Howe sent across the Hudson, into New Jersey, Rall's (formerly Stirn's) brigade, comprising the regiments of Rall, Knyphausen and Lossberg,⁴ who camped for the night at Fort Lee, and the next day marched to Hackensack, "a small town, consisting of about 160 old houses, and there the inhabitants, mostly Hollanders, were favorably disposed toward the King," says one of the Hessian officers, "so the troops were quartered there."⁵ Thence they followed the forces of Cornwallis, marching through Acquackanonk, Second River, Newark, Elizabethtown, and so on to New Brunswick (which the Rall brigade reached December 8⁶) and Trenton, where they were destined to fall into the hands of Washington on the following December 26. They were sorely disappointed to find how thoroughly their comrades in arms had stripped the country

the week previous. Still, they managed to pick up a few trifles here and there. Jacob Berdan had to surrender a gun and a sword, valued at £3, together with other portable property. Peter Post, below Dundee dam, was robbed of a horse and a silver snuff-box, to his damage, £48, 12s., 4d.

As they marched down the Wesel road they came to the house of John Enoch Vreeland. He had been visited by their fellow soldiers, who had wrought sad havoc in his fields, barns and house. This band completed the work, his total losses being thus enumerated:

10 Bushels of Indian Corn at 4s. pr Bus'l, £2; 10 lb of Cheese at 6s. pr lb., 58s.; 1 Barcelona handkerchief, 10s.; 5 Steers 6 years old, £7 each, £35; 1 Silver teaspoon, 6s.; Check'd linen Handk'f, 4s.; 1000 feet White-wood boards, £3, 10s.; 1 Black Horse 14 hands high 3 years old, £15; 1 Black Horse 14 hands high 9 years old, £15; 1 Black Horse 14½ hands high, 8 years old, £15; 1 Red Mare 14 hands 6 years old with a Sucking Colt, £20; 1 Mare 14 hands 3 years, £10; 1 Mare 13 hands 8 years, £8; 1 Gelding 13 hands 8 years, £8; Saddle & bridle, £3; 1 Surtout Coat almost new, £2, 10s.; Gun 3½ feet barrel, £1; 1 New Pair of buckskin breeches with silver buttons, £3; 1 Swanskin Waistcoat, £1; Looking Glass, £3; 12 Pair of Woolen Stockings, £4, 12s.; 4 Check'd New handkerchiefs at 4s.; 4 Check'd Aprons at 4s.; 8 sbirts at 10s., £4, 16; 1 Needle Work'd Pocketbook, 8s.; Cash, 20s.; 6 Silver teaspoons, 36s.; Silk Apron, 20s.; 8 Pillow Cases at 6s., £2, 8s.; 1 Dutch testament & the Psalms, 8s.; 1 Latin Bible, £1; 1 Coverlet, £2; Infants Apparel, £3; Negro Girl aged 14 Years, £60; Negro Man aged 25 Years, £85." Total, £314, 9s.

The female camp-followers no doubt rejoiced in the accumulation of the stores of wearing apparel and finery thus gathered up by their male relatives and friends in the army. Tradition asserts, indeed, that they often stood at the doorways of private dwellings, and urged the men on in their plundering forays.

Uriah Garra-brant, doubtless of Stone House Plains, was robbed of a new wagon, worth £16, and a calf nine months old, worth 40s. He was probably overtaken at Acquackanonk Landing, or in the vicinity of Christopher Vanoorstrand's.

These ravages are but specimens of what the Americans suffered all along the line of march of the British and their Hessian allies. Lieut. Col. Stephen Kemble, of the British army, but himself a native Jerseyman, prophesied this evil conduct by the invaders in his Journal, on November 24: "His Lordship [Cornwallis] will not be able to restrain the troops from Plundering the Country; their Excess in that respect carried to a most unjustifiable length."² Washington seldom criticised or censured, but even he was constrained to comment: "If what they [the New Jersey militia] have suffered does not rouse their resentment, they must not possess the common feelings of humanity. To oppression, ravage, and a deprivation of property, they have had the more mortifying circumstance of insult added; after being stripped of all they had, without the least compensation, protections have been granted them for the free enjoyment of their effects." And again: "The militia are resorting to arms in most parts of this State, and are exceedingly exasperated at the treatment they have met with, from

¹ A History of the Revolutionary War . . . in Verse, by Israel Skinner, M. D., Binghamton, N. Y., 1829, 114. The quotation given is a fair specimen of this amusing curiosity of American literature.

² Am. Archives, 5th Series, III., 925; v. Eelking, 97; Stedman, 219.

³ v. Eelking, 99.

⁴ Ib., 99.

⁵ Ib., 99. The number of houses is a gross exaggeration; 60 would be nearer the fact.

⁶ v. Eelking, I., 100.

¹ The only one yet listed in the possession of any resident in this vicinity.

² N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1883, 102.

both Hessian and British troops."¹ Gen. Greene reports: "The enemy spread desolation wherever they go. The British and Hessian troops plunder without distinction; Whig and Tory all fare alike."² Says another contemporary writer: "The progress of the British and Hessian troops through New Jersey has been attended with such scenes of desolation and outrage as would disgrace the most barbarous nations. . . . Scarce a soldier in the army but what has a horse loaded with plunder. Hundreds of families are reduced from comfort and affluence to poverty and ruin, left at this inclement season to wander through the woods without house or clothing."³ Stedman, the British historian of the War, naturally attempts to put the blame on the mercenary German troops. He says: "The Hessian troops, understanding nothing of the language of the country, were unable to obtain proper intelligence, and, instead of conciliating the affections, made themselves particularly disagreeable to the natives, pillaging them, and taking from them the necessities of life, without making them an adequate compensation."⁴ Von Eelking admits that the Hessians were held in especial aversion, and were denounced as veritable bloodhounds and despoilers ("*wahre Wütriche und Zerstörungssüchtige*"), but he claims that another opinion of them was entertained when it was found that they were acting under the written orders of Gen. Howe to plunder and destroy.⁵ Still, this did not lessen the sorrows of those who saw their property vanish before their eyes. Fortunately for the people of Acquackanonk, they do not appear to have suffered those nameless, grosser outrages which were perpetrated on scores of innocent families, regardless of age, sex or condition, at and south of Newark. The story of these atrocious barbarities spread like wildfire throughout the country, and more than aught else aroused the fierce indignation of the people, inspiring them with new

determination to drive the invaders from their shores.¹ It made them the more resolved, also, to force the Tories to seek shelter with the British, with whom they sympathized, and scores of Loyalists were driven from their homes and compelled to find a refuge in New York city. Residents of the latter city were shown scant courtesy beyond its limits. "The country people will have the Yorkers to be in town," writes the Moravian pastor² in New York, and hence some of them on a visit to Second River had to return. Capt. Abraham Godwin, of Totowa Bridge, reported his suspicions about "Bro. Wilson," a Moravian, at Second River, and he had to clear himself of the charge of disaffection.³ This order for the expulsion of British sympathizers and their families was executed with ruthless severity, husbands and wives, parents and children, often being separated.

Those were, indeed, "the times that tried men's souls!"

GEN. LEE'S MARCH THROUGH RINGWOOD AND POMPTON.

While Washington was in the most desperate straits, for want of reinforcements, Gen. Charles Lee, whom he had repeatedly begged, entreated and positively ordered to hasten to his relief, after three weeks of inexcusable delay began his leisurely march toward the Delaware on December 5, on which day he left Haverstraw with "an army of five thousand good troops in spirits."⁴ He reached Ringwood Iron Works on December 6,⁵ and Pompton on the 7th, pausing at the latter place to write a long letter in which he indites the aphorism, "Theory joined to practice, or a heaven-born genius, can alone constitute a General."⁶ He meant Charles Lee; but by a curious irony of fate, as he would have said, or, rather, by the hand of an overruling Providence, within three weeks he was a prisoner of the British, through his own stupidity, or by his treasonable connivance, and Washington, whom he sought to undermine, was the admiration of the world, and proved that he exactly met either of Lee's criteria as to what constituted a General. On December 8 Gen. Lee reached Morristown,⁷ marching from Pompton through Lower Preakness, with three thousand ill-shod men.⁸ This was the first time that an army had been seen west of Totowa. It was destined to be a familiar spectacle in that region during the next four years. The progress of Gen. Lee's army is described in this homely language and quaint orthography by one of his soldiers:

5 [December, 1776] Tbis Day we march'd to Clove and staid at Night

6 This Morning we set off Very Arely and March'd about 5 miles to Ring Wood and Draw'd 3 Days provisions & Cookt It Then we march'd to Pomton and Staid at Night.

7 This Morning a party Commanded by Coln. Chester Ware Draw'd out to march To Hack mesack¹ and we march'd to the Perammus and Staid In the Stone Church at Night

¹ Works of John Adams, III., 56; IX., 425, 499; N. J. Archives, 2d Series, I., passim; Journals of Congress, 1776, 1777, passim; Journals of the N. J. Provincial Congress, etc., passim; Correspondence of the N. J. Executive, 1776-1786, pp. 26-27; The Crisis, No. II.

² The Rev. Gustavus Shewkirk.

³ Memoirs L. I. Hist. Soc., III., Docs., p. 111.

⁴ Lee Papers, II., 330.

⁵ Ib., 331.

⁶ Ib., 332.

⁷ Ib., 336.

⁸ Ib., 337, 338, 345.

¹ Sparks, IV., 255, 268. The practice of plundering was common in all armies in those days, but was none the less reprehensible. Washington denounced the practice in his own army in far severer terms than he applies to the enemy. Writing to the President of Congress, Sept. 24, 1776, he says: "Of late a practice prevails of the most alarming nature, and which will, if it cannot be checked, prove fatal to the country and army, I mean the infamous practice of plundering. For, under the idea of Tory property, or property that may fall into the hands of the enemy, no man is secure in his effects, and scarcely in his person. . . . I have ordered instant corporal punishment upon every man, who passes our lines, or is seen with plunder, that the offenders may be punished for disobedience of orders; and I enclose to you the proceedings of a court-martial held upon an officer, who, with a party of men, had robbed a house a little beyond our lines of a number of valuable goods, among which (to show that nothing escaped) were four large pier looking-glasses, women's clothes, and other articles, which, one would think, could be of no earthly use to him."—*Sparks*, IV., 118. Under date of Jan. 21, 1777, in his general orders, he says: "The General prohibits, in both the militia and Continental troops, in the most positive terms, the infamous practice of plundering the inhabitants, under the specious pretence of their being Tories. . . . It is our business to give protection and support to the poor, distressed inhabitants, not to multiply and increase their calamities."—*Ib.*, 289; VI., 361.

² Am. Archives, as cited, 1072, 1342, 1376.

³ *Ib.*, 1188-9.

⁴ Hist. of the War, 225.

⁵ Die deutschen Hülfsstruppen, u. s. w., I. Theil, 183.

8 This Morning at Day Brake We march'd Down to Hackmesack¹ And got all the Horses there Then we Come back to the Perammus and Stop't at Night

9 This morning we Come to Pomton and Draw'd provisions And Cook it Then we march'd To Macquanac² Staid at Night there

1776 Dec 10 This Morning we Draw'd Two Day Provisions and Cook'd It all. Then we march'd To Morristown Stopt There at Night.³

Writing from Morristown on December 11, to Gen. Heath, whom he expected to follow him, Gen. Lee says, with a somewhat hazy notion of local topography: "I would recommend to you, if you are at Ramapouch or Pompton, to take your route either by the Great or Little Falls; if by the Great Falls, you may come by Hachquacknock. If by the Little Falls, you may inquire for Newark Mountains, and come a route at a small distance from the river."⁴ Three of Heath's regiments, from Ticonderoga, reached Morristown about two weeks later,⁵ marching via Paramus, Totowa and Little Falls.

ACQUACKANONK IN DECEMBER, 1776.

On December 12 that zealous patriot, the Rev. James Caldwell, then a fugitive from Elizabethtown, wrote to Gen. Lee that there were no British troops at Hackensack, nor thence to Elizabethtown.⁶ Gen. Heath, who, after a brilliant movement on Hackensack on December 13, had marched to Paramus, reported on December 18 that he heard of movements of the enemy at Second River, Newark, Hackensack, etc., and three days later that "a body of the enemy are said to be at Aquackanuck, said to be from two hundred and fifty to four hundred, with two pieces of cannon."⁷

SOME MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN 1777.

The British reverses at Trenton and at Princeton caused a withdrawal of their forces from Newark and Hackensack, so that the Moravian preacher in New York regretfully remarked (January, 1777) that "the rebels were again in those places."⁸ Gen. Washington ordered Gen. Lincoln to cross the Hudson and join him at Morristown, which he did in February,⁹ probably marching via Ringwood and Pompton. On Feb. 19, 1777, Washington wrote from Morristown that he had been informed "that many of the Inhabitants near the Passaic Falls, are busily employed in removing their stock Provision & Forage within the Enemy's reach with a design of supplying them."¹⁰ Let us hope that he was misinformed respecting this alleged unpatriotic conduct.

Gen. Nathaniel Heard had a body of the Jersey militia at Pompton in May, where he threw up defensive works,¹¹ be-

tween Pompton and Slater's mills, one of the forts in the latter region being known thirty years later as "Federal Hill," doubtless in commemoration of its military use in the Revolution. These works were precautionary, to defend the approaches from the North River, either by Smith's Clove and the Ramapo valley, by Paramus or by Ringwood. Pompton not only commanded these several roads towards Morristown, but was important on account of the iron furnaces and forges, and the shops where cannon balls were made for the American army, in a long, low building almost directly opposite the present Norton House. These munitions of war were carted by a circuitous route through the Ramapo valley or Paramus, and hence locally known to this day as "the Cannon Ball road."¹ Gen. Heard kept a sharp lookout for Tories and British soldiers on every hand,² but in view of the arrival, June 2, of additional mercenaries from Hesse-Cassel, etc.,³ and threatened advances of the enemy, Washington directed him, May 24, to "move down part of his militia towards Aquackanoc."⁴ We have no account of this march, but on June 25 Gen. Washington requested Gen. Philemon Dickinson, in command of the New Jersey militia, to "send up Gen. Heard with about 500 men to Pompton, to take his old station."⁵ Under the orders of the ever-vigilant commander-in-chief, detachments of his armies frequently marched to and fro through Pompton, as the exigencies of the situation demanded.⁶ Capt. William Beatty tells us how he rejoined his regiment

to Pompton, where I waited for the men till Saturday night, when they came in. I then took charge of them; this being the 17th of May. We continued at Pompton, at Mr. Bartoff's [Berthoff's], having had our Company and Captain McCullough's joined into a party, until May 27th, when we were ordered down to Paramus."—*Diary Joseph Clark, N. J. Hist. Proc.*, VII., 95.

1 A very difficult old wood-road leads on top of the mountain directly north of the Pompton Lakes railroad station northerly to Ringwood, and local tradition says that this was used during the Revolution by the Ryersons, great iron-masters, for the secret transportation of cannon balls to the British. In answer to this it may be noted that while this section of five or six miles of road might serve for secret transportation, there would remain twenty miles or more of open country through which to cart the cannon balls. Secondly, the Ryersons did not own the iron mines during the Revolution. Thirdly, the story had its origin during the War of 1812. In 1821 Jacob M. Ryerson, who then owned the mining property, traced the report to two well known citizens, and compelled them to acknowledge, in a Newark newspaper of the day, over their own signatures, that they did not believe there was any basis for the rumor.

2 On June 17, 1777, he arrested several persons, charged with unlawfully taking near 400 lbs. of tea, stored at Paramus.—*Cor. N. J. Executive*, 69. For his arrests of Tories, see Minutes Provincial Council of Safety, May 15, June 5, 1777.

3 v. Eelking, Theil I., 177.

4 Sparks, IV., 432.

5 Cor. N. J. Executive, 74. He was still at Pompton on June 10, and probably until June 26, or even later.—*Proc. N. J. Hist. Soc.*, VII., 95-6.

6 Sparks, IV., 483. "July 11. The whole army marched from Morristown to Pompton Plains, about seventeen miles. . . . July 12. A rainy day. . . . 13th, the same. . . . 14th, marched to Van Aulen's, a mile east of Pond Church; 15th, to Sovereign [Suffern's] tavern near the entrance to Smith's Clove. . . . 23d. Returned from the Clove to Ramapo. 25th. Marched to Pompton; 26th, to Morristown."—*Journal of Col. Timothy Pickering*. See also Drake's Life of Gen. Henry Knox, 43.

¹ Hackensack.

² Pacquanac.

³ Diary of David How, Morrisania, 1865, 38-39.

⁴ Lee Papers, II., 344. ⁵ Sparks, IV., 239. ⁶ Lee Papers, II., 346.

⁷ Am. Archives, 5th Series, III., 1278, 1344.

⁸ L. I. Hist. Soc. Memoirs, III., Docs. p. 124.

⁹ Sparks, IV., 263, 280, 306, 322.

¹⁰ N. Y. Hist. MSS., Revolutionary, I., 639.

¹¹ Sparks, IV., 414, 423. "I stayed at my mother's [at Elizabethtown] waiting for the Company till Friday; then set off on foot and travelled

"at Lincoln's Gap, the 29th June. In two or 3 days after Our Division March'd towards Pompton Smith's Cove [Clove] & newbern [Newburgh]."¹ Washington took the same route a few days later, being at Pompton Plains on July 12, at the Clove on the 15th, and Ramapo the 25th, whence he hastened back to the Delaware a day or two after.² The Maryland troops, with others, being ordered to return to New Jersey at the same time, arrived at Paramus on July 29. Capt. Beatty's narrative from this point has a special local interest:

Wednesday 30th We began our march very early this morning & made a halt about 10, o'clock at the Pasayac river about a Mile below the falls. Curiosity led me to see them they are a curious Worth Seeing the Water Some Small distance before it falls passes between two rocks about six feet from each Other then falls about 30 feet & passes between the same rocks for about 30 yards Which Widen gradually till they are near 30 feet apart at the end of these rocks the Water makes a very large pond, What makes the place of halting this day more remarkable happening in a House near Where the troops Halted, the owners of which had a child they said was 23 years of age; the Head of this Child Was Larger than a Half Bushell; the body about the Size of a Child 7 or 8 years Old its Hands & Feet Were useless to it the Skin as White as Milk notwithstanding it had Never been able to Walk Or set its Parents have taut it to read & it Would answer almost any Scriptural Quotations that Were askt it, The neighbours told me that the Father & Mother Were fonder of this child than any they had, altho they had Several beside that were not Deform'd.³ About 2, o'clock We proceeded On Our march about 3 Miles below acquackanack Bridge on the 2d river.⁴ The Whole of this days March Was about 19 miles, Thursday 31st This morning about the time the troops began to March One of the Inhabitants Were taken up for assisting some of our Deserters over the Second River about a mile after passing through New-Ark the troops Halted a Court Martial being immediately Ordered for the tryal of the Tory taken in the Morning, The Court passed Sentence of Death on him which Genl Debole Ordered to be put in Execution by Hanging the poor fellow On the limb a Sycamore Bush close on the side of the road.⁵

The tragic incident just described is thus reported in James Rivington's Royalist paper, the *New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, of August 11, 1777:

New-York, August 11. A poor Farmer, named Andrew Innis, was the Week before last, hanged by order of one of the rebel Generals, near his own Home at Second River, on Suspicion of being privy to the Desertion of some of the Soldiers, as they passed that Way, on their Rout to the Southard.

There is a local tradition to the effect that Innis (or Ennis) was charged with having guided the British army through the ford at Lyndhurst.⁶ There is no reason to believe that any army ever forded the Passaic at that point. Another version is that he was hanged by the British. The account given above, by Beatty and the *New York Gazette*, is undoubtedly the correct one. Local tradition, however, differs from Beatty's narrative and agrees with the New

York paper in saying that Ennis was hanged on a hill near his own house. This was probably near the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad bridge, two or three miles north of Second River.

In July and August, 1777, Capt. William Chambers, of the Third Battalion, Sussex militia, was stationed at Pompton.¹

The most important military operation in this vicinity, in 1777, was the sudden and well-planned invasion of New Jersey from New York, under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, on the night of September 11, his object being partly to create a diversion in favor of the British army at Philadelphia, partly to surprise and carry off any stray body of American troops, but mainly to strip the country of cattle. The invaders were divided into four columns. The first, under Brig. Gen. John Campbell, made up of the 7th, 26th and 52d Regiments, the Ansbach and Waldeck (German) Grenadiers, and 300 of the Provincials (New Jersey Loyalists), landed at Elizabethtown Point at 4 o'clock in the morning of September 12. The second column was commanded by Sir Henry Clinton in person, and consisted of two pieces of cannon, 250 recruits of the 71st regiment, Bayard's corps, some convalescents, and a battalion of the New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists), 250 strong, the whole detachment being led by Capt. Robert Drummond, the erstwhile patriot merchant of Acquackanonk. This column sailed up the Hackensack river on the morning of September 12, to Schuyler's Ferry, and thence marched across the Neck to Schuyler's, at the Passaic, opposite Second River, where they found Captain Sutherland, with 250 men, who had been there some time. The cannon were put in position on the Schuyler heights, back from the river, so as to command the road on the Second River side of the stream. The third column, led by Major General Vaughan, and comprising Capt. Emmerich's chasseurs, five companies of grenadiers and light infantry, the 57th, 63d and Prince Charles's regiments, and five pieces of very light artillery, effected a landing at Fort Lee, and marched to New Bridge, where a battalion with two pieces of cannon remained, to cover that important pass; the rest of the corps proceeded to Hackensack, leaving a post there, while the main body marched down to Slooterdam, to receive and co-operate with the two columns which had landed at Elizabethtown Point and at Schuyler's Ferry, and which were to advance from those points to Acquackanonk. The fourth column, under Lieut. Col. Campbell, crossed at Tappan, there being 200 Provincials and 40 marines in this party; he was to remain at Tappan, but being pressed fell down to New Bridge.

Gen. Campbell met with much success at Elizabethtown Point and vicinity, and marched northward to Newark and thence to Second River, which he reached in the night of Friday, Sept. 12, with large droves of cattle, gathered on the way. By direction of Sir Henry Clinton he halted there until morning. On Saturday, Sept. 13, the Americans had rallied in considerable force, and had three pieces of

¹ Hist. Mag., Feb. 1867, 80.

² Sparks, IV., 488-9, 492, 505; V., 6, 7, 20. "The whole of Washington's Army that marched from the Clove by Second River last Week for Philadelphia, amounted to about 4500 Men, with four Pieces of Cannon; the Remainder took the upper road thro' Morris Town."—*N. Y. Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, Aug. 4, 1777.

³ This child-man has been already described, on p. 100.

⁴ The Passaic was frequently called the "Second river."

⁵ Hist. Mag., Feb. 1867, 80-81.

⁶ Communication by the late John Jacob Morris, in the *Paterson Daily Press*, Feb. 2, 1885.

¹ Minutes Council of Safety, 1777, p. 111.

artillery in position on the heights west of the river. There was a brisk skirmish during the day, between Col. Van Buskirk's battalion of New Jersey Volunteers, and the patriot militia, comprising part of Col. Philip Van Cortlandt's regiment and other companies, under command of Gen. William Wins, of Morris county. The country was becoming so thoroughly aroused that Clinton deemed it prudent to move on, and at daybreak of Sunday, Sept. 14, the invaders started northward, proceeding through the Third River neighborhood and Acquackanonk to Sloaterdam, where Gen. Vaughan was in waiting. Needless to say, the whole country was scoured for cattle and plunder of every kind. Having assembled his little army and the cattle, Clinton directed Gen. Vaughan to march to New Bridge, and Gen. Campbell towards Hackensack, and thence to New Bridge, where both columns assembled on Monday, Sept. 15th, and thence retired (Sept. 16) to New York, having lost eight men killed, eighteen wounded, ten missing, and five taken prisoners. They carried off 400 cattle, 400 sheep, and a few horses.¹

Peter Garritse, on the Wesel road, lost by this raid "2 Yoke of Oxen, £50; 1 Negro Man, 25 Years old, £80; 1 Large Gun, £3."

Henry Garritse, on the Wesel road, was despoiled of "1 Bay Horse 15 hands high 4 Years old, £35; 2 Waggon Horses, 8 Years old, £40; 1 Mare 5 Years old & Colt, £25; 1 Do 15 hands high 10 years old, £15; 2 Horses, £25; 1 Saddle & Saddle bags, bridle & Whip, £5; 1 Gun & bayonet, £3; 1 Barrel of beer, 30s.; $\frac{1}{2}$ Gross bottles, £1, 15s.; 2 Fat Cows at £7."²

James Linkfoot, of the Third River neighborhood, lost on this occasion "1 Horse Saddle & bridle, £12; 1 Broad Cloth Coat, £3; Waistcoat & breeches Velvet, £4; 1 Musket, 20s.; Quadrant & Scale, £2; Feather Bed, bolster & Pillows, £6; 1 Gold diamond Ring, £2;³ 1 Silk Handkerchief, 8s.; 1 Castor hat, £1, 12s." Total, £32.

From Michael Vreeland they took "1 Yoke of Oxen, £18; 2 Fat Cows, £12; 1 Horse 14 hands 3 Inches 3 Years old, £25."

John Vreeland, also on the Wesel road, was robbed of "3 Horses at £10 each; 4 Fat Cows at £6; 150 Chestnut rails at 40s. pr hun'd; 30 Posts at 8d., £1."

Dr. Nicholas Roche, who seems to have lived on the Wesel road, near Paul Powleson (now the Richard Kip

farm), had his premises thoroughly pillaged in this September raid. The list of his losses indicates the style in which he was wont to dress, and the character of his professional equipment in the way of instruments:

	£	S	D
1 Teakettle 24s.	-	-	1 4 0
1 Scarlet short Cloak 30s. & 8 Fine linen sheets	-	9	10 0
8 Coarse linen sheets	-	6	0 0
12 Pair of Pillow Cases	-	3	12 0
3 Bags 9s. 3 Silk Handkerchiefs 18s.	-	1	7 0
1 Gun £3 8 Shifts & Shirts £4	-	7	0 0
5 Pair of Stockings	-	2	0 0
Case of Amputating & trepanning instruments of the best quality	-	24	0 0
2 Cases of incision instruments	-	6	8 0
Suit of Superfine Broad Cloth Clothes	-	7	10 0
Superfine White Broad Cloth Waistcoat with Silver lace	-	3	0 0
Medicines of all sorts	-	30	0 0
1 Large trunk	-	1	4 0
1 Medicine Chest	-	1	12 0
7 Ruffled Shirts of fine linen	-	7	0 0
4 Cambric Stocks 17s. 6d.	-	0	17 6
6 Pair of Worsted & linen Stockings	-	2	8 0
1 Superfine Broad Cloth Coat	-	3	10 0
1 Silver Mounted Sword	-	5	0 0
24 Geese at 2s. 6d.	-	3	0 0
	£119	10	2

Attested to by Ann Roche & Paul Powleson.

John Wanshair had property taken and destroyed as follows:

1 Horse 4 Years old quarter English, £25; 1 Mare 4 Years old, £25; 1 Do 5 Years old With foal, £17; 1 Stallion 4 Years old, £18; 1 Mare 3 Years old very likely, £20; 4 Working horses between 14 & 15 hands high & between 5 & 6 Years old, £48; 12 Sheep at 15s., £9; 2 Calves at 12s., £1, 4s.; 1 Long Scarlet Cloak, £5; 2 Short Scarlet Cloaks at 30s. pr Clk; 1 New Cloth Surtout £3 & Black Velvet Waist Coat, £4, 10s.; 1 Pair of Velvet breeches, 30s.; 17 Shirts of fine linen at 16s. pr Shirt, £13, 12s.; 2 Chintz Gowns, £4, 2s.; 2 Black Aprons, £2; 4 Lawn Aprons, £5; 4 Lawn Handkerchiefs, £3, 4s.; 6 Cambric Caps, 48s.; 6 New Sheets & 6 Pillow Cases, £5, 9s.; 2 Cotton Petticoats, £3; One Woollen Do, 20s.; 1 Pin Cushion with Silver chain & band, £1, 4s.; 10 Pair of Stockings, £3, 10s.; 1 Pair Silver buckles, 25s.; Coverlet, 30s.; 5 Milk Cows, £30; 1 Yoke of Oxen 6 Years old, £20; 18 Young Cattle the Youngest 2 Years old, £54; 15 Sheep at 15s. pr sheep, £11, 5s.

The plunder obtained from Marinus Gerritse on this raid consisted of "1 Yoke of Oxen, £25; 1 Horse, £15; 1 New Coat & Scarlet Vest, £4, 10s.; 6 Shirts at 10s.; 3 Pair Stockings, 15s." Total, £48, 5s.

John Cadmus, of Sloaterdam, lost 33 sheep and five horses, worth £140, 5s. From Thomas Van Ryphen they took, on September 12, 6 horses, 10 sheep, a wagon, 4 calves, 250 panel of fence, silver teaspoons, knee-buckles, two gold earrings, a dozen silver buttons, a silver snuff-box, a side of upper-leather, a pair of shoes, 42 ells of linen, 6 shirts, 5 white handkerchiefs, 4 quilted petticoats, a dozen pewter plates, half-a-dozen pewter dishes, a silk handkerchief, a pair of buckskin breeches, a tea kettle, a negro man worth £85, another worth £77, and a negro wench worth £70. His house was badly damaged and windows broken, so that his total loss was estimated at £298.

Adrian Post, the miller, of Sloaterdam, was again visited, September 12-15, and plundered of these articles: "103 Quarters of wheat flower, £1, 12s.; 300 & a Half of Rye meal, £2, 2s.; A sorrel horse Saddle and Bridle, £28; an

¹ Sir Henry Clinton's Report, in N. Y. Gazette and Weekly Mercury, Feb. 9, 1778, and in Almon's Remembrancer, 1777, V., 420; Kemble's Journal, I., 132; Gordon's Hist. N. J., 252; Sedgwick's Livingston, 244; Essex County Records, 1780; Tuttle Revolutionary MSS., N. J. Hist. Soc. William Matthews, of Newark, a member of Col. Van Cortlandt's regiment, was dangerously wounded by the enemy in the fight of Sept. 13; they afterwards fractured his skull and left him for dead. Clinton fails to enumerate, in his report, the wearing apparel, household goods, etc., carried off by his soldiers. Col. Aaron Burr won no little éclat on this occasion by the address, energy and vigilance with which he checked the enemy's advance west of Hackensack. See Davis's Memoirs of Burr, I., 112-116; Parton's Life of Aaron Burr, 100.

² His inventory gives the date as November, 1777; but it was doubtless in this September raid.

³ £2, about equal to \$5, was a modest valuation for a "gold diamond ring."

Extraordinary good gun, £3, 10s.; A Wagon But Little the worse for ware, £16; one good axe, 7s. 6d.; one Neagro man About 34 years old, £85."

On September 15, Henry Van Houten, also of Slooterdam, was robbed of "one horse 7 years old 13½ hands high, £12." Cornelius I. Van Houten subsequently swore that he had "seen the horse of Henry Van Houten in the Position of the Enemy." He himself had a horse worth £12 taken on September 13.

The theatre of military operations was now transferred to the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and both armies were hastened thither, the American troops from the North River marching via Pompton, Morristown, etc. Col. Aaron Burr took the same route with his regiment from Paramus. Gen. I. Varnum wrote him, Oct. 1, 1777, that he feared the enemy intended marching via the Clove to Fort Montgomery, and he accordingly directed him to "keep a good lookout towards Newark, Elizabethtown, &c., or those places from whence they can march into Pompton. Should you be in danger of being interrupted there, throw your party across the river in Pompton, and defend the bridge, if practicable."¹

1778.

The enemy's incursions in September, 1777, having shown the need of some system of alarming the country, the New Jersey Council of Safety requested the Rev. James Caldwell to set up one or two beacons "to the Northward of New Ark, and that he be requested to appoint proper persons to take the care of & attend them & that the person so provided, Shall be exempted, when known, from Military duty—"² There is a somewhat vague local tradition to the effect that one of these beacons was on that summit or peak of the First or Wesel mountain on the north side of the Great Notch.

When Washington broke camp on June 18, 1778, after the long and dreary sojourn at Valley Forge, it was his original intention to send the 1st, 3d and 5th Divisions, under Gen. Charles Lee, the Marquis Lafayette and Lord Stirling, respectively, via Morristown, Pompton Bridge, Sufferns, etc., to Newburgh;³ but the enemy's evacuation of Philadelphia, and retreat across Jersey, prompted him to pursue and engage the British, with the Battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, as the result. On Sunday, July 5, his army left Brunswick, to carry out his first plan of marching to the North River,⁴ proceeding by easy stages: "1st, to Scotch Plains; 2d, Springfield; 3d, Wardiston [Watsessing]; 4th, Acquackanonk; 5th, Paramus; 6th, Cakaryatt [Kakeat]; 7th, King's Ferry, where the army

crossed."¹ The weather was excessively hot all the way from Monmouth Court House, July 1, until July 11, which made short marches advisable. Washington was at Newark on July 8,² and had his headquarters at Acquackanonk on July 9.³ He probably marched the next day to Paramus, where he halted until the 15th, with two of his divisions, the court martial for the trial of Gen. Charles Lee (for his extraordinary behavior at Monmouth) meanwhile sitting in the Paramus church.⁴

On September 22 a large body of the enemy came across the North River from New York, on an extensive foraging expedition, and marched to New Bridge, where they fortified, while sending out parties in all directions for forage and fresh provisions.⁵ Another party came down to Polifly, where they also threw up entrenchments.⁶ A number of vessels were sent up the Hackensack and Passaic rivers at the same time, to facilitate the carrying away of the plunder. Gen. William Winds's brigade took post at Paramus, convenient to the enemy's redoubt at New Bridge, but presently fell down to Acquackanonk,⁷ whence they marched to Hackensack on the morning of Sept. 27 with upwards of one thousand men, in high spirits.⁸ The fort at Polifly was captured after a brief skirmish. Upon reaching Hackensack he found the enemy had retired to New Bridge, whither he followed, and offered them battle, which they declined. Having cleared the country of the invaders, Gen. Winds returned with his men in fine feather to Acquackanonk. He chased another party of the enemy down the road toward Second River, having a sharp encounter with them on the way.⁹

In order the more readily to check other forays of this kind, Lord Stirling established his headquarters at Acquackanonk for some weeks, his troops being located at convenient intervals between Wesel and Second River. Some of his men were stationed on the farms of Henry Garritse, Peter Peterse, and others, along the west side of the Wesel road, near Clifton, between that road and the present Erie railroad. The stone floors of their huts, and their rude bake-ovens, were plainly discernible thirty or forty years ago. The following order was issued at this time:

¹ Diary of Joseph Clark, Proc. N. J. Hist. Soc., VII., 107.

² Letter of Tench Tilghman, in Davis's Burr, I., 130. The original is in the writer's collection.

³ Journals of Captain John Montresor (British), N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1881, 502-4.

⁴ Sparks's Washington, V., 435, 441; Kemble's Journal, I., 155; Lee's Court Martial (ed. 1864), 94.

⁵ Kemble's Journal, I., 162-3.

⁶ It was probably at this time (although he gives the date as November) that John Post, of Slooterdam, lost "one hundred & forty pounds of Continental money New York currency, £4, os., 11½d.; one Blader with twelve lb. of Snuff, £2, 8s.; one Black Silk handkerchief New, 7s.; one great Coat Cutten half worn, 18s.; one pistol and Sword, £1, 10s.; one piller Case, 3s., 9d."

⁷ Diary of Joseph Clark, N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc., VII., 108.

⁸ N. J. Gazette, Sept. 30, 1778.

⁹ *Ib.*; N. J. Hist. Soc. MSS.; Penn. Evening Post, Oct. 9, 1778; N. Y. Gazette and Weekly Mercury, Oct. 19, 1778.

¹ Davis's Burr, I., 118.

² Minutes Council of Safety, 185. The character of these beacons is thus described: "Near Morris Town, a Beacon 40 Feet high has been erected in form of a Block House (with a 6 Pounder on the Top) filled with Dry Wood and other Combustible Stuff, for the Purpose of catching fire soon, in order to the more quick discharge of the Cannon, on the Report of which, and the Light from the Building, the Country is to take the Alarm."—*N. Y. Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, Feb. 2, 1778.

³ Lee Papers, II., 408-9; Sparks's Washington, V., 409, 431.

⁴ Sparks, 434-5; Lee Papers, II., 471.

HEAD-QUARTERS

AQUACKANONK in

NEW-JERSEY, October 11th, 1778.

WHEREAS it has been found that illicit and illegal uses have been made of Flags coming into various parts of this State. It is ordered that no Flag from the enemy shall be received at any post or place within this State, except at Elizabethtown-Point, without a special permission for that purpose from the Governor or Commanding Officer of the troops of the United States in New Jersey; and all Officers within this State are to use their best endeavours to prevent their coming in, or hearing received at any other place. The Officer commanding at the said Point, is to see that the laws and usages of Flags are strictly observed in every instance.

By order of Major-General Lord Stirling, commanding the army in New-Jersey.

W. BARBER, A. D. Camp.¹

Another raid of the British in October having been repulsed, Lord Stirling wrote from "Aquackanoc," Oct. 13, ordering Col. Elias Dayton to move with two regiments from Second River to Elizabethtown;² and he removed his own headquarters two days later to the latter town.³ Gen. Woodford's brigade marched from Paramus, Oct. 16, to Newark, doubtless via Acquackanonk. On Oct. 29 they left Newark again and "set out for Pompton, where they took quarters and detached parties to repair the road between Morristown and King's Ferry" on the Hudson.⁴ About the end of November the American army left the Hudson river on the way to winter quarters at Middlebrook, New Jersey. Washington set out for that place on Nov. 28, and on Dec. 3 reached Elizabethtown.⁵ He doubtless passed through Acquackanonk on Dec. 2 or Dec. 3. In his narrative of this march, Surgeon James Thacher gives this pleasing picture of the people and the country:

December 1st and 2d, passed through Paramus and Aquackanonk, twenty six miles. These towns are inhabited chiefly by Dutch people; their churches and dwelling houses are built mostly of rough stone, one story high. There is a peculiar neatness in the appearance of their dwellings, having an airy piazza supported by pillars in front, and their kitchens connected at the ends in the form of wings. The land is remarkably level, and the soil fertile, and being generally advantageously cultivated, the people appear to enjoy ease and happy competency. The furniture in their houses is of the most ordinary kind, and such as might be supposed to accord with the fashion of the days of Queen Ann. They despise the superfluities of life, and are ambitious to appear always neat and cleanly, and never to complain of an empty purse.⁶

On December 5 Washington made a hasty trip from Elizabethtown to Paramus, whence he returned in a few days to Middlebrook, where the army went into Winter quarters.

¹ N. J. Gazette, Oct. 14, 1778.

² N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc., IX., 190.

³ Duer's Life of Lord Stirling, 204.

⁴ Joseph Clark's Diary, as cited, 109.

⁵ *Ib.*; Sparks, VI., 124-8; Official Letters . . . by George Washington, London, 1795, II., 376. "Elizabethtown, December 5, 1778. . . His Excellency went from this place at four o'clock this morning . . . He proposed to make his first stage at Acquackanonk, and to proceed as his future intelligence might require. . . One brigade of the Virginia troops is at Pompton, and the other two were expected to reach Springfield yesterday. The Pennsylvania troops, it is supposed, would be at Acquackanonk or in the neighborhood of Paramus."—*Official Letters*, etc., as cited, II., 377-8.

⁶ A Military Journal during the American Revolutionary War, from 1775 to 1783, etc., by James Thacher, M. D., Boston, 1823, 187.

He undoubtedly passed through Acquackanonk on his way to Paramus, on December 5, and probably on December 8, also, on the return to Middlebrook,¹ although the latter journey may have been taken via Pompton, Pacquanac and Morristown. The Pennsylvania Line, under Gen. Anthony Wayne, left Paramus on Dec. 9, and doubtless camped that night at "Aquackanack Bridge," where they remained Dec. 10 and 11. Perhaps it was from a desire to make a specially good impression on the fair maidens of Totowa and Acquackanonk that before leaving Paramus this division was ordered out on parade "in the most Soldierly manner Possible, their arms and a Coutrements in the Best order. The Quartermaster will draw flour for the men to Clean their Jacoots & Breches and to Powder their hair."²

The American army having gone into winter quarters at Middlebrook, and the British forces being principally occupied in other parts of the land, this region had rest from war's alarms for nearly half a year.

1779.

It was not until May, 1779, that the march of hostile bands again disturbed the peace of Old Acquackanonk. On the 17th of that month a considerable body of British troops (a detachment of the 71st, and 100 men from the 17th and 57th regiments each), under Capt. Ferguson, crossed the Hudson river, intending to march to Paramus and cut off a party of Americans there, while the 63d and 64th regiments marched to New Bridge, to support the movement. The troops got separated in the night, however, and the expedition was unsuccessful.³ Some of the detachments appear to have taken the road below Paramus, which brought them into the present Paterson, probably by the ford at the foot of Willis street. They followed this road to Vreeland avenue, where, at the corner, they picked up two horses of Abraham C. Vreeland, worth £18, on May 19. Going down Vreeland avenue to Twentieth avenue they carried off five horses of Michael Vreeland, worth £72. Taking the Wesel road, they relieved Elias Vreeland, the same day, of "One black Mare 15 hands high, 5 years old," worth £25, and Henry Garritse of two wagon horses, valued at £40.

On May 29 Washington's army broke camp at Middlebrook and started with all speed for West Point, to check a British advance in that direction. The Pennsylvania division, commanded by Gen. St. Clair, marched first, reaching Springfield by May 30, Troy on June 1, Pompton Plains on June 2, Pompton on June 4, Ringwood on June 5, and Galloway's the next day. The Virginia division, commanded by Lord Stirling, started on June 2 for Pompton, and the

¹ Sparks's Washington, VI., 129-30.

² Penn. Archives, 2d Series, XI., 389-90. The late Henry P. Simmons, of Passaic, said he had always heard that Gen. Wayne encamped on the heights where the Passaic city hall now is, which height was hence called "Anthony's Nose."—*Conversation*, Nov. 14, 1873.

³ Kemble's Journal, I., 177-8; Gordon's Hist. N. J., 303; Penn. Packet, Aug. 3, 1779.

Maryland division, under Baron de Kalb, on June 3.¹ The strictest discipline was enjoined on the march. "No Horses must be put into any Incloser, But such as the forage Master Provides, and, in Gen^l, every species of Injury to the Inhabitants Must be Carefully avoyded. . . . [Pompton, June 4:] All the Flour that is Drawn this day to be Cooked Imediatly, and the Beef, likewise, with the Greatest Dispatch. . . . [Ringwood, June 5:] No Rails to be Burned on any Pretence. The Grass Guard must be very alert to Prevent the horses to exceed the Bounds allowed them. Soldiers are Positively forbidden Stragling or leaving the Camp."² Gen. St. Clair was at Pompton on June 3,³ and Gen. Nathaniel Greene, then Quartermaster General, on the evening of the 4th, who found the troops entirely without provisions, although they were to march early the next morning.⁴ Washington followed without delay, on June 3, and on June 6 wrote from Ringwood Iron-Works to the President of Congress, imparting his latest intelligence regarding the enemy's movements.⁵

The army remained in the vicinity of West Point until November, when Washington ordered them into New Jersey, for winter quarters, intending to locate the main body in the neighborhood of Scotch Plains.⁶ The Maryland Line started from West Point on Nov. 26, says Capt. William Beatty, who adds: "On Which day We march'd as far as Smith's Clove through a heavy Snow that Was falling on our rout to Winter Qrs, We Continued our march by the Way of Ramapough Clove Pump-ton Bottle Hill," etc. Washington followed by the same route, arriving at Morristown by Dec. 4,⁷ and there had his headquarters during the winter in the handsome residence erected by Col. Jacob Ford, and now maintained, in honor of the General's occupancy, by the Washington Association of New Jersey. Surgeon Thacher, whose brigade marched to Pompton on Dec. 9, and on the 14th to their camp near Morristown, gives a sad picture of the men's condition: "Our baggage is left in the rear, for want of wagons to transport it," he writes. "The snow on the ground is about two feet deep, and the

weather extremely cold; the soldiers are destitute of both tents and blankets, and some of them are actually barefooted and almost naked. Our only defence against the inclemency of the weather, consists of brush wood thrown together."¹

Surely the priceless heritage of Liberty so dearly purchased by the patriot Fathers should be forever cherished and jealously preserved by their children!

1780.

Washington's main army, half-frozen and half-starved, remained in their winter quarters about Morristown until summer, and there was little to disturb the welcome peace within the present Passaic county. The first military movement through Totowa and Acquackanonk this year is indicated in a letter from Washington, at Morristown, Jan. 14: "I have directed Lieutenant Colonel Dehart," he says, "with a detachment of two hundred and fifty men, to move from Paramus to Newark," etc. A more interesting event was the arrival of the Marquis de Lafayette, who upon landing in America hastened from New England with all speed, to tender to Washington in person the assurances of his royal master's support. The commander in chief wrote him, May 8, from Morristown: "Major Gibbs² will go as far as Pompton, where the roads unite, to meet you, and will proceed from thence as circumstances may direct." We may be sure that the patriotic people of Pompton and vicinity gave an enthusiastic greeting to the gallant young Frenchman as he passed through the village a day or two later. On June 21, Washington broke camp, and marched slowly toward Pompton, arriving there probably on June 26, and at Ramapo the next day, where he remained until June 30.³ The movements of the army were greatly hampered by the lack of transportation facilities. "We have at Pompton, and Mount Hope furnaces," writes Col. John Lamb, June 29, 1780, "between five and six thousand eighteen pound balls, and three thousand shells, for the French 9 inch mortars, but I have not been able to have them transported to West Point, by reason of the utter inability of the Quarter Master General's department."⁴

¹ Penn. Archives, VII., 452; Sparks's Washington, VI., 268; 2 Penn. Archives, XI., 445-6; Thacher's Journal, 196; Duer's Stirling, 204; Beatty's Journal, Hist. Mag., Feb. 1867, 84.

² Penn. Archives, 2d Series, XI., 445-6.

³ Davis's Burr, I., 172-3; Sparks's Washington, VI., 268.

⁴ N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc., 2d Series, I., 71.

⁵ Sparks, VI., 269.

⁶ *Ib.*, 409. It was conjectured by the British that the Americans would "hut this winter either in Morristown, the Notch below Passaic Falls, or the mountain in the rear of Mr. Kemble's."—*Gain's N. Y. Mercury*, Dec. 6, 1779.

⁷ Memoirs of Major General Heath, etc., Boston, 1798, 231; Hist. Mag., Feb. 1867, 84; Penn. Archives, VIII., 35. Gen. John Sullivan's troops, returning from their victorious expedition against the hostile Indians in the West, marched through Pompton about the 1st of November, on the way to winter quarters at Scotch Plains. Some of the soldiers, who had doubtless contracted the habit from their Indian foes, "lifted" a two-year-old heifer of Martin I. Ryerson's; from John Hennon they carried off "one homespun tite Bodyed Coat New," valued (by him) at £1, 10s.; a homespun short-gown, four beehives, with honey, worth £4, and a few other articles.

¹ Thacher's Journal, 215. While Gen. Gates was at Pompton, on his way southward, the notorious partisan, Ensign James Moody, of the First New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists), with his usual daring ventured into his camp, and, he says, "gained the exactest information, not only of the amount of the force then with him, but of the numbers that were expected to join him."—*Moody's Narrative*, 2d ed., London, 1783, 13. This is the only occasion when it is reasonably certain (assuming his Narrative to be correct) that Moody visited this immediate vicinity.

² Commandant of Washington's Life Guards.

³ Sparks's Washington, VI., 446; VII., 29, 30, 85-6, 91, 97, 501.

⁴ Life of John Lamb, 241. It was two weeks later ere they were forwarded. Major Samuel Shaw wrote, July 14, 1780, from "Camp at Pracaness," to Col. John Lamb: "A number of carcasses [shells] go on to-day from Pompton to the commanding officer of artillery at Stony or Verplank's Point, who has orders to forward them to you at West Point, where the General [Knox] wishes to have them filled as soon as possible." Lieut. W. Price, at Stony Point, July 16, writes: "I have just received 65 Carcasses from Pompton Furnace . . . and there is more a Coming tonight."—*Lamb Papers*, N. Y. Hist. Soc.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST ENCAMPMENT AT PREAKNESS.

On July 4, 1780, Washington had arrived from Ramapo with his army at Totowa, where he spread out his troops, while he established his headquarters in the handsome and spacious residence of Col. Theunis Dey, at Lower Preakness. Two brigades, which he had left at Morristown, under Gen. Greene, to protect the country, marched thence on June 25, and reached Preakness on July 1. The main body of the army was encamped along the Totowa heights, near the Great Falls, the centre on the high ground back of the present Laurel Grove cemetery, the right toward Little Falls, and the left at or near Oldham (Haledon). Col. Stephen Moylan's Pennsylvania dragoons occupied an advanced position, at Little Falls, southeast of the river, toward the Notch. The Marquis de Lafayette had his headquarters at the grist-mill of Samuel Van Saun, near the present race track at Lower Preakness, about a mile and a half north of Washington's headquarters.¹

The Dey house is on the road leading from Laurel Grove cemetery westerly and northwesterly toward Lower Preakness and Mountain View, being about four miles west of the Paterson city hall, and about two and a half miles from the Passaic river at the cemetery mentioned, and is one hundred yards north of the road, which it faces. When Washington honored it with his presence the dwelling must have been one of the finest in New Jersey, for it is yet remarkable for its architectural symmetry and the artistic finish of its masonry. It is two stories in height, with a double pitch roof, through which dormer windows were thrust about 1875, giving it the appearance of a mansard. The building is about fifty-two feet long and thirty feet deep. The front is of brick, the doorway and windows framed in polished brown sandstone, squared and set in the most accurate manner; the sides and rear are of rubble work, the windows and doors trimmed with brick, the end walls above the eaves being also carried up in brick. All the masonry is laid up in yellow clay, pointed on the outside with mortar, yet the walls are perfectly firm, and are apparently good for another hundred years. The timbers, where exposed, in the cellar and attic, are of hewn oak, of the most massive description, and all morticed and fastened together with wooden pins. Through the centre, from south to north, runs a hall twelve feet wide, on either side of which are two rooms, a fireplace faced with rubbed sandstone in each. The arrangement of the second floor is the same, so that there are eight large apartments, besides a large open attic. The ceilings on the first floor are about nine feet, and on the upper floor eight feet high. Nearly all the rooms are decorated with neat wooden cornices, fluted in the colonial style. According to the Marquis de Chastellux, Washington occupied four of the rooms—probably two on each floor. Tradition has mainly preserved reminiscences of one room—in the southeast corner of the first floor; this is pointed out as "Washington's

room." It was his audience chamber and dining room; the family dined in the spacious hall. The wall above the fireplace in the General's office is ornamented with elaborate wooden paneling and pilasters, rayed and fluted, to correspond with the cornices. Washington is said to have papered the walls at his own expense, and the paper was not removed until about 1870.¹

The army at this time was still suffering the same deprivations it had been obliged to endure through the long winter at Morristown. There was a deplorable lack of clothing and provisions. But then, as now, the women of the land were ready to show their appreciation of heroic self-sacrifice, and while the army was at Preakness a number of ladies of New Jersey met at Trenton, July 4, 1780, "to promote a subscription for the relief and encouragement of those brave men in the Continental army, who, stimulated by example, and regardless of danger, have so repeatedly suffered, fought and struggled in the cause of virtue and their oppressed country." They appointed committees in

¹ The author described the Dey house in a paper published, with accompanying map and illustration, in the *Magazine of American History*, III., 490 (August, 1879). Family tradition says this house was erected by Dirck Dey, about 1720.—*Id.*, IV., 160. From various circumstances the writer inclines to the belief that it could not have been built more than twenty years before the Revolution, and that it was erected by Col. Theunis Dey, son of Dirck Dey, and father of Major Richard Dey. Dirck Dey, son of Teunis Dey and Anneken Schouten, was bap. March 27, 1687. His mother having married George Reyerson, of Pacquanac, he lived with her until he grew up. On October 9, 1717, he bought from the heirs of Thomas Hart a tract of 600 acres on the "Singhack Brook," and in 1730 bought 200 acres more in the same neighborhood. He married Jannetje Blanshar, and died about 1764. His son, Theunis, b. Oct. 18, 1726, married Hester Dey. He was a Colonel of the Bergen county militia in the early part of 1776, and for some years thereafter; he was a member of the Assembly in 1776, and represented Bergen county in the Council in 1779-80-81, and was again in the Assembly in 1783. His son, Richard Dey, was a Captain and afterwards Major of the Bergen county militia; after the War he was sheriff, county collector, General of militia, etc. He sold his homestead, with 355 acres of land, June 21, 1801, to Garret Neafie and John Neafie, of New York city, for £3,000, N. Y. money, and removed to New York city, where he died in 1811; his widow and children—among the latter being Anthony, afterwards prominent in the founding of Jersey City—then removed to Seneca county, N. Y. The Dey's have disappeared from the vicinity of Preakness and Singack for three-quarters of a century. Garret Neafie conveyed his interest in the old Dey Homestead "at Bloomsbury otherwise called Preakness," to John J. Neafie, or John Neafie, jun., May 1, 1802, Garret being then of Franklin township, Bergen county, and John being of Saddle River, probably living on the place. John Neafie, sen., and John Neafie, jun., the former a farmer, of Saddle River, and the latter of Orange county, cabinet maker, conveyed the premises, 352 acres, to Martynus J. Hogencamp, of Rockland county, April 10, 1813, for \$8,750. By will dated Nov. 29, 1832, proved June 2, 1853, Martynus Hogencamp devised the homestead farm, containing about 150 acres, to his son, William S. Hogencamp, who conveyed the homestead, with about 200 acres, to Isaac Yoemans, of Franklin township, March 4, 1861, for \$10,000. Yoemans conveyed, May 10, 1864, to Anthony Gilland, of New York, who occupied the place a short time, and on Sept. 2, 1865, sold it to Sarah Matilda, wife of Horace B. Taintor, of New York; Mr. Taintor was in the dry-goods business, in Paterson, some years, living on the Preakness place about a year; Mrs. Taintor sold it, Aug. 13, 1866, to Maria, wife of Aaron Millington, of Preakness, from whom the property passed, Jan. 30, 1875, to Dr. John M. Howe, of Passaic, who conveyed the same, July 10, 1883, to Henry Heeseman, of Paterson. He conveyed the homestead, with 56.31 acres, Feb. 3, 1892, to Ellen Petry, wife of Cornelius L. Petry, who now occupies it as a dairy farm.

¹ Sparks's *Washington*, VII., 99; Thacher, 242; MS. Journal of William S. Pennington, Lieutenant Company A, Second Artillery; Conversation with the late Samuel A. Van Saun, May 23, 1874; *Mag. Am. Hist.*, II., 291. One of Lafayette's letters is dated "Au camp de Preakness 4 juillet 1780."

every county in the State to co-operate in this movement, to secure what was needed to supply the wants of the suffering men. Mrs. (Colonel) Theunis Dey and Mrs. (Major) Richard Dey, of Preakness, and Mrs. Robert Erskine, of Ringwood, were among the ladies of Bergen county selected to serve on the committee. The enemy were not slow to take advantage of the necessities of our soldiers, and a letter from Pompton, in June, 1780, states that the supply-wagons of our army had been attacked in Smith's Clove.¹

Notwithstanding the lack of comforts by our men, there were occasional alleviations of the situation. Surgeon Thacher gives some pleasing details of the manner in which the tedium of camp life, while at Preakness, was now and then relieved. He and several of his friends visited the Passaic Falls, of which he gives an excellent description, and the same day called to see Big-headed Peter Van Winkle.² Here are a few extracts from his journal:

(July) 5th.—I took an excursion a few miles into the country, to visit the surgeons of the flying hospital; took tea at their quarters, with a wealthy Dutch family,³ and was treated with great civility. They live in a style superior to the Low Dutch in general; the table was amply furnished with cherries, raspberries and other fruits, which abound in this county.

10th.—The officers of our regiment, and those of Colonel Wehh's, united in providing an entertainment, and invited a respectable number of gentlemen of our brigade to dine; Dr. West and myself were appointed caterers and superintendents. We erected a large arbor, with the boughs of trees, under which we enjoyed an elegant dinner, and spent the afternoon in social glee, with some of the wine which was taken from the enemy when they retreated from Elizabethtown. Our drums and fifes afforded us a favorite music till evening, when we were delighted with the song composed by Mr. Hopkinson, called the "Battle of the Kegs," sung in the best style by a number of gentlemen.

14th.—An express has arrived at head quarters, from Rhode Island, with the pleasing information⁴ of the arrival there of a French fleet, accompanied by an army of six thousand regular French troops, who are to co-operate with our army as allies in our cause. They are commanded by Count Rochambeau, a distinguished general in the French service.

20th.—In general orders, the Commander in Chief congratulates the army on the arrival of a large land and naval armament at Rhode Island, sent by his Most Christian Majesty, to co-operate with us against the common enemy. The lively concern which our allies manifest for our safety and independence, has a claim to the affection of every virtuous citizen. The General, with confidence assures the army, that the officers and men of the French forces, come to our aid animated with a zeal founded in sentiment for us, as well as in duty to their prince, and that they will do every thing in their power to promote harmony and cultivate friendship; he is equally persuaded on our part, that we shall vie with them in their good disposition, to which we are excited by gratitude as well as by common interest,—and that the only contention between the two armies will be to excel each other in good offices, and in the display of every military virtue. This will be a pledge of the most solid advantage to the common cause, and a glorious issue to the campaign. The Commander in Chief has recommended to the officers of our army, to wear cockades of black and white, intermixed, as a symbol of friendship for our French allies, who wear white cockades.

¹ N. J. Gazette, June 14, July 5, 1780.

² See p. 100, ante.

³ George Doremus, on the Pompton road.

⁴ There was a discordant note to the pleasure of this information, in the fear lest the French officers should be given positions above those held by Americans who had endured every hardship for four years.—See Life of John Lamh, 243.

22^d.—The officers of our regiment received an invitation to dine with Major General Lord Stirling. . . . Our entertainment was sumptuous and elegant. After the covers were removed, the servants brought in pails filled with cherries and strawberries, which were strewn over the long table; with these, and excellent wine, accompanied by martial music, we regaled ourselves till evening. . . .

23^d.—Sunday I attended a sermon preached by Mr. Blair, chaplain of the artillery. The troops were paraded in the open field, the sermon was well calculated to inculcate religious principles, and the moral virtues. His Excellency General Washington, Major Generals Greene and Knox, with a number of other officers, were present.

Some extracts from a contemporary orderly book,¹ albeit badly spelled, give additional views of army events and experiences during this encampment at Totowa and Preakness:

July 1. The Grand Parade is assigned on the road near the Marquis De Lefeat's² Quarters till further orders. A sergt., Corpl., and 12 men from the 1st Penna Brigad to mount at Gen'l Green's Quarters this afternoon.

July 2. A Sergt, Corpl, and 12 men to mount at the Marquis De Lefeat Quarters; also, a Corpl, and 21 Privats from the 1st Penna Brigad to mount on the road to Morristown. Those Brigades who have not Drawn Rum to-Day, are to be supplied with a Gill of rum this afternoon.

The troop to beat at 6 o'clock in the morning. The guards to be on the grand Parade at 7 till further orders.

July 4. The troops to be supply^d with a gill of Rum pr. man this day, In case the have not already Drawn.

July 5. A detachment to Parad this afternoon, 5 o'clock, near Gen'l St. Clear's Quarters, for a week's Command, with Two days' provisions & 40 round pr. man.

July 6. It is expected the greatest care will be taken in inspecting the armies, as so much wet weather rather Renders a minute inspections absolutely nessory.

A Sergeant and 10 men from Maxwell's Brigade for Fatigue Tomorrow. The will be at the hridge at Gen'l St. Clear's Quarters³ at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The maneuvering Batalions are to be formed in the field near to the grand parade, half past 4 in the morning.

July 8, Prackanass. A Corpl. and 4 Dragoons from Major Lee's Corps to attend the grand parade to-morrow morning.

The [1st Penn.] Brigade to march to-morrow morning by the left. The Gen'l to heat at 3 o'clock, the assembly half past 3, and the Troop will take up their line of march at 4 o'clock Prsaly.

July 9, Totaway. "As soon as the tents are Pitched and the Bowers made, the Troops will attend to Claning and repairing their Cloths & Arms. Racks or Forks are to be fixed in front of each Regt to hear the arms against.

July 11. Mr. Pomroy Quarters at Mr. Peter Decamiss's, on the Hampton road.⁴

July 12. The Post-office is kept near Two Bridges.

A soldier was tried "for attempting to Pass the Centries of Gen'l Hand Brigade, at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 8 Instant, with his Arms, acutriments, and B., also for indeavoring to persuade the Centinels who stopt him to leave his Post and go off with him, found guilty and sentence . . . to suffer death. The Commander-in-Chief approve the sentence."

July 20, Totoway. The troops will take up their line of march from this ground exactly at 3 o'clock p. m.⁵

¹ 2d Penn. Archives, XI., 548-564.

² Lafayette's, near the race course.

³ Probably the Totowa hridge, crossing the Passaic river. Perhaps Gen. St. Clair had his headquarters in Mrs. Godwin's tavern, recently the Passaic Hotel.

⁴ Peter Doremus's, on the Pompton road.

⁵ This was the famous expedition of Gen. Wayne against the Block-House at Bull's Ferry, which was an essential failure, owing to the de-

July 23. [A committee from the Congress visited the army—Philip Schuyler, John Matthews and Nathaniel Peabody.]

July 26. The first & third Pennsylvania Regiment will furnish a Company of Rifle-men, each of 42 rank & file . . . Major Parr will take Command of the two Companies.

July 28, Head Quarters, Prackness, 12 o'clock. The army, except the Jersey Brigade, will march tomorrow morning, by the left. The Gen'l will beat at 2 o'clock, the assembly at half past 2, & the march will commence presily at 3.

"The distresses of the officers and soldiers have become intolerable," writes Gen. Knox, from Preakness,¹ July 27, 1780. Doubtless in view of the intended movement of the army he adds: "There are between 8 & 9 hundred arms and between 5 & 6 hundred accoutrements forwarded to West Point from this place today." And in another letter, the same day: "His Excellency the Commander in chief having directed a corp of rifle men to be formed immediately, I am to desire you will send to camp as soon as possible 41 rifles which are at West Point, and 120 powder horns from Fishkill."² That same evening there arrived in camp, at Preakness, the sordid traitor, Gen. Benedict Arnold,³ not unlikely for the purpose of observing the exact condition of the army, in order to report it to Sir Henry Clinton, with whom he was already in correspondence, and to whom he fled precipitately two months later, when his treason was discovered.

On the morning of July 29, the army broke camp and marched to Paramus, where they encamped that night, the Jersey Brigade remaining a day or two longer at Preakness. A British movement against the French army in Rhode Island was anticipated by Washington, who promptly checked it by a threatening advance on the upper part of New York city. On August 23 he withdrew his forces into New Jersey once more, occupying the northern part of Bergen county, where they remained several weeks, and then returned to Tappan.⁴

efficient artillery of the attacking party. Gen. Wayne issued a grandiloquent address of congratulation to his troops, on July 23, after their return to Totowa. See 2d Penn. Archives, XI., 557-9; Sparks's Correspondence of the Revolution, III., 34-37. It was the theme of Major John Andre's mock-heroic poem, "The Cow Chase."

¹ Washington's letters while at Preakness are variously dated, perhaps to mislead the enemy should they fall into hostile hands; in some cases, no doubt, the location was designated in the manner most likely to be understood by the person addressed. For example: July 10—"Head Quarters, near Passaic;" July 14—"Bergen County;" July 20—"Head Quarters, near Passaic;" the same day—"Head Quarters, Colonel Dey's;" July 22—"Head Quarters, Preakness," and "Head Quarters, Bergen County." Gen. Knox wrote, July 12, from "Camp at Prakenis." In a letter from "Camp Precaness," July 28, the latter complains bitterly of the delay by the States in furnishing men and equipments, which neglect had frustrated many hopeful plans of the commander-in-chief.

² Lamb Papers. In a letter dated "Camp Precaness N J July 28 1780," to Col. Artemas Ward, Gen. Knox indulges in this strain of dissatisfaction: "We have been in this camp for nearly three weeks making the necessary arrangements for the campaign. . . . Much might have been expected from this campaign had proportionable and reasonable preparations been made."—*Scribner's Monthly*, 1876.

³ *Ib.*, J. Asbton to Col. Lamb.

⁴ Thacher, 246; N. J. Gazette; Sparks, VII., 129, 181-234; Penn. Mag., XX., 302-6; Journals of Major Samuel Shaw, etc., Boston, 1847, 75-80.

WASHINGTON'S SECOND ENCAMPMENT AT PREAKNESS.

The forage having been exhausted in that vicinity, the main body of the army marched to Paramus on October 7. Says Washington, writing thence under that date: "We have had a cold, wet, and tedious march, on account of the feeble state of our cattle, and have not a drop of rum to give the troops. My intention is to proceed with them to the country in the neighbourhood of Passaic Falls." The bad weather and consequent wretched state of the roads delayed this movement for a day or two, until a corps of artificers could be organized for the purpose of repairing the road between Paramus and "Totoway Bridge," to facilitate the movement. Washington wrote from "Head Quarters, Near Passaic Falls," on October 8, and the next day issued general orders from "Head Quarters, Totoway," assigning the locations of the several divisions of the army. The site of the encampment during the previous summer was again occupied, together with additional ground.¹ The army was extended along the eastern base of the Preakness mountain, from the Goffle to Little Falls, a distance of five or six miles, being thus furnished with a welcome protection against the inclement blasts, and being at the same time convenient for the wood and stone needed in camp.

In and about Gen. Washington's headquarters there was a constant scene of activity, the general officers and their aides de camp continually galloping up for orders and off again. Numerous grooms were always on hand to take care of the fine horses belonging to the General and to the other officers. His famous Life Guard was encamped within the precincts of the house, ever on the alert to protect their beloved commander, every man of them having his allotted duty, ready to spring to arms at a moment's notice, when the drums should beat an alarm, or a particular retreat. Nine wagons, for the conveyance of the General's baggage, were ranged close to the house. The most perfect military discipline prevailed, no confusion being noticeable, notwithstanding the constant movement and bustle.²

Some distance in front of the headquarters was stationed Brigadier General Henry Knox's brigade of artillery, on the brow of the hill, between the two wings of the army, protecting the headquarters and commanding the approaches from the Passaic river. The Park of Artillery was a second centre of life in the camp. Here was the army post-office. Visitors were always escorted thither, to see the evolutions of the men at their guns; while the whole camp listened with interest for the firing of the sunset gun. Gen. Knox was accompanied, as usual, by his wife, who, with her little girl of three years and her six-months babe, occupied a small farmhouse in the vicinity.

The right wing, consisting of the First and Second Pennsylvania, and the First and Second Connecticut Brigades, the whole commanded by Major General Lord Stirling, was located a short distance southwest of the present Laurel

¹ Whiting's Revolutionary Orders of Washington, 117; Sparks, VII., 237; Penn. Mag., XX., 309.

² Travels in North-America, in the years 1780, 1781 and 1782, by the Marquis de Chastellux, London, 1787, I., 140.

Grove cemetery, the two Pennsylvania brigades forming the advance. The camp-ground is now traversed by Beattie avenue. The left wing, commanded by Major General Arthur St. Clair, consisted of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Massachusetts Brigades; they were encamped on Totowa, from near the present Lincoln bridge to Haledon. The First and Second Massachusetts Brigades composed the front line of this wing.

The broad plateau extending for half a mile or more from the mountain to the river, at an elevation of fifty to one hundred and fifty feet above the stream, not only afforded fine opportunities for exercising the troops in military evolutions, but was also well adapted for defensive purposes. The Grand Parade ground was near the Falls, on an extensive bare field, known and used eighty or ninety years later (1860-70) as the "Cricket ground," in the Totowa region of the present Second ward of Paterson.¹ On Oct. 20 it was ordered changed to a field between Gen. St. Clair's and Gen. Huntington's quarters—near the present cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre.

Lafayette's Light Infantry Corps, formed in the preceding August, and comprising six battalions, or two brigades,² held the extreme left, extending from Haledon to the Goffle, his headquarters tent being on the Goffle brook, directly back of the house of the late George I. Ryerson.³ After the custom of the time, a large bowl of grog was a stationary feature of his table, from which every officer who entered the tent was invited to help himself. In a large hollow near by the soldiers were wont to bake their bread every day for the troops. Says the Marquis de Chastellux:

I found this camp placed in an excellent position; it occupied two

¹ Between Totowa, Redwoods, Union and Sheridan avenues.

² Sparks, VII., 134-135; 2d Penn. Archives, XI., 552, 554. Lafayette was very proud of his Light Corps, and equipped the men largely at his own expense. It was a delicate matter to make the same proposition to the officers, but he managed it gracefully. In a letter of September 15, 1780, to Col. Aaron Ogden, he said he had received a proposition from a merchant to furnish clothing for the officers in his division "nearly on the same terms as the prime cost in France," and hopes it will be "found to be perfectly suited to the convenience of the officers of the division." The next day he writes again to Col. Ogden, and mentions the fact that he had ordered swords in France for his officers. "Having now received them, I would solicit a new mark of your Friendship by your acceptance and each of the officers of your regiment of one of them, as they cannot be had at present in America."—*Original MSS.* Writing from "Totowa Bridge, on the Passaic, 8 October, 1780," to the Count de Vergennes, he says: "The liberty which has been allowed me, Monsieur le Comte, obliges me to remain steadily where I think I am least useless. As long as I am of this opinion, I shall not leave America. My position is as agreeable as that of a man can be who is a great enemy of inaction . . . I am in command of a flying camp which forms the advanced guard of the American army, and is composed of the élite of the troops."—*Stevens Fac Similes*, No. 1628. Other letters were dated "Totaway-Bridge ce 10 octobre 1780," and "Camp de la division légère, 30 octobre 1780," the latter giving a description of his corps, the uniforms, etc.—*Mémoires, etc., General Lafayette*, Paris, 1837, Tome Premier, 376-7.

³ When Lafayette visited this neighborhood in 1825, his party came from Hackensack to Paterson via the Goffle, and he was amused and touched to see that a hoard, suitably inscribed, had been set up by some of his old soldiers to designate the spot where his tent had been erected in the Revolutionary days.

heights separated by a small bottom, but with an easy communication between them. The river Totohaw or Second River, protects its right, and it is here that it makes a considerable elbow . . . The principal part of the front, and all the left flank, to a great distance, are covered by the rivulet which comes from Paramus, and falls into the same river . . . This troop made a good appearance, were better clothed than the rest of the army; the uniforms both of the officers and soldiers were smart and military, and each soldier wore a helmet made of hard leather, with a crest of horse-hair. The officers are armed with espontoons, or rather with half-pikes, and the subalterns with fusils . . . The tents, agreeably to the American custom, formed only two ranks; they were in regular lines, as well as those of the officers; and as the season was advanced, they had good chimneys . . . built on the outside, and conceal the entrance of the tents, which produce the double effect of keeping off the wind, and of preserving heat night and day.¹

Major Henry Lee, with his famous Virginia legion, whose gallant exploits gave him the soubriquet, "Light Horse Harry Lee," occupied the broad, level fields between the Goffle and Wagaraw, to "take care of the approaches to his [Lafayette's] encampment," making his headquarters in the old Alyea house, near the Bergen county end of the present Wagaraw bridge.²

The extreme right was held by Col. Stephen Moylan's Pennsylvania Dragoons, and Major James Parr's Rifle Corps, both stationed south of the Passaic river. The former were encamped at Little Falls, to guard the approach from Newark and Elizabethtown from the east side of First Mountain, as well as the road through the Great Notch. Both were ordered to "patrol on the road towards Newark and Aquakanack." The Rifle Corps occupied a broad ravine northwest of the Notch, in a position to command that important pass, and the roads through it from Acquackanonk, Second River and Newark. Major Parr held this post only a week, being then (Oct. 17, 1780) ordered to join Lafayette's Light Corps, at the Goffle, while a regiment from the Second Connecticut Brigade replaced him at the Notch. Although he occupied it for so short a time, Major Parr's original position is to this day known by the people in the neighborhood as "the Rifle Camp," and the road leading from Paterson, via Stony Road, over Garret Mountain to the Notch, is called "the Rifle Camp road." It is said that Washington caused a lookout to be erected on the peak on the north side of the Notch, whence he could command a clear view of the whole country for twenty miles or more, including New York, Newark, Elizabethtown, Hackensack, Fort Lee, etc.³ Fifty years later there were still to be seen huge boulders on the edge of the mountain, overlooking the gorge, and tradition asserted that these masses of stone had been rolled there by Washington's command, to be hurled down upon the enemy if they

¹ Travels, I., 103.

² "This corps consisted of three troops of horse, and three companies of infantry, giving a total of 350 effectives."—*Lee's Memoirs*, etc., 182. It remained at the Goffle about three weeks, occasionally riding to Fort Lee and thence patrolling the road to Bergen. About the first of November it was dispatched to the South. Washington wrote, Oct. 23: "The corps itself is an excellent one, and the officer at the head of it has great resources of genius."—*Sparks*, VII., 277, 285.

³ The timber platform that stood here some years ago was erected for the uses of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic surveys, about 1850, or perhaps earlier.

attempted to force a passage through the Notch. Even sixty years after the War, the ruins were still plainly visible of the ovens built in the "Rifle Camp" for the soldiers' meagre baking.

The line of battle was prescribed in general orders, Oct. 15, 1780, to be as follows:

<i>Light Corps</i>		
Maj. Lee's Legion	Maj. Parr's Rifle Corps	
<i>Light Infantry</i>		
2d Brigade, late Gen. Enoch Poor's	1st Brigade, Gen. Edward Hand	
Maj. Gen. Marquis de Lafayette.		
<i>Front Line.</i>		
Mass., and Bedkin's Troop.	Col. Stephen Moylan's Dragoons.	
Left Wing, Maj. Gen. St. Clair	Right Wing, Maj. Gen. Lord Stirling.	
2d Mass., Gen. Glover, 1st Mass., Gen. Nixon	2d Penn., Gen. Irvine, 1st Penn., Gen. Wayne.	
Maj. Gen. Howe.		
<i>Second Line.</i>		
3d Mass., 4th Mass.,	Artillery	2d Conn. 1st Conn.
Col. Gen.	Col. Gen.	
Bailey Paterson	Wylls Huntington	
Maj. Gen. Baron Steuben	Henry Knox	Brig. Gen. Parsons
<div></div>		

Washington's Headquarters.

All through the army the troops tried to make themselves as comfortable as their scanty means would allow. Broad flat stones were gathered and laid to form a level floor; upon this was set up a tent, or a hut. Outside was built a rude chimney, usually of stone laid up in clay. In general orders, dated "Headquarters, Totoway, October 11, 1780," is this caution: "As the Soldiers have begun to build Chimneys for their tents the Genl. desires that the Commanding officers of regiments and companies will be particularly attentive in seeing that the funnels are raised so much above the ridgepole of the tents as to prevent damage from the fire which heretofore has been very injurious to the tents of the army." This order appears to have been much neglected, for on Oct. 25 it is again ordered: "The Funnels of the Chimneys which are not already raised above the tents are without delay to be completed." It was not until the "hard times" of 1857, when labor was very cheap, that the Totowa farmers thought it worth while to plow up the land at the base of the mountain, where there had remained undisturbed in all the intervening years the stone floors of the huts or tents erected by Washington's army during the encampments of 1780. But there had been constantly turned up cannon balls and other reminders of the military occupancy of those peaceful fields.¹

¹ Hundreds of such relics, picked up at Wagaraw and the Goffie, in the Valley of the Rocks, and on the Heights of Totowa, at Preakness, Little Falls and "the Rifle Camp," were carefully collected and preserved by Peter Archdeacon, in his Museum, on the northeast corner of Main and Smith streets. At his death they were removed to Montclair, where they were gradually dispersed.

VISIT OF THE MARQUIS DE CHASTELLUX.

The Marquis de Chastellux, who arrived at the camp on Nov. 23, 1780, has given us a charming picture of Washington and his surroundings at this time. After visiting the Great Falls he rode along the front of the army, meeting perpetually with posts, who took arms, drums beating, and the officers saluting with the espontoon. All these posts were not for the safety of the army; many of them were stationed to guard houses and barns, which served as magazines. At length, after riding two miles along the right flank of the army, and after passing thick woods on the right, I found myself in a small plain, where I saw a handsome farm; a small camp which seemed to cover it, a large tent extended in the court, and several waggons round it, convinced me that this was his *Excellency's* quarter; for it is thus Mr. Washington is called in the army, and throughout America. M. de la Fayette was in conversation with a tall man, five feet nine inches high, (about five feet ten inches and a half English) of a noble and mild countenance. It was the General himself. I was soon off horseback, and near him. The compliments were short; the sentiments with which I was animated, and the good wishes he testified for me were not equivocal. He conducted me to his house, where I found the company still at table, although the dinner had been long over. He presented me to Generals Knox, Wayne, &c. and to his *family*, then composed of Colonels Hamilton and Tilgman, his Secretaries and Aides de Camp, and of Major Gibbs, commander of his guards; for in England and America, the Aides de Camp, Adjutants and other officers attached to the General, form what his called his *family*. A fresh dinner was prepared for me, and mine; and the present was prolonged to keep me company. A few glasses of claret and Madeira accelerated the acquaintances I had to make, and I soon felt myself at my ease near the greatest and best of men. The goodness and benevolence which characterize him, are evident from every thing about him; but the confidence he gives birth to, never occasions improper familiarity; for the sentiment he inspires has the same origin in every individual, a profound esteem for his virtues, and a high opinion of his talents. About nine o'clock the general officers withdrew to their quarters, which were all at a considerable distance; but as the General wished me to stay in his own house, I remained some time with him, after which he conducted me to the chamber prepared for my Aides de Camp and me. This chamber occupied the fourth part of his lodgings; he apologized to me for the little room he had in his disposal, but always with a noble politeness, which was neither complimentary nor troublesome.

At nine the next morning they informed me that his Excellency was come down into the parlour. This room served at once as audience chamber, and dining room . . . [After breakfast Gen. Washington rode with de Chastellux and an escort to review the army, and although it rained heavily they rode] to the camp of the Marquis; we found all his troops in order of battle on the heights to the left, and himself at their head expressing, by his air and countenance, that he was happier in receiving me there, than at his estate in Auvergne.

CAMP-LIFE AT TOTOWA AND PREAKNESS.

Other glimpses of life in the camp at Totowa and Preakness are afforded by the General Orders issued from time to time, and by extracts from letter-books, etc.:

Oct. 9. The Grand Parade is assigned for the present near the Great Falls, where the guards and piquets are to parade at six o'clock this afternoon; the troop to beat at 8 o'clock till further orders, and the guards to be on the Grand Parade at nine, precisely . . . As the Army is encamped very conveniently for wood, the destruction of fences will be without excuse, and must be prevented at all events . . . The General wishes, also, that all possible care may be taken to prevent injury to the fruit trees; in which he includes the chestnut, many of which he has seen cut down in order to come at the nut.

Oct. 10. "A very fine morning. The First Penna Brigade passed our encampment at ten o'clock, on their way to the main army from Stony Point."

Oct. 11. "A very fine morning. The second Penna Brigade passed

our encampment, on their way from West Point to the main army at Totowa."

Oct. 11. Major Parre's Corps of Riflemen are permitted to try their Rifles between the hours of 3 and 5 in the afternoon.

[Division Orders.] A fatigue party of 20 men, under the direction of a Regimental Quartermaster, is to repair in an effectual manner the fence that encloses the field of wheat near the encampment, leaving convenient passages to the springs.

Oct. 13. Two suhs., 2 sergt. and six rank & file for fatigue tomorrow to repair the roads and Bridges to be furnished with 2 days provision.

Oct. 13. "The want of provisions is a clog to our operations in every quarter. We have several times, in the course of this campaign, been without either Bread or Meat and have never had more than four or five days beforehand."¹

Oct. 14. [Saturday] The troops will attend Divine Service at 4 o'clock in the afternoon tomorrow.

Oct. 15. The Issuing Commissarys are to deliver all their sheep and calves' skins to the Field Commissary of Military Stores with the Post [Park] of Artillery who will have them properly dressed for drum heads.

An alarm will be communicated from the Park by two guns as usual.

As Headquarters are somewhat remote from Camp & it is inconvenient for the officers of the day to attend as heretofore the General dispenses with their attendance while we remain in the present position. When there is nothing more than common in the report. He hopes & expects to have the pleasure of the company of the relieved officers as usual at dinner, at which time their report may be handed him.

Oct. 16. Regtl Surgeons are requested to send such sick as are proper subjects for Hospitals, to the Flying Hospital at George Doremus', Lord Stirling's former Quarters, on the Pompton Road.

"To Cash paid Mr. Ino Mercereau of Woodbridge in New Jersey (including 5 Guineas to Baker Hendricks) pr. rects. for Exp & rewards of himself & others (whom he was obliged to employ) to open & carry on a Correspondence with persons within the Enemy's Lines by the way of Staten Island, 3276 Dollrs & £179 10s. Specie.

"To Ditto paid Majr. Talmadge towards the Expences of the Communication with New York by the way of Long Island, £56 specie."²

Oct. 17. "The weather begins to pinch—hard necessity obliges us to be economists—our Soldiers uniforms are much worn & out of repair, we have adopted the Idea of Curtailing the Coats to repair the Elbows & other defective parts for which we shall immediately want needles & thread."³

Oct. 18. [A soldier convicted of desertion sentenced to receive 100 lashes on his naked back.]

Oct. 17. Two soldiers "were tried for stealing tanned Leather from the tanfats of Simon Vanwinkele.⁴ The Court are of opinion they are guilty, & sentence each of them to receive 100 Lashes on their Bear Back, well Laid on. The Col. Comdt approves of the above sentence & orders the same to be put in execution to-morrow at troop heating."⁵

Oct. 19. A private soldier "was tried at ye Request of Genl. Wayne for being out at an unseasonable Hour in the night from his Quarters," and being convicted was sentenced "to receive 50 Lashes on his haer Back, at ye head of ye Regt. to which he Belongs, at roll Call this evening."⁶

Oct. 20. "Do you know what our army have done this summer? The answer is easy. Nothing . . . As far as depended on us, every measure was taken to induce the enemy to settle the matter genteely in the field."⁷

¹ Washington to Col. Brodhead.

² Washington's Accounts.

³ Gen. Anthony Wayne to Joseph Reed, Reed's Reed, II., 213; Penn. Archives, VIII., 588.

⁴ On the river bank, at the foot of Willis street. See p. 96, note.

⁵ 2d Penn. Archives, XI., 606.

⁶ Ih., 608.

⁷ Letter from Major Samuel Shaw, in Shaw's Memoirs.

Oct. 25. "A very fine morning. Built a chimney to our tent."

Oct. 26. "On the [26th] instant Monsiere the Minister Plenipotentiary who lately arrived from France¹ and on his way to Head Quarters, when he approached the Park of Artillery was saluted with the Discharge of thirteen pieces of Ordinance. On the 26th Instant I was invited with a number of others to Dine with Major J. Moore and the Field Officers of the Brigade—we spent our time very agreeably, for the afternoon, suped, and spent the Evening as jovally as we could wish. About 12 o'clock at Night each as great as a Lord, Reel'd home in a state to his own tent."²

Oct. 28. All the arms that are not stamped on the harrel with the mark of the United States are to be immediately marked with the letters U. S.

"The whole Army paraded for Review, and just before the Review began, came by Express some good News from the Southern Army & His Excellency General Washington and the Minister Plenipotentiary from France came on upon the Right of the front Line and was saluted by the discharge of thirteen pieces of Cannon from the Park. They passed down the Line and was saluted by the different Regiments and officers in Rotation as usual. They made an elegant appearance, attended by their Aids and Moyland's Regiment of Light Dragoons."⁴

[Penn. Division Orders] Mr Lytal will pleas to issue one G. [ill] Rum, this afternoon to each Non-Com^d officer & privat entitled to receive the State stores.

Oct. 29. The grand parade is Altered to ye field Neare the artificers.

Oct. 31. While we continue in the present position the post rider will leave camp at noon every Thursday instead of Friday morning. Letters therefore must be handed to the post office (at the Park⁵) in time for the mail to be made up by that hour.

Nov. 1. "Snow this morning about 2 inches deep; turned to rain about 10 o'clock."

Nov. 2. A Detachment to parade to-morrow morning on the grand parade, with 6 Days Provision & 40 Rounds pr man. The troop, till further orders, to heat at 9 o'clock & ye guards to be on ye grand parade at 10 o'clock.

Nov. 3. [A soldier for desertion ordered to run the gauntlet through the Connecticut division, naked from the waist upward.]

Nov. 6. It is with infinite regret that the General is oblig'd to take notice of the disorderly conduct of the soldiers, arising in a great measure from the abuse of passes. The whole country is overspread with straggling soldiers, who, under the most frivolous pretences, commit every species of robbery and plunder. In a ride he took the other day, he found soldiers as low as Aquakanack Bridge, on both sides of the river, and as far as he has ever yet gone, around the environs of the camp, the roads and farm-houses are full of them.

Nov. 7. "We have never stood upon such perilous ground as the present. The period is fast approaching when America will have only the skeleton of an army to oppose the British, and even that destitute of almost every comfort and necessary of life."⁶

Nov. 8. Such of ye prisoners leatly exchanged as helong to ye troops now at ye —, are to be attached to ye park untill the arrival of Capt. Brown's Company of artillery from fort Schyler, when they preseed with it to their respective Corps.

Nov. 9. The G. C. M.,⁷ whereof Col. Bealy is President, to assemhel tomorrow, at 9 o'clock, at ye widow Godwin's, for ye trial of such prisoners as may Com before them, all persons Concerned to attend.

¹ The Chevalier de la Luzerne.

² Extracts from the Letter-Books of Lieutenant Enos Reeves, Penn. Mag., XX., 458; 2d Penn. Archives, XI., 578.

³ The victory at King's Mountain, N. C., over Col. Ferguson, commanding the British troops, including the New Jersey Loyalists, some of whom were from Acquackanonk and Totowa.

⁴ Reeves, as cited, Penn. Mag., XX., 459.

⁵ The Park of Artillery.

⁶ Gen. Anthony Wayne to Joseph Reed, Reed's Reed, II., 213.

⁷ General Court Martial.

Nov. 11. A fatigue party to parade to-morrow moroing at guard mounting with their arms, packs, & three Days' provisions, to Repair the roads.

Nov. 14. A soldier tried for "imbezeling & seling publick stors, found guilty, & sentenced to receive 100 lashes." Another "was also tryed for selling a peace of Beef, the property of the publick, found guilty, & sentenced to 100 lashes." Another "was lakwise tried at ye same Court for stealing tea & Sugar while on the State store guard, found guilty & sentenced to receive 100 lashes."

Nov. 14. The left wing of the army under marching orders.

Nov. 15. The Invalids . . . set out for winter quarters.

Nov. 15. "To Major Gibbs—Hd Exp 1000 Dollrs.
recd. from Colo Pickering.

"To Taylers Acct. for my servants 745 Dollrs."¹

Nov. 16. "Between seven & eight hundred of the New England States troops (Invalids) passed our encampment, on their way to winter quarters. Rain in the afternoon."

Nov. 19. Writing from "2d Brigade of Lt Infantry, near the Great Falls," to Col. Lamb, J. Fleming says: "A few days ago, a couple of Scoundrels, Corpl Butler & Peter Scurry a Matross, deserted from me; I presume they are gooe to the Enemy."²

Nov. 21. The General having received intelligence that the enemy mean to make a Forage in this State, the Army is to be held in readiness to move at a moment's warning. It will keep two days' provisions cook'd before hand.

Nov. 23. The Army will march to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The General will beat at 10; the assembly at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10; and the march will commence precisely at 11 . . . The Troops will have two days' provisions cook'd.

Nov. 26. The Army will march tomorrow morning. The *Generale* will beat at 9; the *Assemblée* at half past 9 o'clock, and the march will commence precisely at 10. The Quarter-Master-General will furnish the Route and Order of March. The Troops are to draw and carry 3 days' bread or flour, as there are not enough wagons for the purpose. The General . . . cannot forbear remarking that this campaign, as well as the former, has exhibited proofs of the patience and patriotism of the Troops, in cheerfully supporting those wants and distresses which the peculiar situation of our country has at different times rendered inevitable.

Nov. 27. "The next morning all the General's baggage was packed up, which did not hinder us from breakfasting, before we parted, he for his winter quarters, and I for my journey to Philadelphia."³

"Marched from our encampment at Totowa at 10 o'clock, & joined the Penna Division on their parade near the little Falls of Passaic; the different companies of Light Infantry joined their respective regiments. The Division marched from their encampment at 11 o'clock, by the right, crossed ooe of the two bridges."⁴

PLUNDERED BY FRIEND AND FOE.

The necessities of the patriot soldiery were so severe that it is not to be wondered at if the men sometimes succumbed to the temptation when a fat sheep or calf would persist in getting in their way. The uniform testimony of tradition, however, is to the effect that the American troops were well-behaved while encamped at Totowa and Preakness. The soldiers frequently came to the house of Roelof Van Houten, just west of the present Laurel Grove cemetery, and asked for milk, but they always treated the inhabitants respectfully. Under all the circumstances the moderation

of the Continental troops is quite remarkable. Their depredations were few, and of little consequence. The following are the only instances recorded: John Hennion, of Preakness—two hogs, seven shoats, one sheep, a bag of salt, and 150 posts, probably for firewood to cook the animals withal. John Doremus, also of Preakness—a two-year-old heifer, a shoat, a beehive full of honey bees, "one table cloth of toe and flax good." John Van Houten, of Totowa—14 sheep at 12s. each. Roelof Van Houten, of Totowa—5 sheep, a heifer and 5 bushels of turnips. Samuel Van Saun, of Preakness—2 sheep and 3 calves. Martin Ryerson, of the Goffle—17 sheep, a steer, one hog "supposing to waigh 100 wt.;" damage done to stone fences, £15. Hal-magh Van Houten, of Totowa—one calf, 5 sheep, 2 shoats, 150 bushels of turnips, two beehives with bees, and a hay-fork. Robert Van Houten, of Totowa—one steer and bull, 2 heifers, 2 hogs, one colt, 4 beehives, 2 sheep, 5 bushels of turnips, potatoes, in all, £20, 10s. Garrabrant Van Houten, who lived where the West Side park now is—£6, 14s. worth of sheep, hogs and a calf. Adrian Van Houten, who lived in Water street—sheep to the value of £5, 3s. 6d. Isaac Vanderbeck, Adrian's next-door neighbor, who occupied the Doremus homestead in Water street, had sheep, a calf, a hand-vise, gridiron, ax, and bridle taken, his barn burned, and a horse and stable destroyed, to his total damage £9, 13s. 6d. John Van Winkle, who lived about where St. Mary's orphan asylum is located, opposite the Lincoln bridge, lost £9 worth of sheep and a calf. Cornelius R. Van Houten, who lived a short distance southwest of Van Winkle, had cattle to the value of £31, 14s. taken. John Van Giesen, who lived near Totowa and Redwoods avenues, lost £7, 9s. worth in like manner.

Let us hope that these good people endured such depredations willingly, realizing that they were for the benefit of the men who were periling their lives that the inhabitants might be the more secure against the ravages of a cruel and relentless foe.

When complaints were made the punishment was severe. Four soldiers of the artillery were tried by court martial on Nov. 26, "for stealing two sheep and a pig. All found guilty, and sentenced to receive a hundred lashes each on their bare backs, and to pay Captain Vanblaragin one hundred Continental dollars," which would be about \$1.50 in good money. The aggrieved owner was doubtless Capt. Henry Van Blarcom, of Willis street, near East Eighteenth street.¹

The British did not attempt any raids through this part of the country in 1780, but their Tory adherents plundered the inhabitants frequently, as appears by the following inventories of losses: Jan. 4—Martin Ryerson, of the Goffle, a horse, £20. Jan. 25—Capt. Francis Post, in the Bogt, 4 horses of his own, and one of Dr. Philip Dey's, £117. Feb. 23—Adolph Waldron, of Preakness, a "Negro Wench Named Isabel aged 38 years," £85; "A Negro Child aged tow years," £15; a "Negro man Named Sancho, aged 35 years A house Negro and cook," £90; "one Da Named Jo

¹ Washington's Accounts. Major Gibbs was the commandant of his Life Guard.

² Lamb Papers, N. Y. Hist. Soc.

³ Chastellux, I., 136.

⁴ 2d Penn. Archives, XI., 583.

aged 40 years," £40; one Do Named Jack, aged 19 years, £90; one Do Named Wan aged 12 years, £60. On August 17 he lost seven horses. On Dec. 4, 1782, Alexander P. Waldron swore that he was "known to the Horses in the inventory of Adolph Waldron and has Reasons to believe the Negroes are Now in the Possession of the enemy." In April, 1780, Henry Garritse, on the Wesel road, was plundered of two horses, four milk cows, a yoke of oxen and a negro man, in all £180. Cornelius E. Vreland lost, about the same time, several horses and two fat calves. Garrabrant Van Houten, of Totowa, lost a horse worth £14; he had been robbed of two others at an earlier date. Richard Van Houten, his son, testified (the spelling is that of the officer who administered the affidavit) that "he was known to the horses in the inventory of Garibrant V houten and By the Surcumstances Beleives they were taken By the Enemy." On June 22 Edo Merselis, of Upper Preakness, was robbed of 14 horses, valued at £230.¹ On another occasion he had sixteen cows carried off in the night by a gang of "Refugees," or Tories. He and a number of his neighbors turned out in pursuit, and found that the thieves had their headquarters in a sort of cave formed by a projecting rock, on the south side of the present Little Falls road, a short distance west of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad bridge. He recovered his cows, and the Refugees were driven out of their mountain lair, which was thenceforth known as the "Refugees' Cave." The projecting roof is much worn away since those days.

THE COURT MARTIAL OF J^R SHUA HETT SMITH, AT TOTOWA.

On the same day (Sept. 25, 1780) that Major John André was arrested, Joshua Hett Smith, who had brought him ashore from the British *Vulture*, to meet Gen. Arnold, had harbored him at his house, and escorted him to the neutral ground, was seized by order of Washington, and on Sept. 30 was placed on trial by court martial, charged with complicity in Arnold's plot. When the army moved from Tappan to Totowa, Smith was brought along, and was placed under strong guard at a public house—doubtless the Widow Godwin's inn, a captain and two sentinels keeping watch without, and another sentinel within his room. Through the good offices of Gen. Robert Howe his wife and family were permitted to visit him. The court martial sat at Gen. Howe's headquarters, on the northwest side of the river, on Oct. 12, 13, 14, 19, 20 and 24, on which last-mentioned day Smith read his defence, as he says, "to the court martial, and a large part of the army, in the presence of a great concourse of the inhabitants." On returning to his tavern, he found that someone had informed the landlady that he had been condemned by the court martial, "on which the good housewife, in a furious rage, refused me admittance, and

another place was found for my reception."¹ The court sat the next day in conference, and on October 25 announced the peculiar verdict, that it appeared to them that Smith did do all that he was charged with, but that the evidence was not sufficient to convict him of guilty knowledge of Arnold's designs; they therefore acquitted him.

He was immediately re-arrested, however, on the authority of the State of New York, and hurried off to a new imprisonment at Goshen. Escaping thence on the night of May 22, 1781, he passed through the mountains to Sterling Furnace and the Ringwood Iron Works, and so to a tavern in the vicinity of Pompton or the Ponds, kept by a Tory, who was famed among the Dutch inhabitants for being double-jointed and ambidexterous. This fellow brought him safely by night to within sight of Totowa Bridge. He lay concealed all day, and toward evening his guide reappeared with two other men, who escorted him down a steep hill, which brought them by a short cut to the bridge, which they passed in safety,² and then took a road over Garret Mountain, and so on to Acquackanonk, where they lodged in the house of one of the guides until the following evening, when, June 4, 1781 (Smith says 1782, a manifest error), they crossed the river in a small cedar canoe, and ultimately reached Paulus Hook, whence the passage to New York was easily accomplished.³

SOME PLANS THAT FAILED.

The enforced idleness of his army, under discouraging circumstances, was exceedingly irksome to Washington, and he was ever on the alert to strike some blow at the enemy. When Arnold's treason was discovered and insidious efforts were made to spread the belief that other general officers were implicated, the commander-in-chief conceived the daring project of sending a trusted agent into New York to discover whether Arnold had any army accomplices, and to carry off the arch traitor himself. The scheme was entrusted to Major Henry Lee, while he was still at the Light Camp, at Wagaraw, and Washington conferred with him at Lafayette's quarters, by appointment, on October 13. Lee induced sergeant major John Champe, of his Legion, to undertake the hazardous adventure. On the night of Oct. 20, Champe deserted, was hotly pursued by some of his fellow-troopers (not in the secret) to Bergen, where he managed to find refuge on board a British vessel in Newark bay.

¹ We can readily conceive the repugnance with which the Widow Godwin would entertain under her roof, even as a prisoner, one whom she had been assured had been found guilty of aiding and abetting the enemy, in fighting whom her husband had already yielded up his life, while two of her sons were in the American army, and a third was then languishing in a British prison in New York.

² "My reflections and sensations in passing this bridge, which I had so often crossed to and from my trial, were painful, from the various ideas that successively passed in my mind. One of the men, turning to the other, said in Dutch, 'he may now think himself safe, for the damned rebels don't often pass that bridge, except in numbers.'"—*Smith's Narrative*, etc., 282-3.

³ An Authentic Narrative of the Causes which led to the Death of Major André, etc., by Joshua Hett Smith, etc., London, 1808, passim; Record of the Trial of Joshua Hett Smith, etc., Morrisania, N. Y., 1866, passim.

¹ On July 9, 1781, a party of Tories carried off eight more of his horses. He pursued them to Second River, where he arrived early in the morning, just in time to see the fugitives swimming the river on his animals. A party of soldiers fired at them, and dropped several, and the horses were recovered; but Merselis complained that the guard claimed £16 reward from him, which he had to pay.

He was taken to New York, was cordially welcomed by Arnold, and soon had all his plans laid to seize the traitor one night, and carry him across the Hudson to Hoboken. But the night before the scheme was to be executed, Arnold changed his quarters, and the next day Champe was shipped to the South, and was unable to rejoin his troop until a year or more thereafter.¹

Washington was particularly anxious to attack the British army in New York city. As the next most feasible project he planned a descent on Staten Island. In this Lafayette was to take a leading part, and the zealous Hamilton, about to be married, eagerly applied for the command of a battalion. Boats were provided, mounted on trucks, for transportation overland, to be hurried to the Sound in readiness for carrying the army across and so surprising the enemy. On Oct. 23 it was ordered that the Light Corps should remove from their quarters at the Goffle, and take post "on the most convenient ground to the Cranetown Gap² and the Notch, for the more effectual security of our right." The movement was really intended to bring Lafayette's Corps within striking distance of Staten Island. The next morning the Pennsylvania Line marched across Totowa Bridge (at the foot of Bank street), and around the Wesel mountain to Stone House Plains, where they encamped for the night, the soldiers being under orders to sleep with their clothes on, ready to move at a moment's notice. Awaiting the arrival of the boats, the army lay quiet the next day, and on Oct. 26 advanced to Cranetown, and so on to a point near Elizabethtown, which they reached at midnight, Lee's Legion and Major Parr's Rifle Corps in the advance. But still the boats did not appear, and the movement was a complete failure. The next morning the retrograde march was begun, and on the 29th the men, tired and dispirited, were again in their old quarters at Totowa.³

There still remained Washington's original plan of a direct attack on New York. The preparations were pushed diligently, silently. At last all was in readiness. The final orders were issued by the commander-in-chief on November 21 and 22, from his Headquarters at Preakness. Col. Gouvion, the French engineer, was directed to proceed to the Hudson river, and make careful observation of the state of the roads from the Light Camp at the Goffle, to Fort Lee; to observe the river from Fort Lee to Fort Washington and upwards, and to note the British forces when they turned out for inspection. Col. Stephen Moylan was ordered to parade with his regiment at nine o'clock on the morning of Friday, Nov. 24, at Totowa Bridge, furnished

with two days' provisions, and to detach parties to secure all the crossings on the Hackensack river at New Bridge, etc. Gen. Wayne was directed to march his division on Friday morning at "sunrising" to a mile below Acquackanonk Bridge, and to keep up a show of advancing toward Newark until dark, meanwhile foraging, as if that was his mission, but to keep his men fresh. On Nov. 22 orders were issued to Col. Timothy Pickering, Quarter-Master-General, reminding him that he had been directed to see that boats were furnished, mounted on good carriages, provided with good oars, materials for muffling the oars, and for repairing the boats in case of accident. These boats were to be all ready by Thursday, at 12 o'clock, together with horses. The boats were to be carried through the Notch the same afternoon, and the next morning were to be moved from the Notch to Acquackanonk Bridge, where ample hay and grain was to be provided in the meantime for baiting the teams during the halt there. A complete relief of good horses was ordered to be provided at Acquackanonk Bridge early on Friday afternoon, to accompany the boats, and to hasten their transportation. Gen. Knox was directed to send along all such pieces of ordnance as would be available to annoy shipping and to cover a body of troops in crossing a river. The movement of Gen. Wayne from Acquackanonk Bridge toward Newark was intended to indicate an attack on Staten Island. Lafayette wrote to Col. Alexander Hamilton Nov. 22, estimating that forty boats would be needed for "the attack on Staten Island," carrying about 1,200 men. He knew, of course, that no such attack was intended. Hamilton again entreated his commander-in-chief to give him command of 150 to 200 men, that he might participate in the proposed movement against New York. Some of the men, he suggested, "may move on Friday morning towards ———, which will strengthen the appearances for Staten Island, to form a junction on the other side of the Passaic."

"Never was a plan better arranged," wrote Col. Humphreys; "and never did circumstances promise more sure or complete success. The British were not only unalarmed, but our own troops were misguided in their operations." Unfortunately, on the very day the movement was to have been begun, the unsuspecting British, in the most casual way, moved some of their war vessels up the Hudson into such a position as to render the proposed attack utterly out of the question, and Washington was obliged most reluctantly to abandon it. Accordingly, on Monday morning, Nov. 27, the army broke camp at Preakness, and marched into winter quarters—the Pennsylvania division near Morristown, and the Jersey brigade at Pompton and at Sydman's in the Clove.¹

¹ Lee's Memoirs, II., 159-187; Sparks, VII., 545-8; Winfield's Hist. Hudson County, 188-191.

² Between Montclair and Verona.

³ Hist. Mag., April, 1868, 245; Whiting's Revolutionary Orders, 122; 2d Penn. Archives, XI., 609, 578; Life of Alexander Hamilton, by John C. Hamilton, 1834, I., 317; Works of Hamilton (ed. 1850), I., 195; Correspondence of the Revolution, III., 152; History of the Republic, by John C. Hamilton, II., 139; Sparks's Washington, VII., 558; Penn. Mag., XX., 458; Simcoe's Military Journal, New York, 1844, 156-7.

¹ Sparks's Washington, VII., 280, 302-6, 310-13; Sparks's Correspondence of the Revolution, III., 146; Life of Hamilton, as cited, I., 318; Hist. of Republic, as cited, II., 140; Hamilton's Works, I., 194-5; Life of Putnam, 13-15; 2d Penn. Archives, XI., 532-3; Penn. Mag., XX., 468.

[The following letter was written by Washington to Arthur Lee, then one of the American commissioners to France. It is printed in the Life of Arthur Lee, Boston, 1829, Vol. II., p. 170, but is not included in any edition of the Writings of Washington. It is reproduced below in fac simile from what was probably the original draft, in Washington's own hand, now in the author's collection. Its main interest here is from the fact that it is the only letter of Washington, written by him near the Passaic Falls, which has ever found its way back to this place].

Head Quarters Passaic
Falls 20th Nov^r 1780

Sir

I am much obliged to you for the suggestion you do me the favor to make in your letter of the 11th, as I shall at all times be for any others which may occur to you advantage of the public Service. —
conducive to

I am so entirely convinced of the absolute necessity of a large and immediate description of money, to the continuation of the war, that I should be happy to do any thing I could with propriety to promote it. — I impart to you in confidence, that I have in the most explicit

Trapper

manner gives my sentiments
on this head. The Minister of
France here, and if my opi-
on can have influence with
the Court of Versailles, I imagine
it will be known through this
channel — A more direct com-
munication might appear an
intrusion and an interference
in matters out of my province

I am happy to hear
Congress have this important
object under consideration
— I persuade myself they will
urge it with all the emphasis it
deserves and in the form
most likely to succeed — If there
should be any thing which I
could contribute to the success
of the application, I should
certainly

certainly think it my duty
to give all the aid in my power
I have the honor to be
sincerely & with
real respect & esteem
Sir
Y^r most Obed^t &
affection^d Serv^t
G. Washington

1781.

THE REVOLT OF THE JERSEY BRIGADE AT POMPTON.

Pursuant to Washington's orders, the Pennsylvania Line went into their old quarters, about four miles from Morristown, and on Nov. 30 the Jersey Brigade left West Point, marched down the west side of the Hudson, and thence through the Clove to Ringwood, and so on to Pompton, where they took winter quarters, promptly building rude huts for their shelter. A detachment of the brigade remained near Sufferns, to guard the entrance to the Clove, and to cover the line of communication toward West Point. The condition of the little American army at this time was pitiable in the extreme. Gen. Knox writes, Dec. 2, 1780: "The soldier, ragged almost to nakedness, has to sit down at this period, with an axe—perhaps his only tool, and probably that a bad one—to make his habitation for winter." Washington repeatedly called the attention of the State authorities to their shameful neglect to provide for their men: "Nov. 20, 1780. Ten months' pay is now due the army. Every department of it is so much indebted, that we have not credit for a single express. . . . Jan. 5, 1781. The aggravated calamities and distresses that have resulted from the total want of pay for nearly twelve months, the want of clothing at a severe season, and not unfrequently the want of provisions, are beyond description. . . . Jan. 7. The few men who remain in service, will with difficulty find a sufficiency of shirts, vests, breeches and stockings to carry them through the winter." The tender heart of Lafayette

was deeply moved by what he saw. "Human patience has its limits," he wrote his wife; "no European army would suffer the tenth part of what the American troops suffer. It takes citizens to support hunger, nakedness, toil, and the total want of pay, which constitute the condition of our soldiers, the hardest and most patient that are to be found in the world."¹ Those who were paid received Continental currency which, despite legislative fiat, had depreciated until a silver dollar would equal seventy-five paper dollars. Vainly had the New Jersey Legislature endeavored by solemn enactments to regulate the prices of labor and products; nor had the Courts been more successful.² To add to the

¹ Heath's Memoirs, 265; Sparks's Washington, VII., 313-18, 309, 352, 355; Life of Gen. Knox, 64; Memoirs Lafayette, I., 168. These tributes to the heroic endurance, the incomparable patience, of the soldiers, would seem to be sufficient answers to Lee's sneering suggestion that the Pennsylvania Line ought to be called the "Irish Line," and to Bancroft's exaltation of the New England troops, on the score of their alleged native Americanism, over those of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The revolt of the Connecticut Line in the ensuing May showed that the appreciation of hardship and injustice was as keen among the heroic soldiers of one State as of another.

² The Legislature, by act passed Dec. 11, 1777, had fixed a scale of maximum prices for various articles and provisions. For example: bloomary bar-iron, £3 per cwt.; refined bar-iron, £3 10s. per cwt.; pig metal, 20s. per cwt.; rolling iron, £30 per ton; sole leather, 3s. per lb.; upper leather, 5s. per lb.; men's neat leather shoes, of the common sort, 17s. 6d. per pair; women's do., 14s.; wheat, 22s.; rye, 9s.; Indian corn, 7s. 6d.; oats, 5s.; wheat flour, 33s. per cwt.; hay, £7, 10s. per ton; pork, 9d. per lb.; beef, 8d. per lb.; potatoes, 4s. per bush.; butter, 2s. 6d. per lb. As a natural corollary it was

discontent, the men who had enlisted for "three years or during the war," and who had endured the dangers and privations of army life for three full years, discovered, to their dismay, that there was a disposition to hold them to the other alternative of their enlistment, or "during the war." While the veterans were unpaid, new recruits received bounties in silver. Under the rankling sense of injustice from these causes, fomented, no doubt, by paid agents of the British, and stimulated by an unusually generous allowance of liquor for the celebration of New Year's day, the Pennsylvania Line mutinied at nine o'clock at night, on January 1, 1781, and the next day marched, under the command of their sergeants, toward Philadelphia, to compel Congress to redress their grievances. The Pennsylvania State authorities sent commissioners to treat with the mutineers, and after several days of temporizing adjusted matters. Gen. Wayne ordered the Jersey Brigade to Chatham, on Jan. 2, and the militia were called out, to check any attempt of the enemy to take advantage of the revolt, and invade the State.¹

The effect of the Pennsylvania mutiny, and its essential success, was to increase the discontent elsewhere. Gen. Washington, on Jan. 7, significantly suggested to Gen. Heath the wisdom of sending a reinforcement of 100 men from West Point "towards Pompton, to cover the stores at Ringwood, and to act as occasion might require." The same day, Gen. St. Clair reported that some appearance of a disposition in the Jersey troops to revolt had induced Lieut. Col. Francis Barber, of the Third Regiment, who commanded the Brigade, to move 300 or 400 of them to Chatham. Part of them, however, about one hundred and sixty in number, remained at Pompton, nursing their grievances. Some of the officers waited on the Legislature, and insisted that their arrears of pay should be settled on the basis of seventy-five paper dollars for one in specie. That body hastily complied, and ordered all the money in the treasury to be sent up to the men. Commissioners—the Rev. James Caldwell and Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen—were also appointed to inquire into the claims of such sol-

also enacted that "The Rates and Prices of Farming Labour, and the Wages of Mechanics, Tradesmen and Handicraftsmen, shall not exceed double what they were in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five." This preposterous attempt to control the laws of supply and demand by legislation of course was a failure. Then it was sought to shift the responsibility on the courts. On June 10 the Bergen county courts fixed a scale of prices to be paid by the quartermasters and forage masters for the Continental army, but the currency depreciated so rapidly that they had to prescribe new rates in January, 1780. The depreciation is shown by the difference in prices on the dates named:

	June, 1779	Jan. 1780.
Wood by the cord	\$8	\$12
Hay by the cwt.	4	\$160 to \$200
Carting, single team per day	12	32
Rye and corn, per bush.	14	18
Buckwheat and oats, per bush.	8	12
Pasture, per day	1.50	

¹ Penn. Archives, VIII., 675, 680; Sparks, VII., 351; Correspondence of the Revolution, III., 192; Hamilton's Hist. Republic, I., 147; Memoir of Maj. Samuel Shaw, 85; Marshall's Washington, IV., 393; Irving's Washington, IV., 213; Bancroft's Hist. U. S., X., 415; William Gordon's Hist., IV., 16.

diers of the brigade as conceived themselves entitled to a discharge on account of the expiration of their enlistments, but the men had not been informed of this action. As day after day went by, and nothing was done, the men at Pompton finally got tired of waiting. Having received a part of their pay in almost worthless paper, they spent it for rum. On Saturday evening, January 20, they rose in arms, and placed themselves under the command of Sergeant Major George Grant, of the Third New Jersey Regiment, a deserter from the British army.¹ Sergeant Jonathau Nichols, of Capt. Alexander Mitchell's company, First New Jersey Regiment, was second in command, and the third in command was Sergeant-Major John Minthorn, also of the First Regiment. Some of the more reckless of the men declared that unless they got redress—in the matter of pay, clothing, etc.—they would join the enemy. The house where one of their officers lodged was surrounded and broken open, and with threats of immediate death in case of refusal they compelled him to give up the muster rolls. Col. Israel Shreve, of the Second Regiment, vainly urged them to desist, nor would they obey his orders to parade. Next they seized two field pieces, and marched off to join the rest of the brigade at Chatham. The movement excited no little uneasiness among the friends of America, and much exultation on the part of the enemy. It was rumored that the mutineers were about to march to Elizabethtown. This was interpreted as meaning that there they would receive overtures from Sir Henry Clinton. He ordered Gen. Robertson, with two or three thousand men, from New York to Staten Island, to be in readiness to cross over to Elizabethtown and cooperate with the revolting Jersey soldiers. He also sent one Uzal Woodruff, of Elizabethtown, a cousin of sergeant Nichols, with proposals to the mutineers. They, however, when they left their quarters at Pompton, had adopted a solemn resolution to put to death anyone who should attempt or even propose to go to the enemy's lines, and hang up without ceremony every Tory who should presume to say a word tending to induce any of them to desert. Woodruff, finding the men would not listen to treason, prudently gave the papers to Col. Elias Dayton, of the New Jersey Line, and convinced that officer of his patriotic zeal. On Monday, Jan. 22, the commissioners from the Legislature arrived in the camp of the mutineers, with assurances that every grievance should be redressed. Col. Elias Dayton, commander of the New Jersey Line, and Col. Shreve, in both of whom the troops had great confidence, joined in these promises, but insisted that the soldiers must return to their duty ere they could hear and treat with them. The insurgents urged that their own oaths should be admissible in determining the terms of their enlistment, as it had been conceded to the Pennsylvania mutineers, but Dayton and Shreve would not consent, and the men reluctantly yielded that point. Upon the assurance of obedience, Col. Dayton granted this pardon:

¹ Grant appears to have been an unusually intelligent fellow. He was in Gen. Sullivan's campaign against the Indians in 1779, and kept a Journal of the expedition, which is published in Hazard's Penna. Register, XIV., 72-76.

Chatham, Jan. 23, 1781. The commandant of the Jersey Brigade, in answer to the petition of the sergeants for a general pardon, observes that, in consideration of the Brigade having revolted before they were made acquainted with the resolution of the Legislature directing an inquiry into their enlistments, and of their agreeing immediately upon their being informed of said resolution, to return to their duty, and of their having neither shed blood nor done violence to the person of any officer or inhabitant; he hereby promises a pardon to all such as immediately, without hesitation, shall return to their duty, and conduct themselves in a soldierly manner. Those who shall, notwithstanding this unmerited proffer of clemency, refuse obedience, must expect the reward to such obstinate villainy.

Most of the men were glad to accept the pardon, and on Thursday, Jan. 25, they were persuaded to return to their huts at Pompton, with Col. Shreve, promising to put themselves again under the command of their officers. But the spirit of insubordination was still rife. They marched back in a disorderly fashion, yielding a semblance of obedience to some of their officers, "more like following advice than obeying command," while they flatly refused to acknowledge the orders of other officers. "They condescended once to parade when ordered, but were no sooner dismissed than several officers were insulted. One had a bayonet put to his breast, and upon the man being knocked down for his insolence, a musket was fired, which being their alarm signal, most of them paraded under arms. It seemed, indeed, as if they had returned to their huts simply as a place more convenient for themselves, and where they went to negotiate with a committee appointed to inquire into their grievances, and to whom they were to have dictated their own terms." On Friday, January 26, the last of them straggled back from Chatham into their former camp at Pompton. The men felt better for their bit of an outing, and all slept soundly that Friday night. But what an awakening was theirs!

As soon as Washington heard from Gen. St. Clair that the spirit of mutiny was apparently rife among the Jersey troops, he called a council of war at New Windsor on Jan. 11, at which it was determined to organize a special detachment of one thousand men, or five battalions—two from the Massachusetts line, one from the New Hampshire line, one from the Connecticut line, and one chiefly from Col. Hazen's regiment. These were selected and arranged by Gen. Heath, and were ordered to be ready to march with four days' provisions at the shortest notice. The command devolved upon Gen. Robert Howe, by seniority. It was the intention of the commander-in-chief to order these men forward to suppress the insurrection among the Pennsylvania troops, but as he hesitated at this juncture to withdraw 1,000 men from the garrison at New Windsor, and as the mutineers were numerous, he refrained from decisive measures, until the Pennsylvania State authorities adjusted the matter, contrary to his own ideas of the military requirements of the case. When the Jersey Brigade followed the pernicious example, he determined to tolerate no half-way measures. On Jan. 22 he ordered Gen. Howe with the special detachment of 1,000 men to march against the Jersey mutineers. He was directed to rendezvous the whole of his command at Ringwood or at Pompton, as he might find best from the circumstances. "The object of your detach-

ment is to compel the mutineers to unconditional submission; and I am to desire, that you will grant no terms while they are with arms in their hands in a state of resistance. . . . If you succeed in compelling the revolted troops to a surrender, you will instantly execute a few of the most active and incendiary leaders." Gen. Howe at once moved forward with about 600 Continental troops, and arrived at Ringwood on Friday evening, Jan. 26, where he was speedily joined by Capt. Stewart, with three three-pounders. Major Morril, with the New Hampshire detachment, marched at the same time from King's Ferry and arrived about the same time, doubtless via the Ponds. Gen. Howe found the Jersey mutineers mostly back in their huts, but the spirit of insubordination unquelled. Having ascertained the precise situation of their encampment, he silently marched from Ringwood at one o'clock on Saturday morning. It was a dreadful march—a distance of eight miles, on a bitterly cold night, over rough and mountainous roads, rendered almost impassable by deep snow. At early dawn they arrived within sight of the insurgents' huts. A halt of an hour was made, for further preparations. Could the troops be relied on? They had the same grounds for complaint as the mutineers. Their officers were anxious. But when they were ordered to load their arms they obeyed with alacrity. It was evident they could be trusted. Gen. Howe briefly addressed them on the heinousness of the crime of mutiny, and the necessity of bringing the insurgents to unconditional submission. The march was resumed, and the troops quietly surrounded the mutinous brigade. Major Morril was posted on the Charlottesville road, about half a mile above the bridge crossing the Ringwood river, or a short distance above the present Pompton Reformed church. Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant Sprout, with one party and a piece of artillery, was ordered to take post on the left of the mutineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, with another party and two pieces, on their right; Major Oliver, with his men, in front of their encampment; and Major Throop, with his party, in the rear. Thus all the roads leading to and from the camp were effectually guarded—the road afterwards known as the Paterson and Hamburg turnpike, running west to Bloomingdale, and southeast to Totowa; the roads leading northerly to Wanaque and Ringwood; and the road leading northeasterly to the Ponds and the Ramapo valley. This was the situation as daylight appeared. What terror must have leapt into the hearts of the mutineers when they awoke on that still Saturday morning to find their camp surrounded by a stern cordon of soldiers true to their faith. Lieutenant-Colonel Barber was sent to them with orders immediately to parade without arms, and to march to the ground pointed out to them. Some were willing to yield at once. Others, the more guilty, exclaimed, "What! no conditions? Then if we are to die, it is as well to die where we are as anywhere else." Some sought flight by the road to Sussex, but were unable to pass Major Morril's guard. As the main camp hesitated to obey the order to parade without arms, Col. Sprout was directed to advance from the left, with his gun unlimbered and ready to pour its destructive fire into the

insurgents. They were given five minutes to yield. There was no escape. Sullenly they succumbed to the inevitable, and, to a man, marched, unarmed, to the designated field. Their officers furnished Gen. Howe with a list of the more conspicuous offenders, and out of these, three men—one from each regiment of the brigade—were selected as the guiltiest of all. These were Sergeant-Major George Grant, who had acted as the commander of the revolt; Sergeant David Gilmore, of the Second Regiment; and Private John Tuttle, of the First Regiment. A field court-martial was promptly held, "standing on the snow," as the record says—with unconscious pathos. Col. Sprout presided. The proceedings were brief. The three men named were immediately tried, convicted and sentenced to death. The Jersey officers, however, assured Gen. Howe that Grant had not voluntarily taken the command, and that he had urged the men to return to their duty. On this account his life was spared by the General. But the other two were ordered to be shot at once. With a stern sense of poetic justice, twelve of the most guilty mutineers were selected to be their executioners.

"This was a most painful task," says Surgeon Thacher; "being themselves guilty, they were greatly distressed with the duty imposed on them, and when ordered to load, some of them shed tears. The wretched victims, overwhelmed by the terrors of death, had neither time nor power to implore the mercy and forgiveness of their God, and such was their agonizing condition, that no heart could refrain from emotions of sympathy and compassion. The first that suffered was a sergeant [Gilmore], an old offender: he was led a few yards distance and placed on his knees; six of the executioners, at the signal given by an officer, fired, three aiming at the head and three at the breast, the other six reserving their fire in order to dispatch the victim, should the first fire fail; it so happened in this instance; the remaining six then fired, and life was instantly extinguished. The second criminal [Tuttle] was, by the first fire, sent into eternity in an instant. The third [Grant], being less criminal, by the recommendation of his officers, to his unspeakable joy, received a pardon. This tragical scene produced a dreadful shock, and a salutary effect on the minds of the guilty soldiers. Never were men more completely humbled and penitent; tears of sorrow and of joy rushed from their eyes, and each one appeared to congratulate himself that his forfeited life had been spared."

In a thick wood, on the bleak and desolate summit of a rocky knob of the Ramapo mountains, overlooking the Pompton Lakes station on the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad, the hardy traveler may find two rude piles of weather-beaten field-stones. These are pointed out as

marking the lonely, unhonored graves of the two Jersey Mutineers.

After the execution, the men were ordered to parade by regiments, and then by platoons, and obliged to make proper apologies to their officers, and promises of good behavior for the future. They showed the fullest sense of their guilt, and Gen. Howe was so assured of their contrition that he marched back to Ringwood the same day. Gen. Washington returned thanks, Jan. 30, to Gen. Howe and his officers and men for their conduct in this affair. "It gave him inexpressible pain," he added, "to be obliged to employ their arms on such an occasion, and he is convinc'd that they themselves felt all that reluctance which former affection to fellow soldiers could inspire." The General had deemed this occasion so critical that he went to Ring-

wood himself on January 26. The next day he wrote to the commissioners appointed by the New Jersey Legislature to consider the grievances of their troops, informing them of the suppression of the mutiny. "Having punished guilt and supported authority, it now becomes proper to do justice," he remarked. He therefore urged them to hasten an adjustment.

OFF FOR YORKTOWN.

On Feb. 7, 1781, Washington directed that a mere captain's guard of the Jersey Brigade be posted at the entrance to Smith's Clove, and another at Pompton and Ringwood, while the rest of the brigade was ordered to Morristown. In pursuance of his plan to send more of his troops south, Col. Pickering reported to him, February 18, that he proposed to impress horses and teams at Pompton and Ringwood, to transport the tents as far as Somerset Court House [Somerville]. This was to facilitate the movement of a detachment of 1200 men, including the Jersey Brigade, under the command of Lafayette, to the Chesapeake, where he was directed to fall upon and destroy Arnold's troops, then ravaging that vicinity. The Marquis passed through Pompton on February 23, with the men detached from the main army on the Hudson,¹



SCENE OF THE MUTINY AT POMPTON, JANUARY, 1781.

The Tavern indicated above, was previously the residence of Casparus Schuyler. It was here that Gen. Washington and Mrs. Washington stopped, March 28-31, 1782, as related on page 444.

Court House [Somerville]. This was to facilitate the movement of a detachment of 1200 men, including the Jersey Brigade, under the command of Lafayette, to the Chesapeake, where he was directed to fall upon and destroy Arnold's troops, then ravaging that vicinity. The Marquis passed through Pompton on February 23, with the men detached from the main army on the Hudson,¹

¹ "Wednesday, 21st [February, 1781]. This morning the detachment of Artillery, under command of Captain Savage marched from this place [near New Windsor] for Pompton with two mortars, where it is said that the Corps of Light Infantry is to meet them."—*Pennington's Journal*, MS.

and during the next few weeks there was a considerable movement of troops through that important post, as Washington distributed his army with a view to an attack upon New York and Brooklyn with 20,000 men. A captain's guard of thirty men was left at Pompton, to guard the stores, and a few militia were ordered out at Second River, and probably at Acquackanonk, with the like object. Christian Lozier and Richard Van Riper, of Acquackanonk, who went into New York, presumably for trading purposes only, were questioned by the British, and reported some of these movements. James O'Hara, a spy, who came in from Warwick via Acquackanonk, confirmed the rumors, and gave other information, all tending to convince Sir Henry Clinton that New York was threatened. These mysterious manoeuvres were kept up during the summer. About the middle of July, however, Washington felt constrained to abandon his main project, and concluded to move his forces, in conjunction with the French army, against the enemy in Virginia. On August 20-21 the American troops crossed the Hudson river in force and encamped at Haverstraw. On the 22d Col. Alexander Scammel's Light Corps of specially-selected New England men, marched south, passing through Paramus, Acquackanonk and Springfield. On Saturday, the 25th, the American Light Infantry, under Gen. Lincoln, followed by the same route, together with the First New York, and on the same day Col. John Lamb, with his artillery regiment, park and stores, covered by Lieut. Col. Olney's Fourth Rhode Island Regiment, marched through Pompton and Two Bridges to Chatham and Springfield. The Second New York Regiment, Col. Philip Van Cortlandt, took the same route, probably the same day. This regiment was accompanied by thirty-four boats, which had been collected and mounted on carriages at King's Ferry, by Washington's direction. The country people about Pompton must have stared at seeing such strange paraphernalia among the impedimenta of an army on the march on inland routes. Sir Henry Clinton naturally regarded this preparation as indicating an attack on Staten Island, in which he found additional evidence in the threatening movements of the Americans at Springfield. Washington himself rode through Ramapo and Pompton on the 26th.

Pompton was destined to be favored with a still more imposing display of the panoply of war. The French army, under the Count de Rochambeau, crossed the Hudson at King's Ferry (opposite Stony Point) on August 24-25, and proceeded via Kakeat¹ to Sufferns, where they camped the first night. On August 25 the First Division or Brigade moved from Sufferns to Pompton, and there went into camp for the night. What a profound sensation this splendidly uniformed and thoroughly-equipped French army created among the country people! First there came the Legion of the Duke de Lauzun, two squadrons of hussars and lancers, his tall grenadiers and his chasseurs—six hundred men in all, mostly Germans, and fit match for the dreaded Hes-

sians. Little recked the Duke, that brilliant, gallant soldier of fortune, that in a dozen years his head would be laid on the guillotine, to appease the greedy thirst of his fickle mistress, the French Republic. After this noble legion the parks of field guns rumbled heavily along, manned by selected detachments from the second battalion of the regiment of Auxonne, and from the second battalion of the regiment of Metz, the whole under the command of the Count d' Aboville. Then came the regiment of Bourbonnais (formed in 1595), Col. the Marquis de Laval, the Viscount de Rochambeau (younger brother of General the Count de Rochambeau) being the Colonel en Second. The famous Royal Deux-Ponts regiment next swung jauntily along, led by its gallant young Colonel, the Count Christian de Deux-Ponts, his younger brother, the Viscount Gillaume de Deux-Ponts, being his Colonel en Second, with Lieutenant Colonels de Haden and the Baron d' Esebeck. The Baron de Vioménil commanded this entire Division. Says a French officer: "We went from Sufferns to Pompton, four miles this side of which the river of this name is crossed three times and there are bridges at each passage;¹ the first and third are fordable; the road is superb. This is an open and well cultivated country, inhabited by Dutch people who are almost all quite rich."

The American officers observed with admiration the movements of these experienced campaigners. "I viewed their manner of camping over night," says one; "the perfect mechanical manner of performing all they had to do, such as digging a circular hole and making niches in which to set their camp kettles for cooking food, &c.; every necessary accommodation was performed in the most natural and convenient manner. They rose in the morning and paraded by daylight; soon struck tents and began their march, which they completed for the day about noon; then pitched tents and set about their cookery. They marched on the road in open order until the music struck up; they then closed into close order. On the march a quartermaster preceded, and at the forking of the road would be stuck a pole with a bunch of straw at top, to shew the road they were to take."

The next day this Brigade left Pompton and marched to Whippany, Morris county, where it halted for the Second Division. The latter camped at Pompton on the night of August 26. It was commanded by the Viscount de Vioménil (the Baron's brother), and comprised the regiment of Soissonuais, Colonel the Count de Saint-Maime, with the Viscount de Noailles as Colonel en Second; and the regiment Saintonge, under Colonel the Count de Custine-Sarracks, the Count de Charlus being Colonel en Second.²

The commander-in-chief of the French army, the Count de Rochambeau, accompanied the troops through Pompton

¹ Probably referring to the bridges at Schuyler's basin and at Two Bridges.

² Tradition relates that a French soldier being too ill to march was taken to the house of Arent Schuyler, near the Schuyler's bridges, where he was hospitably received, and tenderly nursed by the family and servants. His fever proved to be a fatal attack of smallpox. A low mound in the orchard shows where he was buried.

¹ The translation of Cromot du Bourg's Diary, as published, says Hackensack—an error obvious to anyone familiar with the geography of that region.

on this momentous journey, and the two corps were officered by the flower of the French nobility. What a striking contrast did these magnificent troops present to the ill-clad Americans who had marched through the village a day or two before. How different this spectacle, mirroring forth the glory of war, from that pitiful scene of six months earlier, when the half-starved, barefooted little band of Jersey soldiers at Pompton were summoned to parade on the winter snow, to attend the drum-head court-martial and summary execution of their unfortunate comrades whose long-suffering had been tried beyond endurance!

But the brilliant pageant swept by. The American commander-in-chief by a masterly movement outwitted Sir Henry Clinton, hurried the allied armies against Cornwallis, and on October 19, 1781, received the surrender of the British forces on the Virginia peninsula. It is pleasant to know that the Jersey Brigade there retrieved the disgrace of the Pompton mutiny, and that among the participants in the crowning victory at Yorktown were Sergeant-Major Grant and Sergeant Nichols, two of the leaders in the revolt at Pompton.¹

1782-1783.

CLOSING DAYS OF THE WAR.

The victorious army was conveyed by water from Yorktown to the head of the Elk river, and thence, November 20, 1781, began the march back to the northern encampments, crossing the Hudson river at King's Ferry on December 7. "On account of the inclemency of the season," says Surgeon Thacher, "we have suffered exceedingly from cold, wet, and fatigue, during our long march. But we return in triumph to rejoin our respective regiments, and enjoy a constant interchange of congratulations with our friends, on the glorious and brilliant success of our expedition which closes the campaign." The gallant Major General the Chevalier (afterwards Marquis) de Chastellux commanded the First Division of the French army as it marched through Pompton on this return journey. Two New York regiments, under the command of Gen. James Clinton, went into winter quarters at Pompton, and immediately proceeded to make themselves comfortable by the erection of huts. The men were so expert in constructing these shelters that

they could finish one in twenty-four hours. The walls were of stones laid up in clay, with roofs of planks, logs, or bark, a stone chimney on the outside, a small door being next to it, which kept out cold winds.¹ The weather was extremely cold, and the troops were poorly provided with clothing or provisions, so that it was with difficulty that they could keep warm, although there was an abundance of wood in the adjacent hills. The Rev. John Gano, a noted Baptist preacher, was Chaplain of the Brigade at this time, but as there was no opportunity for him to preach he was given a furlough. Returning at the close of the winter a private soldier made him uncomfortable by addressing him thus: "Dear Doctor, we have had tolerable health, but hard times otherwise; we have wanted almost everything, scantied in clothing, provisions and money, and, hardest of all, we have not even had the word of God to comfort us." The good clergyman was much disturbed in his conscience at this reproof, until he learned that his critic was one of the most incorrigible jokers in the camp, and had been simply making fun at his expense. A number of the soldiers had enlisted for six months or nine months, and Col. Van Cortlandt, commanding one of the regiments, was anxious to have them re-enlist. The use of the Reformed Dutch church on Pompton Plains was secured for the Chaplain on his return, and on the first Sunday thereafter he preached to the men. He was apt in selecting significant texts, and doubtless chose on this occasion the words, "There is no discharge in that war." Certain it is, that he assured his hearers that it always gave him pleasure to preach to soldiers, especially when he had good tidings to communicate, and he could aver with truth that our Lord and Saviour approved of all those who had entered in his service for the whole warfare. He had no six or nine months men in *His* service! The whole camp greatly enjoyed the apropos address, and the short-term men were so chaffed by their comrades that most of them re-enlisted.²

The troops encamped at Pompton at various times during the Revolution did not always occupy the same location. Tradition asserts that during two winters their encampment was on the southern slope of the Pompton Lake, where "Sunnybank," the charming home of "Marion Harland," is now situated. In clearing the wooded hillside on her place remains of huts have been unearthed, together with bullets, flints, gunlocks, and a sword of British workmanship, in perfect preservation, with the royal arms of England engraved on the blade, and on the hilt, rudely scratched, the initials, "E. L." At one point on the "Sunnybank" premises there was a paved roadway for the use of the horses and wagons going to the water's edge.³ It is probable that the

¹ Sparks, VII., 406, 418, 430; VIII., 55, 105, 120, 134, et seqq.; Diary of Baron Cromot du Bourg (?), Aid to Rochambeau, in Mag. Am. Hist., IV., 292; Letters of Count de Fersen, Aid to Rochambeau, in Mag. Am. Hist., III., 438; Corr. Revolution, III., 240; Thacher, 322; Memoirs, Diaries, Narratives, etc., of Rochambeau, the Abbe Robin, the Count de Dumas, M. Blanchard, Duc de Lauzun, etc., passim; Private Intelligence of Sir Henry Clinton, in Mag. Am. Hist., X., 498-501; the New Jersey Continental Line in the Virginia Campaign of 1781, by Gen. Wm. S. Stryker, Trenton, 1882; Autobiography of Philip Van Cortlandt, in Mag. Am. Hist., II., 292; Lieut. Reuben Sanderson's Diary, in Henry P. Johnstone's "The Yorktown Campaign and the Surrender of Cornwallis, 1781," New York, 1881; Extracts from a Revolutionary Orderly Book, in N. Y. Times, Oct. 16, 1881; The French in America . . . 1777-1783, by Thomas Balch, Philadelphia, Vol. I., 1891; Vol. II., 1895; Life and Letters of Elias Boudinot, by J. J. Boudinot, Philadelphia, 1896, I., 231; Personal Narrative of an Officer (Thomas Richards, of Connecticut) in the Revolutionary War, published in The United Service, XI. (September, 1884), 290; Stryker's Officers and Men of N. J. in the Revolution, passim.

² The men sometimes constructed barracks, or double log houses, each large enough for eight men, the logs put together with wooden pins.—*De Chastellux*, I., 68; II., 303.

³ Thacher, 363; Chastellux, II., 211; I., 68; II., 303; Van Cortlandt's Diary, Mag. Am. Hist., II., 296; Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. John Gano, etc., New York, 1806, 97, 116.

⁴ The Revolutionary camps at Pompton have furnished the theme for two charmingly-written sketches by Mrs. Edward P. Terhune ("Marion Harland"): one entitled "E. L. and a Straw Ride," in *Hours*

huts of the Jersey mutineers were located on the northern slope of the Lake (then much smaller than now, the dam having been raised in 1837), near the Schuyler bridges. The New York Brigade who wintered at Pompton in 1781-82 probably occupied substantially the same site, but extending over more ground, and more to the south. Col. Van Cortlandt—who seems to have been in command of the Brigade much of the time—doubtless had his headquarters in a small frame building facing southerly on the road to Paterson, at the junction of the Hamburg road and the Wanaque road, in the present Borough of Pompton Lakes. This house was small, the main part being thirty feet in front and twenty-four in depth, two stories high in front, with roof sloping almost to the ground in the rear, a small covered porch in the middle leading to quaint old-fashioned half doors. There was a kitchen extension on the east end, about sixteen feet square, one story high, with attic, a covered verandah extending all along its front. From its color the building was known in later years as the "Yellow House." In the roof of the verandah, and in the massive oaken beams of the kitchen, were to be seen for a century and more, the marks where the rude soldiers had thrust their bayonets, by way of "stacking arms," in the war times. In the summer of 1878 a silver spur was dug up in the garden. The building was removed about 1890, to permit the changing of the roads. In the early part of the Revolution it was the residence of Casparus Schuyler, grandson of Arent Schuyler, who settled at Pompton about 1701. In the summer of 1780 the house was leased to a young man named Curtis, from Morristown, who conducted it as a tavern, with the assistance of his two handsome sisters.²

at Home, September, 1869; another on "An Old New Jersey Homestead," in *The Home-Maker*, May, 1839. In the former she described the sword found on her summer place, and a trip to the graves of the Jersey mutineers. The other article refers briefly to these incidents, and speaks more of the Schuyler homestead, at the Schuyler bridges.

¹ In a letter dated "New York line Pompton March 21, 1782," addressed to Gen. Hand, he signs his name "P. Cortlandt."—*MS.* In his Diary he speaks of himself as Philip Van Cortlandt.

² The Chevalier de Chastellux, who put up there on the night of Dec. 18, 1780, on his way from Philadelphia to New England, says the inn had been but lately established, and "consequently the best parts of the furniture were the owner and his family." On entering the parlor, where the sisters were wont to sit, he found on a great table the works of Milton, Addison, Richardson, and other writers of like fame. "The cellar was not so well stored as the library," he sarcastically observes, "for there was neither wine, cyder, nor rum; nothing in short but some vile cyder-brandy, with which I must make grog. The bill they presented me the next morning amounted nevertheless to sixteen dollars. I observed to Mr. Courtbeath, that if he made one pay for being waited on by his pretty sisters, it was by much too little; but if only for lodgings and supper it was a great deal. . . . I learnt, on this occasion, that he hired the inn he kept, as well as a large barn which served for a stable, and a garden of two or three acres, for eighty-four bushels of corn a year."—*Travels*, I., 342-5. It is said that Mr. Curtis (whose name de Chastellux transforms into *Courtbeath*), had a sign which bore pictures of a horse, a fish and a bird, with this doggerel below:

This is the Horse that never ran
This is the Fish that never swam
This is the Bird that never flew
Here's good Fare for your horse and you.

To this modest tavern came General Washington and Mrs. Washington, on Thursday, March 28, 1782, and remained there the guests of Col. Van Cortlandt, until the following Sunday morning, when they resumed their journey toward Newburgh. The General had an escort of an officer, a sergeant and twelve dragoons, and we may be sure that as they galloped along the road they were looked upon with great interest by the inhabitants. Many an aged citizen treasured up in his memory in after years as a most precious recollection the fact of having seen Washington stand in the simple porch of the old yellow tavern on those March days of 1782. When the distinguished party left Pompton they were furnished with an additional escort by Col. Van Cortlandt, on the way through Ringwood toward Newburgh.

In General Orders of June 1 it was directed that the New York Brigade should pass muster and inspection on June 4. Col. Van Cortlandt, for the better display of his troops, moved them to the "flat fields" (probably Pompton Plains), where they underwent the inspection of that military martinet, the Baron von Steuben, who declared himself delighted with their efficiency. The Brigade was soon after ordered to Verplanck's Point.¹

So ended the military occupancy of the present Passaic county.

Washington passed through Pompton on July 12, 1782, on his way from the Hudson to Philadelphia, to meet Rochambeau. The treaty of peace with Great Britain having been ratified in April, 1783,² the American army soon began to disintegrate. On June 6 the Jersey Line left their cantonments at New Windsor, followed on June 8 by the Jersey troops who had enlisted for the war, and the Maryland troops. These all marched through this section, some passing through Acquackanonk, and others by way of Ringwood and Pompton to the south. Some new Pennsylvania levies having mutinied and threatened the Legislature of that State, Congress deemed it prudent to adjourn to Princeton, and asked Washington to send a detachment for their protection. On June 25 he sent 1500 men, under Gen. Howe, who marched from Newburgh through Ringwood, Pompton and Morristown to Princeton. This was the last movement of any considerable body of troops through this region. On the morning of August 18, 1783, Washington left the Newburgh headquarters, with Mrs. Washington, and probably on the 20th passed through Pompton on his way to Rocky Hill, New Jersey, where, on November 2, 1783, he issued his farewell address to the army.³

¹ A return of the First N. Y. Regiment for March, 1782, while at Pompton, shows a total of 544 officers and men.—*MS.*

² The proclamation of Congress, for a cessation of hostilities, was published at the headquarters at Newburgh on April 19, 1783, just eight years from that day when at Lexington and Concord was "fired the shot heard round the world." On that same Saturday afternoon Washington rode to Ringwood, returning to Newburgh the next day.—*Heath's Memoirs*, 371; *Sparks*, VIII., 425, 567. In Washington's Accounts is the charge: "1782 April To the Expences of a Trip to meet the Secretary at War at Ringwood for the purpose of making arrangements for liberating the Prisoners—&c^a £3 10s. 4d."

³ Van Cortlandt's Diary, as cited; Heath's Memoirs; Whiting's Orders, 213; Conversation with Dr. William W. Colfax, in 1875; Sparks,

Peace once more spread her white wings broodingly over the desolated land.

SUNDRY INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The British on one occasion occupied the Acquackanonk church—probably in November, 1776.

A number of New Hampshire soldiers once camped in the old Totowa church.

A party of British and Hessians pursued some American soldiers as far as the Passaic river at the foot of Bank street, in Paterson. The Americans had broken down the bridge at that point, but the enemy plunged into the river, the Hessians carrying the officers on their backs. The Americans—probably militia hastily collected—retreated into the thick forests that then crowned the rocky heights, and the Hessians, fearing an ambush, prudently forebore attacking them, and retired across the river.¹

John Gould, collector of the township of Acquackanonk, was robbed of a large sum of public money by a party of Tories from Staten Island on Sept. 2, 1782. Having satisfied the Legislature on the subject, by the evidence of his neighbors—Sarah Speer, Samuel Crane, Esq., Encrease Gould, Diana Vanderhoof, John Keasted, Sarah Clawson, Peter J. Riker and Caleb Hetfield—an act was passed, Aug. 16, 1784, relieving him from responsibility for the loss.

The meaning of the following receipt is not clear, but it is believed to refer to some incident of the War:

Weesel, June ye 14th: 1777

Recd, of Henry Garritse junr. the sum of twenty four Shillings in behalf of my Brother morinus Garritse for Riding Mr. Sharps Sarvents to powlis Hook Recd, By me—

John Garritson

To prevent a conflict of authority this document was given:

This is to Certifie that all the Hay and Grain Mr. John Codmes has to spare is Engaged for the Forrage Store at Pompton

Peter Kinman Purchs:

May 20th, 1778—

Fore. Masr. at Pompton

John Codmus [Cadmus], of Sloatterdam, appears to have been favored by the authorities, being perhaps employed in the public service, as this pass would seem to indicate:

Head Quarters 23. Octr 1780

Permit John Cadmus to pass to Slaughterdam

To all Concernd

D Humphreys A D Camp

This precious bit of paper, brown with age, and soiled with creases, is significantly endorsed on the reverse:

New Jersey State } ss
Bergen County }

Permit the Bearer, John Codmus, To pass and Repass from this place to Slotterdam, the Respectif place of his Abode— Unmilsted he behaving as becoming a friend to his Country
J Me

Pomtan. Novemr 6th 1780 }
To whom Concerned }

Abrm Ackerman, justice

What was John Cadmus doing at Washington's Headquarters at Preakness, on the day before the intended

VIII., 421-2, 425, 458, 474, 491; D. Humphreys, Rocky Hill, Aug. 30, 1783, to Gen. Hand, MS.

¹ Conversation with Samuel A. Van Saun, cir. 1875. Mr. Van Saun had the story from his grandmother, whose house in Water street was plundered by the invaders. The incident is doubtless the same as that described on p. 279.

movement against Staten Island? Had he important intelligence to communicate? Was he a spy in the employ of the commander-in-chief? It may be added that he was afterwards taken prisoner by the British, and confined for months in the Sugar House in New York, whence he was released only to die two weeks later from his cruel treatment.

A field lying at the base of the mountain, a mile or two west of Wanaque, is locally known as "the Jersey Camp," or "the Camp." A few mounds, still distinguishable, are supposed to mark soldiers' graves. It is more probable that they are ruins of winter huts.

On the east bank of the Pequannock river, about a mile above Pompton, a bold cliff has been called "Federal Rock" from time immemorial. Fifty years and more ago it was the custom to celebrate the Fourth of July by burning great piles of brushwood at night on the summit of this hill.

A tradition is preserved in the Doremus family of Lower Preakness, of a rude party of soldiers entering the house of one of the family mentioned, and demanding something to eat. The good housewife set before them a toothsome pumpkin pie. The foragers—doubtless foreigners—did not know what it was, and with brutal disdain threw it in the face of their startled hostess. She ever after had a realizing sense of the force of the proverb, as to the folly of throwing pearls before swine.

Near the former Hamburg turnpike, at Upper Preakness, in 1806, was "the Comb Makers' heap"—perhaps the relic of an encampment in Revolutionary days of the artificers connected with the artillery.

CHAPTER XIV.

PATRIOTS AND TORIES.

What heroes from the woodland sprung,
When, through the fresh-awakened land,
The thrilling cry of freedom rung,
And to the work of warfare strung
The yeoman's iron hand!—*Bryant.*

HAVING detailed the military movements in the present Passaic county during the Revolution, it may be of interest to give some account of the part taken by the citizens in the great contest.

While many of the people were content to form "Associations," and "Committees of Correspondence," others felt that these efforts would be ineffectual unless supported by a military organization. Accordingly, on June 28, 1775, three militia companies were enlisted in Acquackanonk township,

to be attached to Col. Philip Van Cortland's Essex county regiment, and the following officers were chosen:

First Company—Capt. Henry Garritse, jun.; 1st Lieut. Thomas Post; 2d Lieut. Michael Vreeland, jun.; Ensign Abraham Van Houten.

Second Company—Capt. Robert Drummond; 1st Lieut. Tunis Joeralmon;¹ 2d Lieut. Richard Vreeland; Ensign Anthony Waters.

Third Company—Capt. Francis Post; 1st Lieut. Peter Van Ness; 2d Lieut. Cornelius Spier; Ensign Richard Stanton.

In a general way, it may be said that the First Company was officered from the Wesel, Goutum and Bogt neighborhoods; the Second Company from the localities at and below and west of Passaic Bridge; and the Third Company from the vicinity of Little Falls and Cedar Grove.

At a meeting of the captains, lieutenants and ensigns, held at Newark, July 8, 1775, the following field officers were chosen: Colonel—Philip Van Cortlandt; Lieutenant Colonel—Joseph Alling; First Major—Caleb Camp; Adjutant—Daniel Neil. The Colonel was from Second River; Neil from Acquackanonk; Alling and Camp from Newark.

Abraham Godwin, of Acquackanonk, Richard Dey, of Preakness, Obadiah Seward, of Sussex, and John Van Houten, probably of Totowa, memorialized the Provincial Congress thus, February 7, 1776: "They are ready, able and willing to enter into the service of the United Colonies as officers of a company in the next Regiment or Battalion to be raised in this Province, and are desirous to show their courage and fidelity in the preservation of their country, and support of American liberty and in counteracting the usurpers of the rights and privileges of America, and humbly pray that a warrant may be granted to Abraham Godwin, Captain; Richard Dey, First Lieutenant; Obadiah Seward, Second Lieutenant; and to John Van Houten, Ensign." The Committee of Acquackanonk, by Michael Vreeland, chairman, and Nicholas Roche, Clerk, recommended that the above request be granted, but no action was taken on it.

Other militia companies were organized, of which we have no record. The officers were not always enthusiastic or efficient. Gerrit Van Wagoner, who was chosen as Second Lieutenant in Capt. Thomas Sigler's company, wrote, Aug. 16, 1776: "As these times requires a man of activity to stand hardships your memorialist humbly prays that no commission may be granted, as his declining state of health prevents his doing duty almost in any capacity." Jacobus Post, Major of a regiment of light horse, resigned Feb. 3, 1776.

Many of the officers selected flatly refused to turn out when the militia was summoned for duty. On Oct. 21, 1776, Adjutant Samuel Hayes, of Newark, was given a warrant by Col. Edward Thomas, authorizing him to distrain and sell the property of the officers and captains in the second battalion of the Second Regiment, who had refused to do military duty when ordered by their superior officers, the

recalcitrants being Capt. Francis Post, Capt. Richard Van Riper, Capt. Henry King, and Capt. Henry Garritse. It may well be that the delinquents had valid excuses to offer, for the court records of the day show that the local justices of the peace were prone to impose fines illegally upon persons whom they summarily adjudged delinquents. At the January term, 1778, of the Essex common pleas there were a number of appeals from such judgments, which had been given on the complaint of Capt. Fleming. For instance: Cornelius Van Winkle, fined £75, 3s. 6d. for not appearing in the militia, had his fine remitted. Henry Garritse, jun., fined the same amount, on the evidence of Capt. Fleming and sergeant Post, had the fine remitted, it appearing that he was never warned. Marinus Van Riper and John A. Post had the like good fortune, under like circumstances. Peter Kipp, who had paid 200½ dollars fine to constable William King, had the fine remitted, on Dr. Roche's evidence, "on account of inability of body." Henry Garritse, jun., paid £75, 3s. 6d. fine to Constable William King, but on appeal had the fine remitted, "it appearing to the Court that a substitute was hired for the appellant within three Days after notice." Capt. Joraleman was the complainant in this case, and also in the case of Cornelius Ederson, who was fined 201 dollars "for substitute money," which he had been unable to pay, and was therefore in custody. At the April term, 1778, Elias Vreeland and Jacob C. Vreeland, fined £75, 3s. 6d. "for not appearing in the militia last December," had their fines remitted, on the evidence of Henry Garritse and John A. Post. At the January term, 1779, Cornelius Van Houten and Hessel Peterse, fined £19, 17s. 3d. "for not doing duty in the militia when called on," had their fines remitted. These proceedings indicate that harsh and illegal methods were frequently resorted to by the militia officers. But what excuse can be conjectured for the following case of gross and profane insubordination, set forth with amusing simplicity?

Sir

According to Your orders I proceeded to order the Officers & Men of my Company to Equip themselves, & to proceed down to Camp but on my speaking to Lt V. Houten he swore he'd be dam'd if he would, likewise he has also neglected his duty on the Alarm at English Neighbourhood, when there was real Call for him.

Yr. Hl. St.

Henry Van Blarcom Capt

In the First Battalion of the "Jersey Line," organized by the Provincial Congress, Nov. 7, 1775, to serve in the Continental army, Yellis Mead was first lieutenant of the 5th company. He was of the family which afterwards gave its name to Mead's Basin, now Mountain View, in Wayne township. He was prompt and energetic in enlisting his complement of men at the outset of the war, winning the favorable notice of Lord Stirling. He was an ensign, but received his lieutenant's commission, Jan. 12, 1776, and was commissioned captain, Oct. 29, 1777, serving until the close of the war.¹

In the Third Battalion, "Jersey Line," organized Feb. 6, 1776, Col. Elias Dayton, the 1st company was officered from

¹ Lieut. James Joraleman was wounded in the action near Springfield, June 7, 1780, and the Legislature subsequently ordered paid Samuel Dodd's bill of £21 15s. for nursing him. Was this the same Joraleman?

¹ Stryker's Roster, 14; Minutes Provincial Congress, 328, 336.

this vicinity, the men composing it being doubtless enlisted here. Captain—Samuel Potter; First Lieutenant—Rinear Blanchard; Second Lieutenant—Josiah Quimby; Ensign—Cornelius Hennion. Potter was discharged with the battalion. Blanchard resigned, and went over to the enemy. Quimby lived near the Great Notch. Hennion was promoted to second lieutenant, July 19, 1776; to first lieutenant, Nov. 29, 1776, and captain about the same time. He was severely wounded at Short Hills, N. J., June 26, 1777, and was discharged on account of wounds, April 1, 1778, being allowed half-pay. He was doubtless of the Preakness family of Hennions.

In addition to the troops contributed to the Continental army, New Jersey organized the militia, some of the companies being liable to duty, when needed, not only in this, but in other States. Of these bodies one was the Eastern Company of Artillery, and among the officers chosen, March 1, 1776, was Daniel Neil, of Acquackanonk, as Captain-Lieutenant. By an act passed Nov. 27, 1776, a battalion was ordered raised in Bergen, Morris and Essex counties, of which Richard Dey, of Preakness, was Major; he subsequently resigned.

The militia of the State were regulated by an act passed June 3, 1775, providing for the enrolment and equipment of "minute men," ready to turn out at briefest notice for service. By ordinance passed June 14, 1776, five battalions were ordered raised, to reinforce the American army at New York, and Richard Dey, of Preakness, was appointed Major of one of the battalions. By subsequent legislation several regiments were organized. In that of Bergen county Theunis Dey was Colonel; Richard Dey was First Major; and George Ryerson was Adjutant. In the Second Regiment of Essex county, Dr. Nicholas Roche, of Acquackanonk, was Surgeon of the South Battalion.

CAPTAIN DANIEL NEIL, OF ACQUACKANONK.

A melancholy interest attaches to the career of Daniel Neil, who has been mentioned several times, from the fact that he is the only officer from Old Acquackanonk, or indeed from the present Passaic county—who was killed in battle during the Revolution. Some years before the war he was engaged in mercantile business in New York city, probably in a small way, as the newspapers of the day and other current sources of information do not mention him. While still a resident of New York he married Elizabeth Mallam, spinster, his marriage bond being dated January 10, 1769.¹ The young merchant came to Acquackanonk in the fall of 1773 or early in 1774, as appears by a deed dated Oct. 16, 1773, acknowledged Jan. 12, 1774, from Thomas Griffith and Lydia his wife, of Acquackanonk, who for £900 conveyed to Daniel Neil, of the city of New York, "all that certain Dwelling house and piece, parcel or Farm of Land, Situate, lying and being at Acquackinong aforesaid, Batted and Bounded as follows, Northerly by Land of Francis Van

Winkle, west by Land of John Sipp, southerly by Land of John Sipp and of Richard Ludlow & of Christopher Van Norstrand, and Easterly by Passaic River. Containing 37 acres and a half of an acre." Neil paid the consideration money at once, but in order to raise most of the sum needed he and his wife gave a mortgage on the same property, Oct. 23, 1773, to Isaac Rosevelt, of New York, merchant, "for the security of the said Daniel Neil and Elizabeth his wife their conveying in fee simple on or before November 10, 1775, a certain house and lot of ground in Montgomery Ward in the city of New York aforesaid at the northwest side of Queen street bounded southeast by Queen street, northeast by the house and ground of William Depeyster, southerly by ground of said Isaac Rosevelt, containing in breadth in front 23 feet 3 inches in rear 15 feet 3 inches in length on each side 244 feet; and if said Elizabeth should happen to die before said November 10, 1775, for the repayment unto said Isaac Rosevelt of the sum of £640 New York currency with lawful interest from October 17, 1774." The Acquackanonk property purchased by Neil was situated on the Passaic river, and is now intersected by the Erie railroad, at Passaic Bridge. It extended about one hundred feet south of Westervelt place, westerly to Franklin avenue, or thereabouts, and northerly about to Lafayette avenue; it was somewhat irregularly shaped. On the west side of the River road, and just north of the present Westervelt place, stood a small stone house, about 32x24 feet, one story high, with attic, two rooms deep, with kitchen extension about 14x16 feet in area. This was the residence of Daniel Neil. In all probability he kept a country store on the premises, and did some shipping on the river, his neighbors—Richard Ludlow and Christopher Van Norstrand—having considerable docks on the river also. When James Leslie was licensed, April, 1775, to keep the tavern at Acquackanonk Bridge, Daniel Neil was one of his sureties. We have seen that Neil was selected as one of the General Committee, at the meeting of Acquackanonk patriots at Leslie's tavern on May 3, 1775. Probably his bold stand for the country caused his Tory creditors to press him, for at the next term of the Bergen and Essex courts three judgments were entered up against him, for comparatively small sums. On July 8, 1775, he was chosen adjutant of Col. Philip Van Cortlandt's Essex county regiment. When he was transferred to the artillery, March 1, 1776, as Captain-Lieutenant, he was promptly called into active service, and was stationed at Perth Amboy during a portion of the ensuing summer. It is probable that he served in the Battle of Long Island, and in the subsequent movements on Manhattan Island, and the retreat through the Jerseys. When Washington executed his second masterly sortie across the Delaware and attacked the British at Princeton, on January 3, 1777, one of the victims of that brilliant victory was Capt. Daniel Neil, who fell gallantly fighting at the head of his artillery company. As Gen.

¹ She was doubtless a daughter of Capt. William Mallam, mariner. The marriage bond was in the sum of £500; it describes Neil as a merchant. It was also signed by Alexander Maccullough, gentleman, of New York, and was witnessed by Francis Child.

¹ This property was situate on Queen (now Pearl) street, near Beekman, "on the highway to the Fresh Water." It was purchased May 10, 1753, by Capt. William Mallam, mariner, from Peter Lott and wife.—*N. Y. Deeds, Liber 38, f. 179.*

Henry Knox, commander of the Continental Artillery, wrote from Morristown, December 7, 1780: "This is to certify that Captain Neill of the Artillery of the United States, & belonging to the State of New Jersey, was killed at the head of his Company while nobly supporting the Liberties of his Country, at Princeton, on the third Day of January, 1777." His widow was granted a pension (half of his pay), in January, 1780. On February 6, 1780, she married Major Samuel Hayes, of Newark. He was a sturdy fighter in the days of the Revolution, the terror of the Tories, and from his rough and ready manner was given the soubriquet, "Old Bark-Knife." She died prior to 1782. Her property appears to have passed into the hands of Isaac Rosevelt, probably by foreclosure of mortgage. In 1805 it was bought by Dr. Benjamin R. Scudder, for \$2,755, and on his death, in 1819, it descended to his four daughters. The former farm of thirty-seven acres is now intersected by the Erie railroad, and is divided among scores of owners, none of whom ever heard of Captain Daniel Neil. The public park adjacent to the Passaic Bridge railroad station is the very spot whereon stood the residence of this patriot hero of the Revolution. How fitting it would be were there set up here a statue, a monument or a tablet to perpetuate the memory of the gallant soldier from Acquackanonk,¹ who fell while bravely fighting at Princeton!

THE GODWINS.

The story of the Godwins has been told on previous pages²—how Abraham Godwin, senior, and his son, Captain Henry Godwin, gave up their lives for their country; how the two younger sons, Abraham Godwin, the younger, and David Godwin, served during the war as fifer and drummer, and how the wife and mother, the daughters and sisters, endured the greatest hardships during the absence of their natural protectors.

ROBERT ERSKINE, OF RINGWOOD.

Passaic county furnished another important supporter of the Revolutionary cause, in the person of Robert Erskine,

¹ Since the foregoing was written, the author finds that his suggestion was anticipated by Governor William Livingston, who addressed a message, Sept. 15, 1777, to the Legislature as follows:

"I lay before you with this Message, the Petition of Mrs. M'Niel, the Widow of the late gallant Major M'Niel, who, with invincible Fortitude, fell fighting for his Country; together with an honourable Testimonial of several respectable Magistrates and Freeholders of the County of Essex, in her Behalf. That her present Situation is truly deplorable, and that she is an Object worthy the Attention of this Honorable House, considering the important Services and illustrious Fall of her late Husband, can, I think, admit of no Doubt. And while you are extending your Munificence to the distressed Widow and Orphans of that brave Officer, it will reflect Honour on this State, in whose Service he first entered, as well as excite others to emulate his distinguished Valour, to perpetuate his own Memory by some sepulchral monument; which is agreeable to the Practice of all civilized Nations, and a Kind of Tribute due to those who nobly fall in Defence of Liberty and their Country."

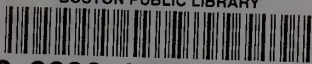
The message, "with the Petition of Mrs. Niel," was read and ordered to a second reading. Nothing more appears to have been done in the matter. The writer has no doubt that the message refers to Captain Daniel Neil, of Acquackanonk. The Legislative minutes, it will be noticed, speak of "Mrs. Niel," and not "M'Niel."

² Pp. 275-280.

of Ringwood. The younger son of the Rev. Ralph Erskine, a distinguished Scottish divine, who is buried at Dryburgh Abbey, in Scotland, Erskine engaged in mercantile business in London, in which he sunk his patrimony, and became much involved. He then turned his attention to surveying and engineering, and especially mechanics. In the last-named field he was the author of several inventions, one of which, a centrifugal engine, he fondly believed, to his dying day, would rehabilitate his shattered fortunes, and win for him lasting fame. About this time he appears to have sought a Professorship in the University at Glasgow. His abilities as a business man and his talents as an engineer now attracted the notice of the London Company of capitalists who owned the mines and iron works at Pompton, Ringwood and Charlottesburg, whose business had become involved, and he was sent over to America to take charge as general manager, and in the course of time straightened out matters, greatly to the satisfaction of his employers. When mutterings of the Revolution began, two or three years later, he found himself in a trying position. On the one hand he felt constrained to protect the interests entrusted to his care. On the other, his Scottish love of freedom enlisted all his sympathies in the American cause. His letters indicate a clear prevision. Writing in June, 1774, to his employers in London, he says: "I have no doubt that total suspension of commerce with Great Britain will certainly take place. Such I know are the sentiments of those who even wished a chastisement of Boston. If in want of friends here it will be difficult even with microscopic search to find them." On June 17 of the same year he writes: "The Virginians, who are the soul of America, take the lead. We have not yet heard from the southward, but from what has appeared hitherto, the whole colonies seem to look on that of New England as a common cause." And in October: "The Oliverian spirit in New England is effectually roused and diffused over the whole continent, which though it is now pent up within bounds, a few drops of blood let run would make it break out in torrents which 40,000 men could not stem. . . . The rulers at home have gone too far." A year later he thus expresses his views: "The communication with my native country may soon be cut off. The prospect is very gloomy and awful. God in his providence seems to have determined the fate of the British Empire, which is likely to be rent in pieces. I do not believe, however, that there is a man of sense on this continent who desires such a disjunction, provided they are not drove to it by absolute necessity, but if forcible measures are persisted in the dire event must take place, which may God in his mercy yet prevent. . . . The situation of this country and my own makes me truly anxious. . . . The generality of people at home are totally wrong in their ideas of this country and its inhabitants, who being now in arms must by next spring be looked upon as equal to the same number of regular troops, not only to do them justice, but that their opponents may have proper ideas of the business they go upon if the enterprise of subduing them be persisted in, which, however, I hope in God will not be the case. Perhaps the petition of Congress may afford a prop-

This history ends with page 448, but is as published.
Mr. Nelson died before the completion of the work and his
manuscript was published in its incomplete form.
Wilder letter, June 4th, 1925

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